

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows:

Semi-Weekly, six months,

Weekly paper, six months, Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent usertion. The very large circulation of the Stan lurd renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Money sent by Express at our risk.

\$7

# RALEIGH : FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1864.

We publish to day from the Richmond Examiner, an article which shows the advantages which the English firm of Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co., are realizing in the blockade business, at the expen e of the Confederate and State governments; and also, an article from the pen of Col. McRae, of the Confederate, in which this firm is hold up as an object of respect and confidence to all North-Carolinians, for the supposed favors it has conferred on this State, and the unselfish disposition by which it is characterized If the Examiner's 'statements be correct-and we see no reason to doubt themthis firm is making "a good thing" out of our governments by the systematic villiany with which it conducts its blockade operations. The statement of Col. McRae, that the "feelings and sympathies of this firm are thoroughly with the Confederacy," is absurd. Their feelings and sympathies are just where they can make the most money; and the members of this firm, having found a couple of geese to be plucked, have plucked them, and now and then they throw a feather or two to one of these geese, to prevent clamor, and as a "tangible display of their active sympathy." That is all. Col. McRae is too shrewd a person not to know that the first and great object of mercantile houses is to make money, and that any sympathy or benevolence which may be manifested for either governments or individuals is only apparent, and is intended to pave the way to still further advantages and profits. The day may come when the blockade operations of North Carolina will be thoroughly investigated, and in our opinion it will be found, Aif such an investigation should be made, that the system has not only greatly added to, the debt of the State, but that it has been marked by gross corruption, and by the most flagrant impositions on the State by just such firms as Alexander Collie & Co.

. Col. McRae states that " when the State of North-Carolina appeared, by her Commissioner, in the London market, he found great difficulty in obtaining a favorable hearing for her losh propositions. She was but little known on Change-she had never borrowed comparatively, and it requires large borrowing, as well as punctual paying, to make a name." There is no State on the continent whose credit is better in Europe than that of North-Carolina. Her old coupon bonds, in the hands of the Rothschilds and other bankers in Europe, are classed among the best securities. The assump - tion that she had no name as a State entitled to credit because she had not borrowed largely, is very ridiculous even from the pen of Col. McRain. This astute financier, who had the honor to be first to introduce our good old State favorably on Change, would have the public believe that the money-lenders of Europe judge of the ability to pay by the wish to borrow, and that the State which most frequently hawks its bonds in market, and borrows most, is entitled to the best credit. If any thing of the kind could have affected the State's credit, and injured her character on Change, it would have been done by the indecent quarrel which took place in London between the Commissioner, Col. McRae, and his former associate in the naval stores business. Mr. Geo. N. Sanders.



Vol. XXX.-No. 24.

# WAR NEWS.

From Richmond;

RICHMOND, Aug. 15th, 1864 .- Gregg's division of cavalry advanced on the New Market roud yesterday afternoon and engaged the enemy, our forces occupying a position in the vicinity of Deer Bot-The enemy were repulsed with considerable Confederate loss small. tom. 085.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16. - A duel tork place pear the city this morning between Daniel, Editor of the Examiner, and Elmore, of the treasury department. Daniel received a flesh wound above the ackie --The correspondence grew cut of the publication in the local column of the Ecominer of the 1st, of a request of a detective to suppress certain facts in-jurious to the reputation of a high official in the Treasury department.

[SACOND DISPATCH.]

RICENORD, Aug. 16 .- Go. Musby reports offi-cially that he attacked the enemy's supply train near Berryville on the 18th inst., capturing and destroying 75 loaded wagons and taking over 200 prisoners, including several officers, and between four and six hundred horses and mules, 200 head of cattle and other valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded .-Mosby lost 2 killed, 3 wounded.

# [THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHNOND, Aug. 15 .- The Yankees are unusually demonstrative on the New Market road, below the city. It is reported they are attempting a flank movement which will probably lead to active operations in that quarter.

The enemy's cavalry advanced by the Charles City road this morning to White's Tavern, seven miles below the city, where a force of Confederate cavalry engaged them, and after severe skirmishing, which continued until afternoon, they were driven back several miles. No further particulars.

A special dispatch from Petersburg of the 16th, to the Whig, says the Washington Chronicle of the 12th inst., contains a full account of the recent ex losion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of the, kind since the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds, moored off City Point, were blown to atoms, with all their contents, consisting of about, in bulk, three thousand barrels of shot, shell and canister, which were hurled in all directions, amid volumes of black smoke, and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse four hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, on the wharf, filled with commissary stores, was shattered into fragmen's.— Adams' Express office, adjoining the government buildings, also a train of cars were destroyed — Fifty-four persons were killed, and one hundred and eight wounded, principally blacks.

