

Localities in Virginia.

As Virginia is the seat of war, and many of our readers may not be familiar with localities in this region, it may be of interest to give some idea of the position of points likely to be of importance during the war.

Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, is a point well known to all. Point of Rocks is twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and is the point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strikes that river, and then follows up the river to Harper's Ferry. Alexandria, on the Potomac, is about eight miles from Washington. Fairfax Court House is about eighteen miles from Alexandria. Manassas Junction, where the Railroad from the Valley of Virginia, and the road from Charlottesville to Alexandria meet, is about twenty-seven miles South-east of Alexandria. Culpeper Court House is about sixty-two miles from Alexandria, on the road to Charlottesville. Gordonsville is about eight miles from Alexandria on the same railroad and is the point where the Richmond and Charlottesville railroad meet—the latter place being about eighty-eight miles from Richmond and about one hundred from Alexandria. Aquia Creek, below Alexandria, is the point where the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad strikes the Potomac. York River empties into Chesapeake Bay south of the Potomac and between that and Fort Monroe—Yorktown being a few miles up the York river. Fort Monroe is at the point of land east of the entrance of James River into Hampton on the main land of Virginia, about two and a half miles from the Fort.

Deceiving the Garibaldians.

We learn from authority, which cannot be questioned, that agents of the rebel Government have been recruiting experienced officers in Genoa and Turin, mainly from the ranks of unemployed Garibaldians. It seems these people are deliberately deceived by the Southern agents, who promise them good pay and position in the Union army, and under pretense of sending them to New York, smuggle them into the Southern ports, where they are induced or forced to enter the armies of the Confederate States. One such vessel sailed from Genoa last April, and put into Mobile. The Italians have since been heard from, and their friends are indignant at the deception practiced upon them. On the 5th of July another vessel, a clipper, sailed from Genoa ostensibly for New York, but really for some Southern port. On board of her were a large number of Italian officers. It would be well for the blockading squadron to look out for her. Our informant in this matter is Mr. James Gaudolfo, of 198 West Fourteenth street. In addition to the Garibaldians who form a portion of Gen. Lane's staff, the following gentlemen are in town, and are anxious to be employed by the Government, viz: Col. F. Arnesi, Capt. Fontana, Capt. G. Costa. These officers served under Garibaldi in 1848 and 1859, and were also in the Crimean war. It is to be hoped the Government will employ them where their military proficiency may be made available.—N. Y. World.

About Prisoners of War.

The letter of Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, in regard to prisoners of war, raises a question of a good deal of delicacy, but of still more importance, and which will very speedily demand a decisive answer. He states that if the privateers of the Savannah, now in custody in this city, are executed or imprisoned as pirates, he will retaliate on our prisoners who may be in his hands. If, on the other hand, they are treated as prisoners of war, he is ready to regard and exchange them as such.

Davis unfortunately has it in his power to make this threat effective. He has in his hands a very large number of our prisoners, and will unquestionably retaliate upon them whatever treatment we may extend to these privateers. President Lincoln, in his proclamation, has announced his purpose to treat all who may accept letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government, as pirates, and the general sentiment of the public would unquestionably sustain him in so doing. It cannot be conceded, however, that the current of events may render it necessary to act with caution in this matter, and not take a position which may augment greatly the horrors, great enough at best, of this civil war.

By taking and holding prisoners at all, we would seem to be recognizing the Southern States as belligerents. We do not thereby concede to them any civil rights, nor in the slightest degree commit ourselves to a recognition of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of those usages which obtain among all civilized nations in a state of war. We exchange prisoners with them; we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels—and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters of marque, so far, at least, as to distinguish it from piracy. At present, we believe, the question is pending in our courts of law; but it must ere long be regarded as a political question, and decided on considerations of public policy. We shall, undoubtedly, soon have a proposition, from one side or the other, for an exchange of prisoners; and then this matter must be finally settled.—N. Y. Times, 1st inst.

Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia.

