BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to be Major General of Cavalry; Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of 1st Virginia Cavalry, to be Brigadier General of Cavalry; Col. Hays, of 11th Louisiana regiment, to be Brigadier General. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton has been assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brigade.

A cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed on the 22d inst. by Major Generals John A. Dix and D. H. Hill.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, July 26th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 25th, states that the enemy on yesterday advanced to Cold Water, which place is twenty miles west of Senatobia, with a force of artillery, cavalry and infantry, estimated at from five hundred to one thousand strong. A skirmish ensued, with small loss, our pickets falling back and burning the bridges to stop their advance.

A number of refugees are arriving here (Grenada,) from Memphis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA—FORREST APPROACHING NASHVILLE—THE FEDERAL FLEET LEFT VICKSBURG—FROM KENTUCKY—REPORTED DISSATISFACTION BETWEEN YANKEE GENERALS.

MOBILE, July 27th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Chattanooga, July 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the Georgia cavalry, arrived to-day with three Yankee Lieutenants as prisoners, captured near Nashville.

Gen. Forrest has burned three bridges over Mill Creek, on the Nashville road, and had an engagement with a party of Federals, killing ten, wounding fifteen, and capturing eight. He was within three miles of Nashville. Great excitement prevails wherever he appeared. The patriotic ladies made his progress a grand ovation along the entire route.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., July 26th, says that both fleets have abandoned Vicksburg, the lower fleet having passed Natchez yesterday evening. Thus ends a two months' seige; during which all the casualties among the Confederate forces, both naval and military, sum up thirty-three. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to accomplish which the Federals have thrown fifty thousand shells.

The contents of the captured letter bag admit their thrashing by the Arkansas, and their inability to capture Vicksburg.

The Federals are threatening Camp Moore, eighty miles this side of New Orleans.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 26th, states that the Louisville Journal says that if the Federal Government does not take speedy action thirty thousand men cannot hold Kentucky.

Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

A Washington dispatch dated July 20th, to the Chicago Tribune, says that McClellan is greatly dissatisfied at Halleck's being put over him, and that no good feeling exists between him and Pope.

GEN. HALLECK COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE YANKEE ARMY.—GEN. POPE'S ORDER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 24th inst., state that Gen. Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the whole land forces of the United States.

Gen. Pope has issued an order requiring the arrest of all male citizens within reach of his army in Virginia, and requiring them to take the oath of allegiance or be removed beyond the Federal lines. This order has produced much excitement in Fredericksburg, and numbers of the citizens are leaving.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.—DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28th, 1862.

The New York Herald, of 24th inst., says that Seward has threatened to retire from the Cabinet. He objects to the radical policy hastily forced upon Lincoln by the confiscation and militia bills of the late Congress.

The Times says that the report is unfounded.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwold on the 24th inst.

Gen. Halleck has gone to Fortress Monroe to have a personal consultation with Gen. McClellan.

In New York, on the 24th gold declined two per cent., closing at 117. Foreign exchange is much unsettled. In the afternoon London exchange sold at 128½ a 129. Flour declined 10 to 20 cents per lb.

The arrival of eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars in gold from California, and two millions by express from Kentucky and Ohio, had their influence on the market.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LATER FROM EUROPE—THE LONDON PRESS ON THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—THE MARKETS, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28th, 1862.

The steamship Etna has arrived off Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The fighting before Richmond is largely canvassed. The London Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided Confederate victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article, it denounces the insolence of Butler in his intercourse with the Foreign Consuls.

The Morning Post says that affairs approach a crisis, and that neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says that if the North would take the initiative, and sail with a current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of their movements.

The Cotton market was buoyant, and prices were ¼ to ¼d. higher.

Advices from Manchester are favorable, cotton goods and yarns being firmer, with an advancing tendency in prices.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 29th, 1862.

The opinion gains ground that McClellan is gradually evacuating Berkely, and reinforcing Pope. No news here to-day.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER TUBAL CAIN, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24th, 1862.

Four of the crew of the British Steamer Tubal Cain arrived here to-day. The Steamer left Nassau on Sunday evening, and was chased on Thursday by a fast Yankee cruiser, which was rapidly gaining on her when these four men including the pilot, left her in an open boat to escape capture. While they were still in sight the Yankee cruiser had got within gun shot of the Tubal Cain, and they have no doubt that she was captured.