# From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14, 1864 .- The enemy crossed division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry to the north side of James river last night supposed to be only a demonstration, while that of the real blow, if any was intended, will be struck some The heavy cannonading heard for the last two days, proceeds from an engagement between our batteries and the enemy's gunboats. The river enemy is attempting to cut a canal across Dutch Gap, or Turkey Bend, 20 miles below Richmond, at a place where the river is seven miles wide and three quarters of a mile across. Our river batte-ries opened upon the enemy's working parties and their gunboats responded. The object of the ene my in cutting the canal is to flank some of our batteries near Chaffin's Bluff, on the north side o James river.

A despatch from his surgeon, D. B. Conrad, de-scribes his wound as a fracture of the thigh, which may require amontation.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, AUG. 24, 1864.

In this engagement the old North State formsher che Commander, P. M. Murphy, of the "Selma," who fought nischip against the Hartford (sixisch puns,) with much skill, until all hope of victory vanished, and then, as if medness drove him on, he ran up, fired a b oad side into her, and surrendered." The Sentinel of the 25th says, the following official dispatch was received at the War Department Saturday :

Mogan. The wires are broken. Gen. Forest drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of Fort Gaines' surrende known, sre, that the commanding officer communi rated with the onany, and made torues without au-thority. His Fort was in good condition-the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from Gen. Page to hold his Fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. MAURY, Major General. From accounts in the telegraph solaran, taken from New Orleans papers, the Yankee fleet must have suffered versibly in the late conflict with our small, but gellant force.

The prospect is very hopeful of a successful de-fence of the city of Mobile, notwithstanding the strange conduct, if not treason, of Colonel Au

### Northern News.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14th, 1864.—The New York Herald, of the 11th instant, contains five columns of the proceedings of a great mass meeting recommending McClellan for President. One hundred thousand people were present. The Queen of England in proroguing Parlinment,

declared the purposes of the government were to adhere to the neutral policy.

The Herald says that Grant, when he visited Washington, left the army of the Potomac commanded by Buller, and intimates that Grant wants Meade removed.

The Herald says that if Staunton is removed Butler will be Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15th, 1864 -Baltimore papers of the 13th inst. have been received. They contain nothing definite from the Shenandosh Valley. It is believed Early is retiring before superior forces who are advancing against him. -A telegram from New York reports the capture

and destruction of seven vessels, about sixty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, by a new Confederate steamer called the Tallahassee.

An arrival from New Orleans brings the report that the Oonfederates are in strong force outside of Algiers, and were fortifying the position with the intention of making it a base of operations.

Guerrillas continue very active in Kentucky. - Staunton has not resigned, and says, having been solicited to accept of the office he will not voluntarily relinouish it.

Petitions are being circulated in Ohio and other States, requesting the postponement of the draft un-

merce, &c., in India and in China ; and to the war in New Zealand, &c , winding up with an en umeration of the most important acts of the session, and as expression of satisfaction at the commercial position of the country .- Erpress.

Standard.

Latest News From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.-An official dispatch received last night states that the enomy made a determined attack on our lines between Darbytown and the Charles City road, and at one time broke through them, but was finally repulsed and our original 10-sition re-occupied. A later dispatch says the euemy did not renew the attack on our lines after four o'clock. Yesterday his force, on the Charles Oily read, after advancing to within 2 miles of White's Tavorn, was driven back acress White Oak Swaco. One loss was small. The Reeminer of this morning says the enemy made several fierce assaults, Burnside's negro troops leading the charge Tha slaughter of nagroes excaeded that of the carnage at Petersburg on the 30th of July. The enemy's loss is reported very heavy. The Confederate Ganeral Chambliss was Killed.

SECOND DI-PATCH. RICHMOND. Ang 17 .- Acting Brig Genl Girar-

dy, commanding W light's brigade, was shot through the head and killed in the battle of yesterday. His

# body was brought here and will be sent to Georgia for sepulture.

From Georgia. ATLANTA, Aug. 16 .-- The party of the enemy's cavairy that passed through Decatur iast evening. after reaching Cobb's Mills, "returned at night, and a supposed to be only a recombisance. Another force, which moved simultaneously from Owl Creek Church, struck the Atlanta and West Point Bailroad at Taubans, burned the depot, tore up the track in several places, and then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The force is estimated variously from 2 to 5000. The track has been repaired but trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy. Last night and to day it has been unnsually quict along the lines. The enemy's artillery is remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to the scarcity of impunition. A few shells were thrown into the eity last night. One house on Peach Tree Street was burned. Loss small,

# .[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 17 .- The enemy's cavalry have retired to the vicinity of Fairburn, a portion cross ing the river near Cambeltown. Trains are run ning as usual. The enemy are busily engaged for tifying the North side of the Chattaboochee, principally along the Powder and Cambeltown roa Everything quiet along the front.