A letter to the *Journal des Debats* dated Baden, July 14, says: This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, at the moment when the King of Prussia, after his customary walk in the Lichtenthal avenue, was seated near the stone fountain, a student of Leipzig approached him, and leveling a pistol at his breast, pulled the trigger. The force of the charge happily caused the bullet to rise, and the ball only tore the dress, and slightly grazed the king's shoulder. Arrested on the spot by the promenade who heard the report, the assassin was taken before the chief magistrate of the city, and was examined in the presence of the Grand Duke of Baden. It is stated that the student confessed himself to the reply, while avowing his crime, that his only object was to free Germany from a prince who was not sufficiently active in the cause of German unity. The population of Baden, where his majesty is regarded with respect and veneration, heard of the event with horror which will be shared by all the world. The report runs that the Leipzig student is the son of a Russian consul in a city on the Black sea. Others say that he is of Lithuanian origin.

Card from Mr. Nelson.

The following card from Mr. Nelson, he requests all East Tennessee papers to copy: Having been arrested in Lee county, Virginia, taken to Charlottesville, and then to Richmond, I deem it due to all those who have had no actual custody, to state that they have treated me with uniform civility, and kindness. In Captain Powell at Cumberland Hill, and Lieutenant Plummer and Cook, and Sergeant William, who had charge of the twenty men who guarded me from the City to Arlington, and to the soldiers under their command, I had especially noticed their remarkable good conduct on the way, and the respectful treatment I received at their hands. Of Major Lee, and Lieutenant Plummer and Cook, and the two who brought me from Arlington to Richmond, and have had charge of me since I came here, I have no language at my command, sufficient to express my sense of the manner in which they discharged their duty, they being so careful to protect me against violence and insult, as to prevent any means of escape.

I have deemed it proper to prepare this statement in the hope that my friends will cherish no feeling of animosity towards all or either of the persons referred to.

T. A. R. NELSON.

"The Way of the Transgressor is Hard."

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* records the following:

An Englishman died in this city some three weeks ago. His death is only now announced. His friends had hoped that no public mention would have been made of it. Some two years ago he arrived here in company with a young woman who was not his wife. He was a widower, and the case was, consequently, not so bad as it might have been.

One day while shopping at Stewart's with his *cher amie*, he was arrested on the charge of having been a defaulter to the English Government. He was a storekeeper of the naval department depot at Wedon, in England, and from his fast mode of living had got behindhand in his accounts. Tomake a bad matter worse, he abstracted additional funds, invited a young woman to accompany him, and came to America.

While money lasted, they had a good time. But a capital, without any income, must decrease. So it was with the funds of this man. Just as they were running down rather low, he had to answer in court, and his fair *cuimier*, not liking the looks of things, determined to seek fresh fields and pastures new. After much trouble and litigation it was decided by our courts that he could not be sent back to England under the Extradition treaty. He lived in a quiet and unpretending manner at one of the English eating-houses here, occasionally contributing articles to the magazines on military subjects. A brother, who is in the British army, and stationed in Canada, allowed him a small sum annually. Yet he must have been very poor and his life wretched. The old disgrace hung heavily on him, and though he made many good, sincere friends, he felt that there were others who shunned him for the tarnish he had brought on his own family escutcheon.

The funeral was quiet, almost secret. He was cared for in his last hours by a sincere friend, at whose house he breathed his last. He leaves a daughter who is young and accomplished. His career is but one of a thousand. It finds its parallel every day. But in almost every instance the result proves the Bible axiom, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Another Englishman shall task my pen. Some twenty years ago a young man obtained a subordinate position in the Superior Court of this city. He was active, faithful and industrious. By degrees he worked himself up from one position to another still higher. At length he became Chief Clerk, with good salary and a certainty of retaining his place as long as he chose to behave himself.

