

Telegraphic.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Aug. 7.

One hundred and ten prisoners from Pope's army, taken by Stuart's cavalry, near Gordonville, arrived tonight by special train, no officers among them. No particulars of the capture have been received.

Richmond, Aug. 7.

Gen. Stuart left Hanover Court House on Monday with Lee's cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredricksburg, and learning that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction, he went in pursuit, and overtook their rear guard at Massapona Shops. A skirmish took place in which Stuart took sixty (60) prisoners. The enemy was reinforced, and having a strong position on rising ground, Stuart fell back, and the enemy did not pursue. In the meantime a detachment sent for the purpose captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty soldiers on the Fredricksburg road, Stuart returned to Hanover Court House last night.

From Mobile.

Mobile, Aug. 8.—A schooner from Havana ran the blockade yesterday morning. Her cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee, cavalry sabers and soap.

From the North Via Mobile.

Mobile, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the Tribune says persons from Memphis say that twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below, and forty from above. It is believed that the city is to be evacuated, and most of the troops there sent to other points, mere garrison behind.

The Chicago Times says not three hundred troops have been raised in that city yet.

The Democratic convention met at Indianapolis on the 30th, 50,000 in attendance. It is the largest ever held in the state. Gov. Hendricks presided; Wickliff, of Ky.; Richardson, Voorhies, Carlisle and others were present. Resolutions were passed denouncing the prosecution of the war—opposing subjugation or coercion—denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. Wickliff said he was for the Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if war was waged to free slaves not another drop of blood should be spilled.

On the night of the 3d day of July the secessionists of Middletown, Delaware, hoisted a Confederate flag on a pole which had been erected by the Unionists, and that early on the morning of the 4th the "Stars and Bars" were supported by forty rounds by the supporters of the Abolition Government. When they discovered their mistake they were so enraged that they immediately hauled down the flag and tore it into shreds, and vigorously applied themselves to washing the pole with soap and water to cleanse it of the polluting effects of the Confederate banner.

The Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, N. C., may now be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing pertaining to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured there. A good deal of the machinery and many of the tools are new, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the Armory, was sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

Trading With the Yankees.

The citizens of St. Tammany Parish, La., having petitioned Gen. Ruggles, commanding as Provost Marshal General in that State, to be allowed to trade with the city of New Orleans, in provisions, &c Gen. R. has returned the following able and patriotic answers, refusing the request:

First District Provost Marshal
General's Office,
Tangipahoa, July 11, 1862.

To Messrs. H. B. Hand, Thomas Gillespie and other citizens of the Parish of St. Tammany:

Gentlemen—Your petition asking permission to open trade with the enemies of your country, who occupy New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Gen. Ruggles, and I am directed by him to reply.

In doing so I beg leave to call your attention to General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph 1st of General Order No. 9, from Department Headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within its lines, and announcing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith enclosed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the times, and it is believed, have met with the most universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. For is there anything novel in the regulation they prescribe, or the penalties they announce. They but declare and clothe with penal sanctions doctrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions you recognize their justice, for you say: "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that yours is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and like the ancient patriarchs, have not even withheld their children from the sacrifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and perils of the battlefield. Hundreds of them have fallen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thin and wasted ranks have been filled by others, eagerly pressing forward to take the place of the fallen, and today your flag is proudly born in the face of and behind the foe by men half clothed, half-fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; every class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations, which to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly and even cheerfully borne. And if, gentleman, the time has come, when you are called upon to take your portion of the wide-spread suffering, the General commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your bricks, lumber, etc., they will be "mere rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen,

that in this you but share the common fate of your fellow-citizens. More than two hundred millions of dollars' worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States, and so far from seeking to sell or barter this, they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances voluntarily applied the torch, and with self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly see it reduced to ashes, rather than sell even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And, if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may there see the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into comfortable dwellings, and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse, to whose avarice you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding directs me in conclusion to say that regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defense of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and that any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment.

Very respectfully,

JAMES O. FUQUA.

District Provost Marshal General.
(Official.)

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A.,
and Inspector General.

General Orders No. 7.

Executive Headquarters,

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 11, 1862.

1. An encampment for the rendezvous of State Troops is established, to be selected by the Quarter Master in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Volunteers for Twelve Months will be received in companies, squads or as individuals, with the distinct understanding that the Governor may, at any time, muster, direct the organization of squads into Companies—Companies into Battalions or Regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the acts of the General Assembly, passed at their session of 1860-61 and 1862, authorizing the acceptance of a Volunteer force for the defense of the State.

2. Col. Leon Trousdale, of the Governor's Military Staff, will take command of said Encampment, and is directed to discharge the duties of Commandant thereof. He will report from time to time to the Adjutant General of the state; inspect and muster into the services of the State, all troops not mustered by other officers, report and return muster-rolls and recruiting lists to said officer. He will enforce strict discipline according to the regulations adopted by the State to the government of its armies.

3. Major G. S. Ralling, Quarter Master, will make such arrangements and provision as may become necessary for the supply of the state force. He will take charge of all the ordnance stores of the State and see to the preservation and repair of State armies, issue them on the order of Adjutant General to whom he will report as to number and condition now on hand, and which he may from time to time receive.

4. Major Daniel F. Cocke, commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary

for the subsistence of State force.

5. Said encampment may, upon order of the Adjutant of the State, or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.

6. The Adjutant General of the State will assign and designate temporarily for duty such officers as may become necessary. For such funds as may be required in the organization, supply and subsistence of said forces, he will draw upon the Bank of Tennessee, and make such orders as may be necessary in the organization and employment of said troops, ordering them into active service, &c.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:

W. C. Whitthorne, Att'y-Gen.

The Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, N. C., may be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing pertaining to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured on the spot, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the armory were sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

Besides making new ones and altering old arms, the force at the Armory has been engaged lately in restoring and putting in order several thousand Enfield and Belgian rifles, swords, sabres and bayonets, and also several boxes of pistols received from the Modern Greece, considerably damaged.

They will soon be restored to their original appearance and condition by the industry and skill of the mechanics engaged."

The Richmond Enquirer, after alluding to the steps taken by the president relative to the orders issued by Pope and Steinmetz, says:

We take occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. . . .

We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government some weeks since, reflecting on the execution of Mumford, at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals, but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them and the additional atrocities perpetrated by Lincoln officers in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply, before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.

THE YANKEE SUPREME COURT.

The Yankee Congress has passed a bill recasting the judicial districts which are presided over by different justices of the Supreme Court. Among other districts, the following are coolly named: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney; South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, Justice James M. Wayne; Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, Justice John Catron.

Our old friend, Judge W., is likely to have a leisure time of it.—Savannah Republican.

EMPTYING THE HOSPITALS.

The number of inmates in the several hospitals in Richmond has been decreased so of late that it has been deemed more economical to remove the few patients to other hospitals and close them while they undergo renovation for the reception of victims of future battles. None of the hospitals now contain half the number of wounded that they did a week after the late battles.