The Tubal Cain was an iron screw steamer of five hundred tons burthen, and had a cargo of general merchandize, including a few cases of arms.

The French war steamer Renaudin left the harbor to-day, carrying off the French Consul, M. D. Saint Andre and lady, who go on a visit of a few months to the North.

FEDERAL GUN-BOATS REPULSED ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 30th, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that four or five Federal gun-boats attacked our battery at Genesis Point on Great Ogechee river, on yesterday morning. The gun-boats were repulsed. No loss on our side. The quarters in the battery were damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES.—The Central cars came through without interruption yesterday, and we could hear nothing to confirm the report, so industriously circulated on Sunday, that the Yankees were threatening another demonstration upon the road. Passengers bring a report that a skirmish took place on Saturday not far from Gordonsville, and that the enemy hastily retired after a brief show of resistance. The indications are that a general battle will take place in that direction before many days, as it is now well ascertained that reinforcements are being sent to Pope, the Federal commander, and it is believed that the abolition Government is withdrawing troops from McClellan's army for that purpose.

We learn from Stanton that twenty-four prisoners were sent to that place on Sunday by General Robertson, and that forty-six more were expected yesterday.—These men will probably be transferred to Lynchburg, to remain until the general exchange of prisoners is effected.—*Richmond Dispatch, 29th inst.*

ELLISON'S MILLS.—"Personne," correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gives the following description of this noted locality:

Ellison's Mill derives its name from a small wooden establishment located upon the banks of Beaver Dam Creek, a stream varying at this point from a width of fifteen to thirty or forty feet. The approach to it from Mechanicsville is by a perfectly straight road, down which swept the missiles of the enemy in deadly profusion.

The country on either side is a succession of corn and wheat fields, with a skirt of woods in the rear—or towards the village. As you near Beaver Dam Creek, you descend to a road which turns abruptly to the right and left, and runs along the edge of the bluff. And now commences the remarkable defensive works of the Yankees. In front of the road all the trees and bushes have been cut away and felled, in almost impassible masses along its edge. These were evidently intended only as temporary obstructions, and to compel our troops to remain as long under fire as possible. Beyond this abattis was an open swamp, eighty or a hundred yards wide, in which men or beasts mire to the waist. On the other side runs the creek, which is at least four and a half or five feet in depth, and on the solid ground which immediately succeeds, is another line of abattis, which covers the steep side of a high hill.

Connecting the elevated ground on this and the opposite side of the stream with its diabolic surroundings, is a narrow road little better than a bridge—crossing which you see still more of the formidable preparations of the enemy. An earthwork, with embrasures for several guns, is just at the end, where a man might point a cannon with his eyes shut, and be sure of scores of victims at every shot. Two immense hills rise on either side of the road, along whose crests runs a line of entrenchments, in which the enemy, standing upright, presented only their heads as a target to our fire. In the rear, and at stated intervals, were fortifications, from which the artillery rang out their death knells, and slaughtered by scores our gallant boys.

SERIOUS CONFLICT WITH A SLAVE.—We learn that Robert W. Seawell, Esq., of this City, while on his way from Mr. Lovejoy's to his residence, on Tuesday morning last about two o'clock, met in the street near Mr. John Hutchin's, a negro boy named Logan, the property of Dr. F. J. Haywood, who was driving a cart into town containing bacon, &c. Mr. Seawell arrested the boy and was carrying him to the guard house, when he stealthily drew a knife and aimed a blow with it at his throat. Mr. Seawell then drew his knife, when a desperate conflict ensued. The boy managed to get hold of a rock, with which he dealt Mr. S. a severe blow on his head, but he kept his feet, and inflicted wounds on the boy which disabled him. The boy made off, but was tracked and soon after arrested. His wounds are severe, and may prove fatal. It was a fortunate escape for Mr. Seawell. He was simply performing his duty as a magistrate and citizen, and if he had killed the boy on the spot, he would have been sustained and applauded by the community.

Raleigh Standard.

HOW LONG, OH CATALINE.—The steamer British Queen, Capt. Harrison, arrived at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, 26th, with the British and American mails, the former to the 7th inst., the latter to the 21st.