The enemy opened fire on the city from another gun, supposed to be a sixty four pounder, planted on the Marietta road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting in the killing of one person. The general belief is that the Atlanta road was cut at Ackworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. News from that quarter auspiciously looked for.

Later from the North. RICHMOND, Aug. 16 .- The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Post says that Winter Davis has written a call for a National Convention to meet at Buffalo in September.to nominate a candidate for President. A released prisoner reports that the Tallabassee is commanded by Jno. Taylor Wood --The New York Fost says the McClellan meeting Gid not express the views or meet the approbation of the democratic party. Neither the masses nor the democratic masses were present. Indian troubles in the Northwest are increasing in magnitude. There was great excitement in Constantinople last month in consequence of the suppression of a Protestant establishment by an armed force. RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—The Herald of the 18th re-news the suggestion to Lincoln that Commissioners be sent to Richmond. It says : " We have arrived at that stage of exhaussion in war when every consideration of wisdom, patriotism and humanity suggesis the propriety of a magnanimous bonafile movement on the part of the administration in behalf of perce." The Herald announces the price of its daily issue hereafter to be 4 cents per copy .-It was expected that Fessenden would referr tinancial affiring, but instead he has plunged deeper into the sea of paper money. The national finance now are more unsettled than ever. It is evident that haif the papers in the country must soon stop pub lication. RICHMOND, Aug. 17.- The Ba'timore Gazette of yesterday is to hand. Burnside has been relicied of the command of the 18th army corus and has ar rived at Baltimore. - Wilcox is in temporary com mand of the corps. The Federal loss in killed and wounded in the action in Mobile Bay is estimated at 240 men. No particulars received from Fort Morgao. On the 10th Sherman was within a toils of the Marion road and was fortifying his position af every step very strongly. A Confederate force, 2,800 strong, are menacing the border towns of Indiana. Gen. Carnogico has made a requisition on the government for 25,000 men. Various captures by the Teliahassee are reported, including the ship Adviatic and Wer. Bell. Nothing definite from the Shenandoah Vallay or from Grant's army.

The Conservative need not be concerned about any proposition ou our part to co-operate with it as a Gonservative paper. We have made no such proposition to that paper. We do not negard it as either Conservative in its principles or as having any will or principles of its own. It is a joint stock, mercenary establishment, subsisting on rich men's purses and the offal of the treasury. Its nominal Editor never had any fixed principles, and never will have any. He was first a Democrat, then a Whig, then the Editor of a freesoil paper in Wis consin, then a Whig, then a Know Nothing, then a Douglas Democrat, then a Destructive, and then a Conservative. He ran for Congress in 1863, and was defeated by the Conservative randidate, Ger. Logan. He is now, while professing to be a Conservative, paving the way, under orders, for the reconstruction of the old government, as is proved by the tone of his paper for several weeks past. He, and those with whom he acts, so far as the Destructives are concerned, would reconstruct the old gov ernment to-morrow, provided by so doing they could save slavery and obtain a fair share of the federal offices:

WHOLE NUMBER 1527.

That a very lavge majority of the people of North Carolina are Conservatives we entertain no doub! Whatever public men, or self constituted leaders may say, or plan, or do, these Conservatives will harmonize in good time at the ballot-box, and thus save the State in future years from the blighting rule of the Destructives and their allies. Take away the bagonet, and remove the pressure from the minds and bodies of our people, and let them go the polls and vote freely, and the Conservative majority would not be less than thirty thousand.

### Election Returns.

Yadkin.-Commons, A. C. Cowles 865, Nicholson 115. The vote at Mr. Cowles' precinct was Cowles 270, Nicholson 2.

Duplin .- Senate, W. R. Ward 418, J. D. Stan ford 390. Commons, Z. Smith 410, R. B. Houston 367, A. M. Faison 360.

Wilkes .- Commons, P. T. Horton 745, A. S. Calloway 463, E. Welborn 297, W. W. Hampton 220, Stout 143.