As chief clerk he remained there eleven years. He married and had four children. Some few weeks ago he went off for his vacation. Rejoined his wife that he intended going down on Long Island on a fishing excursion, and took with him a superabundant quantity of clothing. Nothing has been heard of him since. The only clue to his disappearance is, that some two years ago he set up a young woman in business, and has looked after her interests ever since. The day he disappeared she too was missing.

He leaves his family in an entirely destitute condition. Just before his departure he drew from the bank \$6,000, and left not a cent for his wife. Fortunately, the court funds were not touched, as of late years no clerk who makes the deposit can draw any money out of the bank unless one of the Judges endorses the check. This precaution was made necessary by previous defaulters.

Seeing that he would not return, the Judges of the Superior Court have removed him, and appointed some one else in his place. The affair has caused much scandalous comment. Every one is surprised that a man of ordinary discretion and fair prospects should have become so infatuated with this woman that he was willing to wreck his whole life, blast his own name, and bring his family to ruin and disgrace. I am beginning to believe that New York is a bad place in which to live.

The Supreme Court.

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says: The Confederate States Supreme Court will hold no session until it shall be organized under the provisions of the Permanent Constitution. Under the Constitution of the Provisional Government, it was provided that the Supreme Court shall be constituted of all the District Judges, and shall sit at such times and places as Congress shall appoint. Under the Permanent Constitution, however, the Supreme Court has not been established, and during the existing hiatus in our judiciary system, the clerks of the District Courts are empowered to issue writs of error, with the same force and effect as if issued out of the Supreme Court, and returnable on the second Monday of its first term after its establishment.

TRAINING ARTILLERY HORSES.—The Fort Monroe correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says:

It requires considerable time to mount the gun properly for an advancing army, to supply them with trained horses, and especially the right kind of harness. The horse is a curious, shy, inquisitive animal, and when first taken from the stable or pasture for the strategic purposes of war, demands to be handled with great patience and care. He must be gradually accustomed to the sudden and marked change in his status—the gleam of arms, the roll of drums, the flapping of banners, the flash, the smoke and the roar of cannon. It is remarkable, however, that when the practical war horse is thus drilled and disciplined, his proficiency in wheeling with guns and caissons, at the critical moment of limbering light artillery, is wonderful. Without a word, without a touch, without a sign from man, he wheels, advances and retreats,

with almost miraculous rapidity—at times compelling riders and gunners to spring to keep their saddles, or escape his lightning-like evolutions.

Such war horses as these are intended to have been, are practicing before the window of your correspondent this morning. Some few of the more recent comers entered, and sprang a little at the first flashes and thunder of the cannon, while others stood as firm as the adjacent trees, and looked on as calmly as if they were feeding from the rack. At the close of the firing, some of them were marched to the muzzle of the still hot and smoking gun, and made to put their nostrils close to the metal, feel the heat and inhale the smell of the powder. They are thus taught to become so familiar with their new and strange acquaintance and fellow-soldier, to measure his length with their eyes, and feel that his touch, at the rider's command is rendered harmless.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following items: A letter from London, the writer of which has been very careful, and reliable in his statement, asserts that should the first pitched battle result in the success of the Confederates, the recognition of the Confederacy would be a fixed fact, and that as goes England, so goes France and the continent.

The latest advices of the Confederate loss at the battle of Bull Run, puts it down at 1,300 killed and wounded. This is on the authority of the head surgeon of the Southern army.

The Government is fully awake to the schemes on foot for the bolting of Maryland out of the Union, and stirring times may be looked for should the Legislature of that State give the Secession Ordinance its sanction.

J. H. Renshaw & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AT THEIR

WARE-HOUSE, 201

RAY STREET.