The merchandize brought from England to New York by the steamer China for Nassau, was detained by the authorities of New York, in consequence of a most outrageous and unheard-of demand being made of Mr. Cunard to sign a heavy bond that none of the goods should be sold to the Confederate States! Our merchants are highly indignant at this hindrance of commerce, which will result in heavy pecuniary losses to them, as most of the packages, we are informed, contain summer clothing, in great demand at present.

About 600 packages were on freight from England to this place, and the amount of the bond required by the American authorities from Mr. Cunard was about $75,000.

We hear, too, that almost all the passengers who went from this city to New York in the British Queen last trip (except T. Darling, Esq.) were ordered to divest themselves of their apparel, that they might undergo a most humiliating search!

How long is this state of affairs to continue?

Nassau Guardian, June 23.

The Northern people begin to understand the damage they have done their cause and the aid they have given ours, by their malignant course towards us. Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Journal, says:

"In *anticipating* and in attempting to *force* events," instead of awaiting their developement, the best hopes and highest prospects of the Union have been thwarted. The more than *incendiary*, the scarcely less than *infernal* spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the "Tribune" of the press, has *united* the Southern people, and now threatens to *divide* the North. The speeches, lectures and fulminations from these sources have been used by secession leaders and journals to aggravate and intensify Southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union men in the insurgent States, we now see men, women and children banded together against us, fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Slidell, Toombs, Mason, &c., &c—enjoy the advantage of a changed issue, in which *their* great crime is merged."

And yet, with their eyes open, the party to which Weed belongs has just added additional fuel to the flame of Southern indignation, by passing a barbarous and villainous robbery-bill! Surely, like a moccasin in the dog-days, they are blinded by their venom.

FUNNY.—We heard some amusing discussions last Monday evening, at Goldsboro', between the Holdenites and the Confederates. Some of our respectable and respected friends, who are refugees from Newbern, are pretty strong Vance men, "for party purposes," but the way they curse Holden is a caution to sinners. The Confederates charged that the Rolling Machine is Vance's organ; but this the *quondam* Newbernians denounce and repudiate. They swear Holden is killing Vance, and if they thought Vance affiliated with Holden, they would not vote for him "to save his life."—Well, that Holden *is* Vance's mouth-piece, and the Rolling Machine his organ, our Newbern friends can't reasonably deny. Holden claims the right to kill and make alive. He tried to kill Vance in 1859, and he is now trying to make him alive in 1862. Vance is dead and Holden is his executioner.—*State Journal.*

GREENE COUNTY.—Capt. H. H. Best is the Conservative candidate for the Commons in Greene. His election is considered certain. He will make an excellent representative.

So says the Standard—the old "Rolling Machine" of last Wednesday. It is one of the million of Holden's falsehoods, unless Capt. B. is deceiving the people, and we believe him to be incapable of that. Capt. B. is the *compromise* candidate in Greene, and will receive the vote of all the old parties in the county.

State Journal.

From the Charleston Courier.

Oracular.

An echo in one of the ruined buildings near the West end of Broad street, a few nights ago, gave distinct answers to a series of questions as follows:

1. What caused this martial reign of terror?
——Error.
2. Who are our legislative thinkers?
——Tinkers.
3. What are the Governor's dry nurses?
——Curses.
4. And what are we the muzzled masses?
——Asses
5. But can't we kick and break the bridle?
——Idle.
6. Can't Liberty be still defended?
——Ended.
7. Thus harnessed in the Despot's dray,
Can nought be done to get away?
Sweet Echo, tell me that I pray—
——Bray.
8. Is nothing left to raise our hopes?
——Ropes.

The oracular ambiguity of this last answer deterred me from asking any more questions. QUERIST.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Men of ordinary comprehension cannot fail to see the necessity which will soon compel the enemy to evacuate either Tennessee or New Orleans. He cannot hold both and defend Virginia and the upper Potomac at the same time. Then, if forced to evacuate, he will abandon that point which is of the least benefit to him. It is clear, therefore, that as between Nashville and New Orleans, he will not hesitate to abandon the latter. This move will be followed by some practical results, palpable to every one. It will ruin a few speculators in sugar and molasses, but relieve a whole community of a grievous pressure. We advise all our friends to make small purchases. Sugar and molasses will be lower, and that before a great while.

