

Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars per square of 10 lines or less, for each insertion.

C. C. DANLEY, Editor. W. F. KOLTZMAN, Publisher.

For announcing a Candidate for Congress \$25 in advance.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. A. GREENMAN, of Dallas county, as a candidate for Congress from the Third District.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND is a candidate for re-election to Congress from this (3d) District, composed of the counties of Prairie, Arkansas, Jefferson, Desha, Chicot, Ashley, Drew, Bradley, Union, Calhoun, Dallas, Saline and Pulaski, the election the 1st Wednesday in November next.

We are authorized to announce Dr. S. C. BENJAMIN, of Phillips county, as a Candidate to represent the 4th Congressional District in the Lower House of the next Confederate Congress.

We are authorized to announce Gen. GRANDISON D. ROYSTON, of Hempstead county, as a candidate for re-election to the Congress of the Confederate States, from the Second Congressional District of this State, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. THOS. B. HANLY, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress, from the Fourth Congressional District, and to state that he hopes to be able to visit the District in July.

The News.—Northern papers say, on the authority of Southern papers, that Gen. Beauregard has notified the citizens of Charleston that they may safely return to their homes. Subsequent northern dates say that Gen. Gilmore has been re-enforced with 7,000 men, and is still determined to take Charleston. We shall see what we shall see.

The Federal Colonel Hatch, who has a command in West Tennessee, is reported to have gone into North Mississippi and destroyed the rail roads and large amounts of rolling stock. This does not look like occupation of the country.

There has been no battle between Gens. Lee and Meade in Virginia, nor is there any prospect of one at a very early day.

The Chicago Times believes the report that the independence of the Confederacy has been acknowledged by France and England.

WORK FOR THE HUMANE.—When the impending battle comes off, as we think it must in a few days, there will be many wounded, on both sides, to care for. If we are victorious, as we hope and expect to be, let our people show their enemies that they are as humane and kind to the enemy in their power, as they are brave before him in battle. If, contrary to all of our hopes and expectations, we should be defeated, still let our people, who are left at home, do all they can to relieve the sick and wounded, let them be friends or foes. True bravery and humanity are brother and sister.

ATTENTION!—By the subjoined, "General Orders No. 136," it will be seen that Gen. Smith has directed the enrollment of all clerks and employees in the military service who are subject to conscription; and that all able-bodied men, except artificers and mechanics, who are now serving in the different staff departments, will join their proper commands.

The order is proper and the good of the service has demanded it for a long time. Its strict enforcement will add greatly to the strength of our army. Its provisions do not extend to those who are "especially detailed by the District Commander upon proof of necessity of service." We regret this, for it opens the way to an evasion of the order to a considerable extent. We hope to see all in authority execute the order in its spirit—that is, to keep none from the ranks who are physically capable of doing duty as soldiers. The provision for securing the services of old men, disabled soldiers, and women, is admirable. The order will add to the strength and efficiency of the army morally as well as physically. Read it.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 27, 1863.

TO THE LADIES OF LITTLE ROCK.—The Medical Department of the Army is almost entirely destitute of "Bandages," "Lint," "old soft rags," &c. A battle is imminent and we cannot be supplied with the articles mentioned without your aid.

Let all who are disposed to assist in providing comforts for our soldiers proceed at once to making bandages, collecting clean soft rags, and deposit them with Mrs. Dr. Adams, who will deliver them to the proper medical officers.

We are confident this appeal will not be made in vain. J. B. BOND, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor District of Ark.

While Prince Alfred was standing opposite the Town House, Dundee, an old woman stepped boldly forward and affectionately patted the Prince on the shoulder, who seemed infinitely amused at the proceeding, for he followed it with a hearty laugh.

