

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.

110 prisoners from Pope's army taken by Stuart's Cavalry, near Gordonsville, arrived to-night 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 Fredericksburg, and learning that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction, he went in pursuit, overtook their rear-guard at Masaponia Shop. 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 12 wagons and fifty soldiers on the Fredericksburg 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, Calvary Sabres 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, leaving a 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; Wickliffe, 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. Wickliffe 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 saluted with 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 from the polluting effects of the Confederate banner.

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 answer, refusing the request:

FIRST DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHAL }
GENERAL'S OFFICE. }
TANGIPAHOA, July 11, 1862. }

To Messrs. H. B. Hand, Thos. 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 the most universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. Nor is there anything novel in the regulations 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 battle-field. 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 to-day your flag is proudly borne 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, gentlemen, the time has come, when you are called upon to take your portion of the wide-spread suffering, the General commanding hopes and believe 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, an

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 Gen'l.

[Official.]

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

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 there. A good deal of the machinery and many of the tools are manufactured on the spot, 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.

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."

"CHANGE OF PRISON.—The hundred and fifty odd Yankee officers including generals, majors, colonels, lieutenants and captains, were yesterday removed from their quarters on eighteenth street, and more closely confined in the noted Libby prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets, which is now nearly emptied of the Yankee wounded. The officers left their rather comfortable quarters reluctantly, but the misconduct of some of them rendered the change necessary and imperative.

Their personal effects—cots, lounges and baggage—were all removed with them, and carts were running all day between the two places. It is to be hoped, if their comfort is not enhanced here, their security will be.—*Richmond Examiner.*

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 is 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.*

New Advertisements.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. I. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the tuition in this school is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Because here in Cleveland, a healthy locality, we have an institute, with an excellent instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up a such a school as will be of incalculable benefit to us and an honor to our town.—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration the Institute has not lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department	\$12 00 per Annum.
Preparatory	16 00 "
Freshman Class	20 00 "
Sophomore	24 00 "
Junior	30 00 "
Senior	36 00 "
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon	50 00 "
Thorough Bass Comp., &c.	20 00 "
French and other Modern Languages.	1 20 00 " each.

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, at the ordinary prices. The rule of payment is one half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term. Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses kept purposely for young ladies. The price of board, including lights and fuel, is not to exceed \$2.50 per week.

G. W. PARKS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Aug. 9, '62.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Wm. A. E. Kennedy, dec'd, are directed to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law. J. C. WARNER, Adm'r
Aug. 9, '62. Estate W. E. Kennedy, dec'd.

ALDEHOFF'S INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL,
For Male and Female.

ON Lookout Mountain, five miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., chartered on the Eclectic principle. Students limited to twenty-five. The third Scholastic Year begins on the second MONDAY in September. This School has successfully maintained itself amid the general wreck of similar institutions.

Terms, \$175 per session of twenty weeks prepaid. Catalogues sent, on application to H. W. VON ALDEHOFF, Principal.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 8, '62—1 m.

LETTER PAPER.

A GOOD quality of white and buff ruled letter paper, of Southern Manufacture, for sale much cheaper than the contraband article, at the post-office.
Aug. 8, '62. 31*

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE Residence within the corporate limits of Chattanooga, containing ten acres land, fair improvements, 150 young fruit trees, 100 Cahaba grape vines, and other fruits. There is a well of good water, and a cistern on the place. For further information enquire at W. & A. R. R. office.
Aug. 6, '62-2w