Columbus (Ga,) Sun.

The War Plans of the South.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* gives the "full particulars" of a recent council of war among the Southern Generals at Richmond, at which the following programme was determined upon:

It was unanimously agreed not only that it would not do to lose any more territory, but also that what has been lost must be regained. The results of the defensive policy, which has heretofore been the policy of the South, were not regarded as satisfactory, and its abandonment was strongly urged. Both Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Lee endeavored to demonstrate the feasibility of an invasion of the North at three different points—namely, from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It was not certainly known whether the "invasion" plank of the platform had been accepted or not. It was strenuously opposed by Jeff. Davis and one or two of the Generals; but a large majority of them were in favor of it. It is known, however, that the following operations were agreed on, as forming parts of the summer campaign:

1. The immediate obstruction of the James river, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means for communicating with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

2. The reoccupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire Peninsula.

3. The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the repossession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

4. The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan proposed:

5. To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

6. To hurl upon Washington, from Richmond, a column of two hundred thousand troops; the capture of that city, the "liberation" of Baltimore, and the invasion of the North at the three points named above—By becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities fully five hundred thousand troops.

The plan adopted for the obstruction of the James river was by the secret erection of permanent batteries, to be afterwards mounted with heavy guns of long range, and by the use at present of batteries of light artillery, mostly rifled guns, that can be moved from place to place. Several of these batteries are already in the course of erection at various commanding points on the James river, where they are completely concealed by the thick woods and bushes. This dense foliage affords, also, complete concealment to the men who work on them, who have instructions, also, not to show themselves to any passing vessels. Sentries are stationed so as to give notice of the approach of vessels; and as the latter pass the men at work on the batteries suspend their labor if there is any danger of their being either seen or heard. When all the batteries are completed the trees and bushes in front of them will be cut down, and the river will be found to be closed. It will be remembered that it was in this way that the batteries on the Potomac river were erected last summer.

The importance of Virginia to the rebels has been forcibly demonstrated by the events of the spring campaign, and hence the strenuous efforts which they will make to regain it. If they can restore there the *statu quo ante bellum*, or even the state of affairs as they existed in June, 1861, they believe that we never again can invade that State. Its capabilities for defence are superb; indeed, unequalled anywhere. And if, on the recurrence of the cool weather of the fall, we can be compelled to begin the campaign over again at Manassas and Romney on the North, and Fortress Monroe on the south-east, the rebel leaders expect that we will find the road to Richmond still less practicable in the fall than we found it in the spring.

Such is their rather extensive programme for the summer campaign. The means at their command for its execution are rather inadequate, but they count upon the active assistance of both England and France.—Both of these nations, they think, will recognize their independence, and their vessels, breaking the blockade, take their cotton and sugar away and bring them arms and ammunition in return. They have now in arms 500,000 troops, distributed as follows:

Richmond	200,000
Central Virginia	40,000
Charleston	30,000
Savannah	25,000
Mobile (part of these troops are from Beauregard's late army)	50,000
Vicksburg (part of these troops are from Beauregard's late army)	75,000
West of the Mississippi river	40,000
Knoxville	20,000
Interior of Georgia and Alabama	20,000
Total	500,000

So far as Gen. McClellan's army is concerned, the rebels at Richmond are confident that by the end of this month they will have driven them entirely from the Peninsula.

From the Petersburg Express, July 28th.

Daring Feat—Burning of a Federal Vessel.

On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible.) Corporal Cooke, Thos. Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dimity and William Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner of 163 tons burthen, lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movement and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him.—His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river.—He was told to "hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captor's, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles) and would have only surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half-past one until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa Rives; and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at $8,000, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the Louisa Rives several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying along-side it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them—Another batch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa Rives, but a gunboat was near them also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.

The Fleet in James River.

The burning of a Federal transport in front of McClellan's camp by a half-dozen of the Prince George Cavalry on Saturday morning last, has caused more watchfulness and circumspection among the Federal craft. On Sunday and yesterday, all the vessels lay as close into the Berkeley shore as it was possible to get them, and such of the enemy's gunboats as are visible, occupy positions protecting the unarmed craft. They are locking the stable door after the horse is gone.