DEFEND YOUR FAMILIES AND HOMES.—Now is the time for every man who can carry a gun to do his duty. The enemy, numbering about thirteen thousand, are threatening the Capital of the State. Our soldiers are brave and true and confident of their ability to defend the place and repel the enemy. But the stronger our force the greater are our chances for entire, complete victory. Arms will be put into the hands of all who will aid in the impending battle. Let every one go who can fire a gun. The difference of a few men, on the one side or the other, may determine a battle. In the event of disaster, which we do not expect, how degradingly bitter would defeat be to a people aware of the fact that the calamity was brought upon them by a failure to do their duty. And, if our arms be successful, as we believe they will be, a citizen can leave no prouder legacy to those who come after him than the knowledge that, in the hour of need, he did a soldier's duty in defending the homes of women and children whose husbands, fathers, and protectors are battling in our cause elsewhere.

Let no man undertake to fight on his own hook, but attach himself to some disciplined organization. Let all diffuse themselves through the different commands: Thus they may not only occupy the space, but do the service of veterans.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IS EUROPE.—Below we publish Mr. Roebuck's speech in the British House of Commons on the American question. In the absence of an avowed object on the part of the Emperor Napoleon for communicating with Mr. Roebuck instead of addressing his government through the regular diplomatic channel we infer that he did so for two reasons: First, that, as shown by the Emperor, his communication with the British Government on the subject of the recognition of the Confederacy was sent to Washington and there put into Mr. Seward's hands and shown to the French Ambassador; Second, as England is, more than any other government on the globe, controlled by public sentiment, he wished to let the English people know that, if the independence of the Confederacy was not acknowledged, the fault was entirely with their own government.

Recognition may come, from present indications it is not impossible, some think not improbable, that we may be recognized before a great while, and, in that event, there would be strong hope for a speedy termination of the war. While all of this is obvious, we say to our people—put not your faith in Princes; but trust in your own brave hearts and strong arms, bearing in mind that God helps those who help themselves.

From the London Times July 21.

At this moment, if the news from Vicksburg be true, Fort Hudson is the only remaining obstacle to the entire command of the Mississippi, from its source at the very Northern boundary of the United States to the Gulf of Mexico. But that command must still depend on the good will of river States, and that good will must still depend either on the subjection of the Southern States, or, at all events, on the perfectly secure character of the relations to be established between the Northern and Southern.

Whatever makes the Southern States the subjects and servants and tributaries of the Northern, will have much the same effect on the Northwestern. The instant the bargain is struck with the South, there comes the still more important creditor, or still more insolvent debtor, or still more impracticable partner, in the far interior. The difficulty then, ever increases, and will only be the greater for every year the war lasts. Immigration disturbed the balance of the North and South, immigration disturbs still more seriously the balance of the Northeast and the Northwest. Yet there are no means of taking the sense of those growing and still loosely organized States.

There is no one to answer for them; no one to hold them to any compact; no one even to foresee how interest or opinion will develop in those regions. So, if Union is no longer possible, disunion, on the basis of two federations, is at least as much beyond the power of immediate arrangement. Such is the result of those mighty pretensions and that arrogant spirit which have been elevated into a religion and a virtue in the United States, and which, failing their first object, find nothing else to rest upon. The ideal is broken, and there the superstation ends. The fragments can neither be joined nor worshipped separately, and all we can do is to wait and see what heaven will ordain out of earth's failure.

A marriage is projected between the Duke de Mouchy and the Princess Anna Murat. Antoine Juste Leon Marie de Naailles, Duke de Mouchy, Prince Duke of Poie, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, is, we learn, the happy possessor of an income of between 500,000 and 600,000 francs, and is just twenty-two years of age. The Princess Anna Murat, fifth child of Prince Napoleon Lucien Murat, son of the old King of Naples, and of the Princess Caroline Bonaparte, by Caroline Georgina Fraser, was born in 1841.

A letter from Chamounix states that in the early part of the present year the municipality of that place conceded to one of the guides the right of excavating an artificial grotto in the lower portion of the Glacier des Bois, near the source of the Aveyron. The works were begun in April, and a gallery of 25 metres in length, terminating in a retunda, has already been executed. This new ice palace has a fairy-like aspect, as the walls and columns, under the action of the light, present a great variety of colors, far surpassing in effect the finest grottoes ever made for opera nymphs and naiads. A restaurant has been established near the entrance of the grotto.

Telegraphic to the Northern Press.

New York, Aug. 11.

The Herald has the following from Washington, the 10th:

Advices from the front indicate that no operations of importance are expected to transpire at present.