The largest and best lot of Furniture ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Fine Parlor, Day and Bed Room Chairs, Dressing Cases, and Sofa Beds, Lounges, Canoe Seats, Bureaus, Tables of every description, Bedsteads of various styles, Tin Safes, Trunks, Mattresses, and a large assortment of Picture Frames, &c., at prices to suit the times, and are prepared to make

Any Piece of Furniture

to order that may be desired. When the furniture of the city that they have just received, a Fine *Hearse*, and keep on hand a large lot of latest style Metallic *Burial Cases*, which they will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State. They have also a new style Walnut *Coffin*, which is prepared for a great many to the Metal *Coffin*, and can be furnished on short notice. We are now prepared to furnish *Coffins* of any description when called for. We will furnish our *Hearse* to our customers in the city for five dollars a trip to either Cemetery. (nov-11)

SUNDRIES.

INDIGO, MADDER, PEPPER, SPICES, &c., on hand in quantities. R. M. McPHERSON & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION

AND

GROCERY HOUSE,

Robert Morrow,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND

sell all kinds of Country Produce, and solicits consignments. Sales made and promptly remitted. Liberal advance on approved produce in hand. A good and well selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

always on hand and for sale, low for CASH, or exchanged for Country Produce. (may-11)

SALT.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

Course and Fine—just received and for sale by

ROBERT MORROW.

RICE.

5 SACKS OF RICE, just received and for sale by

ROBERT MORROW.

BURIAL CASKETS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESPECTFULLY

announces that he has on hand, at his Cabinet Shop, a good assortment of Burial Caskets and Cases.

June-29-3m West-end Cumberland Street.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.

50 BBL. REBOILED MOLASSES.

25 half Bbls. Baltimore Syrup.

25 quarts Bbls. Baltimore Syrup.

R. M. McPHERSON & CO.

Asheville Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THIS COMPANY GRANTS INSURANCES

on Lives of white persons and negroes—on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent. of premium, and give their premium note for the 75 per cent. bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. After five years' insurance, they participate in the profits.

Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent. premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent.

When the premium on the Insurance of slaves amounts to \$100, and upwards, 25 per cent. only is required and the owner's note for the remaining 75 per cent., same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on at reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insurers being made the first object of the society.

Applications for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information will be immediately given. For Life Insurance, the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, Secretary.

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death, as a very small expense, should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 8, 1860. (14)

LARD OIL.

5 BBL. LARD OIL, 10 BBL. TALLOW.

5 BBL. LARD OIL, 10 BBL. TALLOW.

7 bbls. Lamp Black

1 " Kerosene or Coal Oil, at

JACKSON'S

COFFEE

AT

COWAN, McCLUNG & CO'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

BUY WHILE YOU CAN GET IT

KNOXVILLE, June 2-11

JOHN A. LEE, GRS. W. MOORE, J. COWAN TAYLOR.

LEE, LOCKE & TAYLOR.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, at the old stand of Lee, Locke & Co., No. 105 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., will pay prompt attention to the sale of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Beans, Lent, Potatoes, Peas and Country Produce generally, make liberal advances on produce or merchandise in hand for sale; guarantee and cash time when required—attend promptly to goods consigned to be forwarded—have always on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Sugars and Beans, &c., &c. at the lowest prices.

Lynchburg, Va., April 25-11

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders.

HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS,

small parcels, Fish and Fruits, in their seasons, Special Rates, Bonds, Jewelry, and all kinds of valuables forwarded to and from all points of the United States and Canada, commensurate by Railroad and Steamers, daily in charge of special messengers. Also, notes, drafts and accounts promptly collected. Shaver taken in charge and forwarded through the South.

H. B. PLANT, Sup. S. W. Div.

JAS. BEUTER, Asst. Supt.

TOM MURKIN, Agent.

DEARBY BROTHERS, WALTER B. BROTHERS, DEWEY PARKER

WM. HETTER, late of Tennessee,

BROOKS, FAHNESTOCK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

No. 345 Baltimore and 56 German Streets,

BALTIMORE.

NEW BAKERY

And Confectionary Establishment.

G. MOREHOUSE,

I would announce to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish at his establishment, on Cumberland Street, opposite the Lane House,

BREAD, CAKES,

PIES, CRACKERS,

CONFECTIONARY,

CANDIES, &c.

of the best qualities, and at any quantity.