Observations made yesterday, created the impression that McClellan is either advancing his forces into the interior, or he is evacuating the position at present held by him. From certain movements on the river the general belief is that he is gradually and stealthily evacuating. Not one half the tents and other appurtenances of camp life are now discernible, that were three weeks ago. It is also a noticeable fact, that on some evenings when the vessels are counted, they number greatly more than they do the next morning when another count is made. They are proverbially a wily and a cunning people, and our Generals will have to keep their eyes wide open by day and by night, to be fully apprised of their movements.

Petersburg Express, 29th inst.

Yankee Depredations in Eastern North Carolina.

A gentleman who left South Mills, N. C., a few days since, informs us that on Sunday, the 20th inst., a party of some fifty Yankees visited that neighborhood, coming from Norfolk, and having with them half a dozen negro men in arms. These negroes, it was subsequently ascertained, had runaway from that place some ten days previous, and had now come back after their wives and children. They succeeded in obtaining them, and during the night about one hundred other negroes joined the party, when they marched off in the direction of Norfolk. A few days before this occurence a considerable number of negroes had made their escape, and a young man from Pasquotank county, named Job Williams, secreted himself, in company with several others, near the line house, with a view to intercept and capture them. At a late hour of the night some forty negroes made their appearance, armed with pistols and cudgels, and, discovering Mr. W.'s place of concealment, one of them fired and shot him through the femoral artery. Before falling he discharged both barrels of his gun, when the negroes fled. Mr. W. was taken by his associates to the hotel, where he died before a physician could reach him. On the succeeding day a negro man was brought back by a gentleman who found him on the road with a severe, and probably fatal, gunshot wound through the abdomen. The stampede of negroes from Eastern North Carolina is so great that unless strong guerrilla parties are immediately formed and sent thither, it is thought that the country will be entirely drained of its slave population in a short time.

Rich. Dispatch.

From the N. Y. Tribune, July 23.

CONFEDERATES WHO GAVE THEMSELVES UP.

The following are the names of the Confederate prisoners, who gave themselves up before Richmond, who have taken the oath of allegiance: Henry W. Thomas, 6th N. C.; Hugh A. Morgan, 6th N. C.; J. R. Saunders, 2d Fla.; John S. Moore, 1st Geo.; Timothy M. Almon, 26th Va.; John Butler, 27th Va.; Richard Pulley, 26th Va.

MAINE.

The Portland *Press* says: "We now have forming in our midst a regiment, the 17th, which will rendezvous in this city. Gov. Washburn is in earnest. He has declared that the 16th, 17th, and 18th regiments must be filled to the full standard within *fifteen* days—otherwise drafting will be resorted to."

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 13, 1862.

All is quiet here, with the exception of an occasional demonstration on the part of our gunboats beyond Beaufort, just by way of showing the enemy that we are alive and vigilant. On the morning of the 10th they went up the river, partially circumnavigating Beaufort Island, and succeeded in burning several huts serving as barracks for the enemy.

Gen. Stevens' Brigade, comprising six regiments, with four others detached from Gen. Wright, are now on their way to Fortress Monroe.

The editorial suggestions of the New York *Times*, that Gen. Hunter might, could, and should attack and capture Savannah, are absurd. He has enough troops to hold Hilton Head and Beaufort Islands against any force the enemy can bring against it; no more.

Edisto Island will be evacuated by General Wright in a few days, just as soon as transports are obtainable. There are but four regiment there.

The Lincoln, Illinois, Sun says:

"A car load of contrabands passed through Lincoln on Monday last, who were willing to work for ten cents a day and board. What chances have the poor of Illinois to make a living when placed in competition with thieving, runaway negroes at ten cents per day?"

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.—We understand that for the past few days an unusual activity has been observed at Tupelo. From what we are told, we infer that before long "the men who can't take care of his own lines," may have them taken care of for him. One division of the army has been ordered Eastward, and may be expected here within a day or two.

Mobile Advertiser and Register, July 25.

The London *Times*, of July 3rd, in an article on American affairs, says:

We would, then, once more raise our voice against the indefinite prosecution of this horrible war. While the scorching sun is filling the camps with fever and cholera; while the youth and strength of the country are being hurried to the common frontier in preparation for a new feast of blood in the autumn; while the North is burdening itself with a debt concerning which even its rulers fear to speak plainly, and while the great staples of the South are being given to the flames, we would ask the Federals, with whom the whole matter really rests, where is their conscience, where is their common humanity, or their boasted wordly prudence? They are in arms to enforce on men of their own blood submission to a rule that the latter detest.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We find the following in the Ithaca (New York) Citizen:

From Secretary Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 6, 1862.