The enemy's pickets extend along the South bank of the Rappahannock, although our cavalry frequently scour the country as far as the lower fords of the Rapidan.

Stafford Court-house and Aquia Creek are within our lines, and are again exempt from visits of the rebels.

Guerrillas made a descent upon some luckless neighborhoods on Friday. There were indications that the enemy contemplated making demonstrations near Culpepper Springs, and Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry was moved up to that point, but no collision occurred. Very little now disturbs the monotonous routine of picket duty, and everything throughout the entire army is stagnant.

Brig. Gen. Castar, commanding brigade under Gen. Pleasanton, with a small force of cavalry, on Saturday, came up with Mosby's guerrillas, commanded by the notorious partisan chief in person; they fled before our cavalry, leaving 12 prisoners in our hands, who were turned over to Gen. Pleasanton. Mosby escaped under cover of a dense wood, when our forces were close upon their heels.

Gen. Castar feels confident that ere long the whole of Mosby's gang, including their chief, will fall into our hands.

A portion of Grant's corps has occupied Fredericksburg, but the indications are that no attempt will be made by the enemy to hold that point. Rails of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Rail Road have been all torn up by the rebels, and sent to Richmond, together with every other species of property in that section available for military purposes—rail road bridges, depots, etc., have been burned, and the whole country between the Rappahannock and Potomac is swept of everything.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

It is stated that a number of conscripts are now going through to reinforce the army of the Potomac at the rate of over a thousand per day.

The Board here began granting exemptions from the draft for disability, alienage, improper enrollments, etc., to-day.

Negro conscripts take their draft kindly, and are beseeching the Provost Marshal to tell them how soon he wants them.

The people in Philadelphia who persist in telegraphing a battle in Virginia is imminent, are either ignorant or very resolute in their determination to circulate lies.

The heat continues as intense as ever.

FOUR MONROE, Aug. 9.

The expedition that left here on the 4th, under direction of Maj. Gen. Foster, accompanied by the tarred iron-clad Sangamon, and gunboats Commodore Barney and Cohasset, proceeded up James river, and when within seven miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bow of the Commodore Barney, by a cock strongly connected with the shore.

The explosion was terrific and lifted the gunboat's bow ten feet out of the water and threw a great quantity of water high in the air, which falling on the deck washed overboard fifteen of the crew; among them was Lieut. Cushing, commander of the Barney. Two sailors drowned, the rest were saved. Gen. Foster was aboard when the explosion took place.

The enemy here opened on them from the shore with 12-pound field pieces. The Barney was penetrated with fifteen shot, besides a great number of musket balls, but not a man was injured, except the paymaster, who was slightly injured by splinters.

The Cohasset received five 12-pound shot, one of which passed through her pilot-house, instantly killed her commander, Acting Master Cox, striking him in the back. The Barney towed to Newport News, to be repaired. The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished, and the fleet returned.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.

The Commercial's Lexington dispatch says, reports from the front indicate all quiet on the border, and from East Tennessee, and reports that Forrest's mounted force was to rendezvous a Kingston. A Concord rebel brigade under Armstrong, had arrived at the former place. Gen. Buras arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movements of troops in that direction are very active.

The Commercial Columbus Dispatch says: "Gov. Tod leaves for Washington to-day. An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city in the next two days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed. The draft will not take place until the Governor returns."

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

A Paris letter says the alarm about a war with Russia continues, and the most improbable reports are still hourly in regard to it. The situation to-day is this: That France will not go alone into the war with Russia, for fear of European coalition, but if on the other hand, France carry Austria, England and Sweden into the war with her, then Russia, who has believed the coalition impossible, will back and concede the six points thus. In either case, war seems for the moment, impossible. France and Sweden are eager for the war, but Austria and England hold back; in the meantime, trade is suffering by the fright, as much as if the war was commenced.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment, under the instructions of the Government. Therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices will be arrested, and confined for punishment or sent beyond the line. No people within ten miles of the rail road are to abscond that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the

road, trains, depots, or sections, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of injury they will be impressed as laborers, to repair all damages.