#### [From the Conf. derate.] Peace.

It is a very easy matter to draw the line on which fair and legitimate propositions may be made, on which rightful opinions may be held, and on which full discussion may be had. It was not always wise, but it was never criminal to express a wish for peace-to urge in government to make every was not always wise, because up to a very late period the enemy had shown no inclination whatever to listen to any terms, except the humiliation of an abject submission. Neither the Federal government nor the yankee people had given promise of any inclination for other terms. Until a late period, too, the fortunes of the war varied; and though the trae, brave, patriot spirit looked assi-redly for a final success, it was obliged to nerve it-self for the endurance of much trial and danger, in order to its achievement. Last summer and fall. when the peace cry in North Carolina was a most inopportune and inappropriate period for such de-monstration. Then, the balance of the success was with the north. Disaster had settled heavily upon us, and the cry for peace in such a time, was like the cry of "enough" by the beaten pugilist when he gives up the fight. So far from operating well, the natural effect of such a cry at that time was to stimulate our foes, to inspire unanimity in their counsels, to strengthen their energies, and to make their demands more exorbitant and more impera tive That such effects were produced, abundant testi-mony has been offorded. Now, however, after a a campaign of uninterrupted success ; after wholesome legislation by Congress which has revived our affairs ; after a succession of gloomy and de sponding reverses sostained by owr enemies, it was not unlit that an effort at suspension of hostiliities, at armistice and negotiation should be earnestly made. The time had become appropriate, and the evidence of this timess is seen in the strong and continued evidences of the favorite consideration of our offers. It is true so far as Mr. Lincoln has spoken, he has put a down a broad, lat toot upon the efforts to negotiate; but Mr. Lincoln is not the man he was last fail. He is not the head of a government victorious by its armics. and in attitude to command terms. He is not pessessed now of power for the length of term he had hen. The sands in his glass are running out, and about him, in front, on his flauks and in his year. sre influences the opposite of his, which are grown to strength by the earnest and successful blows mbica we have stricken, so that their potency is recognized and can make itself felt. To help these influences in a predeat and sagacious menner, is both right and proper. So far as the peace movement conjemplated an active, constant and energetic assistance to the government in bringing about negotiation, it never could be criminal, however at times it might be impolitic and analysing. But the criminality of this whole affair has consisted simply in this-that in some cases, really disloyal men who coveled the failure of our arms and cause, whose allegionce had never been given to the government, who still looked with reverence on the ancient fisg now dis gracel in the hands of our invaders, and who longed for some opportune moment when terms could be made with the Lincoln government on the basis of surrendering the Southern nationality, start ed peace movements to delude the people and to effect their objects. Other men, ambitious politicians, and withal unscrupalous, though they had led the way in the common comparts and promised largely towards the support of the war to a final separation, began to suspect that the people were becoming wearied of the trials and hardships, and ready to jump to any terms offering hopes of peace; and they seized on PEACE as a booby, without, in the first place, calcu-lating how far out of the path of patriotism they might be led. By degrees, however, when their conduct came to be criticised and censured, they at once began to use a hatred of the national government, commenced to threaten and denounce it; to misrepresent its action, and so array it before the popular bar as to destroy the confidence of the people in its integrity, and prepare them to look elsewhere than to the prescribed and legitimate sources for obtaining that peace which they desired. In this way came about the plan of separate State action through the power of the people-a plan which would have sought to withdraw the North-Carolina forces from the field to turn them on the Confederacy-which plan would have sought an alliance from the enemy, and looked to the reconstruction of the Federal Union for North-Caro-That such were the objects of these men, has been distinctly proved, and any amount of testi-mony to this effect can now be produced. All this and much more that was published in the papers, and resolved in meetings, and spoken on the streets and on the stump, was seditious and oriminal -And ne cin consists the criminality. But all this we have discussed, and our opinions are before the public. We are content to transfer the matter new out of our hands so far as the past

in the country of our enemies—the prospect of a bitter political contest among them—the period of a change of administration—all these things point to this as an appropriate time for urgent attempts at peace ; and our government we have no doubt avails itself of the occasion ; and if Mr. Lincoln will consent to an armistice, stop the bloodshed. let the two nations appoint commissioners, either by the respective administrations or by delegates to a National Convention, (the government giving its assent) and therein ket all matters of dis be deliberaled and resolved, subject to the decision of the constituted authorities upon the treaty ultimately to be wade. If this can be agreed on, there is then no hindrance to the presentation of any plan at settlement which individuals or States may

Tisen, if the North west should turnish inducements for a separate alliance, or if the whole North should offer a re union compatible with the bonor and safety of the South, all this would be matter for consideration; and then these various proposi tions could oc open for discussion among our people For our own part, we see no plan of safety but in a permanent separation ; and we can think of no condition of things which would unke us a willing recipient of any reconstruction. But the recognition of our nationality, the proclamstion of an armtion of our mathematry, the problems that of an arms istice, will enable the two governments so to pre-sent the points as to clicit the public sentiment. A powerful party at the No.th is basing its po-

litical status on this course of policy ; and we may look to see its boid and distinct announcement waen the Ohicago Convention meets in the last of this month. If we suffer no disaster to beial our srus in the Liesatime, it is not unreasonable to hope that Lincoln himself may plant his standard upon the ramparts of passa.