My Dear Cook:—You must help Diven and Van Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (Diven) home for that purpose.

Faithfully yours,
WM. H. SEWARD.

HON. CHARLES COOK.

From the Hon. Mr. Diven, M. C.

Dear Sir:—I shall be with you in a day or two.—Don't say can't. Don't say we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war soon or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I am to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours,
A. S. DIVEN.

HON. CHARLES COOK.

TO THE PUBLIC TRAVELING IN DISTRESS ON THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. ROAD.

RETURNING from Richmond, Va., July 19th, 1862, with the remains of my son, I reached Weldon, N. C. I procured the aid of some negroes and placed the box containing the remains of my son on the platform of the coach, where other boxes of similar kind were placed. I met there one *Richard Blackledge* (who pretended to act as Conductor) he most inhumanly forbid my placing the box with the other boxes; promising that if I would get on the coach he would have the box put on in its proper place, which he neglected to do, and when the Cars moved off I saw the box lying near the Railroad track. This was 11 o'clock, P. M., Saturday. On my arrival at Mt. Olive Sunday morning, I sent immediately back and received the box Tuesday morning. I am sorry to say I think the officers of this road are unfortunate in having imported such a being as *Dick Blackledge* for I hope that such another being is not to be found within the limits of civilization or humanity.

There was a day when the sons of God presented themselves before the Lord, and Dick Blackledge may have appeared also; and now I submit this to the consideration of the traveling public, and wish them to say whether they think said Blackledge has a soul or a *black pocket*.

J. SWINSON, Sr.

July 28th, 1862.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

THIRD ROUND.

Aug. 2, 3,	Wilmington	"	.....Front Street.
" 9, 10,	Elizabeth	"	.....Wayman.
" 16, 17,	Bladen	"	.....Soule Chapell.
" 20, 21,	Whiteville	"	.....Fair Bluff.
" 23, 24,	Smithville	"	.....Smithville.
" 30, 31,	Sampson	"	.....Wesley Chapel.
Sept. 6, 7,	Wilmington	"	.....Fifth Street.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

ELECTION NOTICES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

COL. WM. JOHNSTON,

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ELECTION SEVENTH OF AUGUST.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,
ELI W. HALL,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JUDGE S. J. PERSON.
DR. JOHN R. HAWES. 270-te

WE are authorized to announce the name of J. P. FULLER as a candidate to represent the County of Robeson in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

MANY FRIENDS.

July 26th, 1862. 270:49-te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing to you that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Duplin and respectfully ask your support for the same.—Should you favor me with an election I can only promise to use my best efforts in the proper discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. JOHN C. McMILLAN.

Camp near Richmond, Va., July 6th, 862. 255:46te*

NOTICE.

BY request of my friends, both in Duplin and in camp, I have consented to become a candidate to represent Duplin county in the coming Legislature, in the House of Commons. If I am so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do all in my power to advance the interest of my county and the interest of my State. L. W. HODGES.

Warsaw, July 12th, 1862. 259:47-te*

SMITHVILLE, June 30th, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—In obedience to the confidence which I have heretofore had, I do not feel at liberty to withdraw myself from your services; and should you in your wisdom cast a majority of your votes for me, and again make me your Representative, I shall, God sustaining me, endeavor to serve you in such a way as will be acceptable to my county and countrymen. In conclusion, allow me to return you collectively and individually, whether at home or in the tented field, my heartfelt thanks for the liberal support you gave me two years ago.

July 2, 1862—45:261-te. JAMES G. BRANCH.

At the solicitation of many friends, ALEXANDER S. KEMP has consented to become a candidate to represent the District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, in the next Senate of the Legislature of North Carolina.

MANY VOTERS.

July 23, 1862. 267:48-te

We are requested to announce Mr. JAMES I. McDUGALD, as a candidate to represent the county of Bladen in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina.

We are also requested to state, that Mr. McDugald has issued a Circular, which will explain his position on the questions of the day.