Having put up a splendid Crackery Machine, the trade may be furnished with any quantity of Crackers, of every kind desired. (Jan-11)

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD MEDAL PIANOS

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

No. 1, 2, 3, and 7, Market street, opposite the Rutan House.

And 307 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY

invite the attention of the public, and especially those in want of a FIRST CLASS PIANO, to their well assorted stock

of instruments, which, for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by the best of judges, been pronounced "unrivalled by any in the country."

As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of excellence in our possession: From Thibault, Strakosch, G. Sauter and H. Viontemp, as follows: THIBAUT, one of the most eminent Pianists in the world, says: "I have tried your Piano, and find them equal, if not superior to any in this country."

G. SAUTER, the great Modern Pianist, Boston, Mass., writes: "I found that the Piano was, in every particular, a most excellent one."

M. STRAKOSCH, the distinguished Artist, says: "In my opinion, your Piano rank among the very best in the country."

H. VIONTEMP writes: "I was delighted on hearing the clear and all tone of your first class Piano."

Also from many of the most distinguished professors and amateurs in the country; also, to the following: Highest Premiums, received within the last four years: Gold Medals at the Maryland Institute, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858; Silver Medals at the Metropolitan Institute, Washington, 1857; also, Medals at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1859. First Premiums at Mechanics' Institute, Richmond, 1855 and 1856. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of MELODRONES, from the best factories.

Second Hand Pianos at Great Bargains, at prices from \$30 to \$150. Pianos exchanged, hired and tuned. A call is respectfully solicited.

nov-11 WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

E. TENN. & VA. R. ROAD.

On the West and South with Railroads running to

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, GRAND JUNCTION, ST. LOUIS, MOBILE, and NEW ORLEANS.

On and after the 20th day of January, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Bristol at 4:25 A. M.

Arrive at Bristol 4:35 P. M.

Leave Knoxville at 9:20 A. M.

Arrive at Knoxville at 11:45 A. M.

Close connection with all the Eastern, Southern and Western cities.

Time from Knoxville, to Washington 29 hours.

do do Baltimore 31 do.

do do Philadelphia 33 do.

do do New York 40 do.

THROUGH TICKETS

Sold at Knoxville, to Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. At Bristol, to Nashville, Memphis, etc. Baggage checked through.

This arrangement gives an entire daylight line both ways over our road.

M. S. TRIPLE, Superintendent.

June-2-11

TALLOW, BEESWAX, &c.

JOHN JACKSON,

Wholesale Druggist,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST MARKET

rate for

TALLOW,

BEESWAX,

GINSENG,

SNAKE-ROOT,

In exchange for

DRUGS.

PATENT MEDICINES,

SPICE AND SODA,

GINGER, INDIGO,

MADDER, PEPPER,

PAINTS AND OILS

Or send other articles in his line. (Apr-2-11)

FLOUR FLOUR!

80 BBL. EXTRA Standard Flour,

1,000 Bbls. choice Tennessee Flour, just received and for sale by (may-11) ROBERT MORROW.

WOODEN WARE.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BUCKETS,

7 bbls. Buckets, 5 bbls. Buckets, 3 bbls. Buckets, 1 bbl. Buckets, &c., &c. at the Hardware Store, on Bay Street, 4th Floor of the Big Building. (Nov-11) JAS. C. MOORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. O. PATTON,

Druggist and Chemist.

(East Side City St., 2 Doors West of Central)

Knoxville, Tennessee.

HERBERT CALLS THE ATTENTION

of Physicians, Merchants, and the Public generally, to the well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS,

OILS, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

SPICES, GINGER, &c., &c.

which he is now receiving from Importers and Manufacturers, and is offering for sale on very reasonable terms. He most respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes by attention and care to secure its continuance.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines carefully compounded.

BEESWAX,

TALLOW,

GINSENG,

SNAKE-ROOT, &c.