If these means should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the rail road be put across the line, and their property taken for government use.

GEN. G. MEADE,

Major General Commanding.

The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens suspected or known to be implicated in these transactions have been promptly arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The anxiety about Charleston has not been relieved to-day, the government not having received any dispatches. Rumor-mongers failed to obtain credit.

There is nothing new of a reliable nature from the Army of the Potomac to-day.

Weather continues extremely hot.

Information received here to-night says there has been no change in the position of the two armies so far as can at present be known, but there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left.

Rumors have reached our army from the vicinity of Dumfries that a large rebel force is approaching the place, but this is denied at headquarters. However it may be we are ready for them in that quarter.

The Mississippi river is still free from guerrilla parties, but Mobile papers say that strong guerrilla parties are being organized to annoy boats and destroy the navigation. If this is carried out there will not be a house left within two miles on either side of its banks, and every guerrilla caught will be summarily hung.

WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 15.

The enemy on his late hurried retreat over the Tennessee river, fired the magnificent bridge at Bridgeport, but succeeded in destroying only two spans on this side of the river. Discovering that preparations were making to repair the damage, a strong force of rebels advanced last night and destroyed the remainder. The particulars of the casualties I have not been able to learn.

The commissioners lately convened to investigate the doings of cotton-sharks are progressing finely and making some rich disclosures. Other abuses will in time be attended to and offenders receive their just dues.

Forage is very scarce. The fields are being stripped of the green corn to feed our animals.

Rebels came into our camp this morning, and stated the rebels were 10,000 strong at Chattanooga.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.

The City of Alton arrived with Vicksburg dates to the 11th and New Orleans to the 8th inst.

At New Orleans business was dull. News has been received from private sources that a large force of rebels under Gen. Logan, was marching in the direction of Natchez. On the arrival of the Lady Suffolk at that city on the 9th, the intelligence was confirmed. His force is estimated at 10,000 men, 3,000 of which is cavalry.

The rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, was, within a few days past, within ten miles of that place, and advised the planters to turn their best negroes over to the Confederacy, stating as a reason if they did not the Federals would put them in the hands of the negroes to murder their plunder.

The Army of the Tennessee is motionless. Understand Gen. Grant will come north in a few days.

The pass system on through travelers to the North from Memphis has been abolished. Its abolishment gives much satisfaction.

All negroes lying loose about the city are being arrested and sent to the contraband camp, when they will have a chance to fight for their liberty.

CAIRO, Aug. 14.

Gen. Davidson's command, which started from Cape Girardeau, Mo., a short time ago, went to Bloomfield, thence to Clarksville, Wilsburg, and arrived at Clarendon, Ark., on the 12th inst., where our men are encamped.

Rebels say that Price commands 12,000 men 12 miles East of Little Rock, and is daily expecting Kirby Smith. This information is up to last Wednesday.

FOUR MONROE, Aug. 10.

The U. S. steamer Guide arrived here this morning from Morehead City, N. C. There had been no arrival from Charleston for several days.

The Guide also reports that yesterday off Hatteras, a steamer spoke three, giving the name of Hudson, from New York, saying that Charleston was taken. The conclusion of the officers of the Guide is that the Hudson was a blockade runner, and her hold made of rope-yarn and hauling the gunboat was a daring mode by which they escaped.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The War Department has issued a general order forbidding officers and men leaving their colors or ranks to take private property under penalty of death.

Engineers to hear from Charleston is very great, although the fullest confidence is felt in the final success of the enterprise.

There is no truth in the rumored resignation or removal of Gen. Meade.

The examination of conscripts in this district goes on quietly, many substitutes being accepted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The Tribune's dispatch says: "The number of colored troops actually in the field is between 22,000 and 25,000. Fifty additional regiments are partially organized and speedily approaching completion. The estimate of 100,000 being in arms by fall will, it is thought, be fully realized."

The slaves and free men used to the rope in the table at the breakfast hall were used in connection with the abolition and fugitive matter. The slaves were manufactured specially for the establishment. The entire cost of the glass and china on the Royal table was \$25,000 and the proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$100,000. The postoffice was \$100,000.