July 23d, 1862. 267:48-te*

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

BY REQUEST OF FRIENDS I offer myself as a candidate to represent this District in the next Legislature. Should you honor me with an election, I can only promise to make you an independent, careful and faithful representative, on all occasions to be found in my place, and to be carefully and faithfully guarding your interest and the interest of the District. To the soldiers of this District who are away from your homes, who have gone forth to give your best heart's blood to maintain our independence, and protect our homes; to you I promise, whatever will tend to your comfort, happiness or interest shall receive my whole attention, and if by my votes your condition can be bettered in any way, it shall be done. As I have neither the time nor inclination to canvass the District, I leave it to the voters to decide as they may think best.

Yours truly, THO. J. JONES.

June 25th. 244:44-te.

FORT CASWELL, July 19th, 1862.

TO THE VOTERS OF COLUMBUS COUNTY.

By the solicitations of a number of my friends, both in camp and in the country, I have consented to become a candidate again for a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in the House of Commons. To those who are in camp as well as myself, braving all the privations of life, and who have placed yourselves as targets for the defense of your country, to you I promise, if elected, whatever will tend to your comfort, and the protection of those bereft ones you have left at home, to use all possible efforts to secure. [266:48-2w*] N. L. WILLIAMSON.

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by the present melancholy condition of our country, attending professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond battles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home, (at least for a time,) administering to the wants of the sick and suffering. Should you favor me with an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as a faithful representative of the people.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. T. MURPHY.

July 17, 1862. 262—48-te*

☞ WE are authorized to announce THOS. H. HOLMES, Esq., as a candidate to represent Sampson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. July 18, 1862—263-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KIRBY announces himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.—In so doing he takes occasion to say, that having represented the county once before in that capacity, he feels that he is no stranger to either the people of Sampson or to their wants, and will, if he is elected, endeavor to promote the best interests of his County. Through the many solicitations from different portions of the County he has been induced to put himself before the people, and he earnestly solicits their votes at the ensuing election. To the soldiers in camp he would say that, having shared their toils for some time past as a co-laborer in the great cause, he feels that he is acquainted with their wants, and pledges himself that, if elected, their interests shall not be forgotten.

July 26th, 1862. 270te

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.

GENTLEMEN, the time is not far distant when you have to elect some man to serve you as your next Sheriff.—Through the solicitation of a number of my friends, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for that office, if I should be your choice, I will serve you to the best of my ability. JACOB WELLS, JR.

July 2d, 1862 [257-te] 45-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

I am again a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your County. In the various duties of the office, since I have held it, I have at least *done my best* to be faithful and punctual, and hope, that at the ensuing election, both in the Camp and County, the very liberal vote which I have so gratefully received heretofore may not be diminished. THOMAS J. CARR.

June 17th, 1862. 237:43-te*

ROBESON COUNTY SHERIFF.

Capt. WM. S. NORMENT, late of the 18th Regt N. C. T., is now the only known candidate for Sheriff of Robeson. The others, with Mr. D. McKeithan, having declined. The Captain is now in the field, and we know of no other candidate in opposition to Mr. King.

July 26, 1862. 270:49-te

NOTICE.

I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Sampson county, and if elected will use every effort to discharge the duties of the office. The suffrages of my friends, both at home and in camp, are respectfully solicited.

THOMAS FRYAR.

July 28th, 1862. 271:49-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I take this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your county, and hope that I have given satisfaction in the administration of the same. I again solicit your suffrages for said office at the ensuing election on the 1st Thursday in August next, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

W. T. J. VANN.

June 15th, 1862. 236:43-te

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce JOHN D. STANFORD, Esq., of Duplin county, as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. July 10, 1862—46-te*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW:

At the solicitation of many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature, I beg to announce myself a candidate for the lower branch of that honorable body, and earnestly solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next. C. HUGGINS.

July 18th, 1862.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

THROUGH THE SOLICITATION OF MANY FRIENDS I have consented to become a candidate for the Sheriffalty. I therefore solicit the votes of my brother soldiers in the different camps, and the citizens generally. Should I be elected I will discharge the duties of that office to the best of my skill and ability. RUFUS W. COLLINS.

Light House Battery, July 22d 1862. 266-1t—48 2t