LUCIPN was the brother of the great Napolson, and the only one that ever evinced any of the high que' tion of the Eupern. He was a devoird remains and thitteriy opposed to his brother's magnitican schemes of conquest and dominion. When the 1st Cock il was a out to overthiow the republic, and longed to grasp the crown of the Casars, Lucien had an interview with him, in which no upbraided him b.ter's for his amoition and treachery. He tori tion it at the great dynasty he was about to found, would be necessarily upheld by military were and that in the lapso of years, the grant iabric horever magnificen, and enduring, would orier and feit, crushing bien beneath it, "yes," said be, deshing from the mantel an alabaster vase and at uping the tragments, "and grind you to pew-dec, thus!" These words together with the marring: of Lucien greatly estranged the brothers.-In after years they had another interview at Mantus. Europe was their at the feet of Napoleon and only one power, Great Brittain, whose strength was upon the seas, dared oppose him. Napoleon had tried his other brethren and found them all utterly incapacity ted to wield either the sceptre of a king or the baton of a marshal of the Empire-save Joseph, and he was but a poor apology-the pale reflex of the absent sun. For Lucien's abilities Napoleon entertained great respect. He felt the similande of his own genius in that of his brother, he knew him to possess firmness, coolness and great segurity. Wi h Lucien seated upon the throne of Austria or Prussia, he hoped to be able to maintain his own extended empire intact. In the course of the interview Napoleon inquired of the projects of his biother, but found him the same, unalterable republican. In order to tempt him to his support, Napoleon then seized a map of Europe lying on a table near, and raising it before his brother, bade him to choose any kingdom thereon for his own. "I will give it you and sustain you in it," said he. Lucien declined. Napoleon became exasperated. Lucien then told him were he to accept a kingdom at his hands he could not serve him as a mere military Satrap, but

On the very heels of the election in this State a peace influence seems to have gone out, most probably from Richmond, on the administration journals, which, up to that very moment, had been pressing the war in the most violent manner, and declaring that all peace men were more or less disloyal to the cause. The change of tone was instantancouz. Certain journals, including the Confederate sud Conservative, of this City, hardly gave the people time to vote before they took ground for negotiations, and avewed their willingness to discuss the question of reunion with the Northern people.

The seticle of the Confederate which we publish to day, and which we may notice more at length , hereafter, goes further than we have ever gone, in that it proposes, not a Convention of one or of all the Southern States, but a Convention of all the United States. It cries out to Massachusetts and Vermont, as well as to Illinois and Indiana, We have been fighting you three years, and we fear we are whipped. We appeal to you to grant us an armistice, and then meet us in general Convention ; and if you can convince us that we can return to the Union with safety and honor, we will at least consider the matter, and the probability is we will return. "We leave it to our readers to say if this is not the plain English of the Confederate's article. That paper, we may be sure, will continue to abuse the Northern people, and continue to abuse a large portion of our own people, for effect; but its thoughts are even now running in the peace channel, and it would do almost any thing to stop the war and avert what it so greatly fears-subjugation. It wants recognition, and it wants a Convention of all the States. Recognition is as distant and as doubtful as it ever was; and a general Convention can alone be called, in the absence of recognition, by the Congress of the Uni-ted States, on the application of two-thirds of the States. Col. McRae has heretolore been opposed to the intervention of the States with a view to peace ; but it seems he is now in favor of it, and is presenting himself as an humble suppliant at the feet of the United States, imploring them to act and stop the war. These are his positions, not oursbut he is the loyal and true Confederate, and ne are the traitor! What will be the end of all this ? Our answer is, " Watch and Wait !"

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The attention of those who are required to pay tithes of tobacco is directed to the notice of the Agent for Wake and Orange Counties, in our paper to day.

SHERIFFALTY OF WAKE .- On Thursday last the Magistrates of Wake County, after investigation and comparison, announced through their Chairman that the vote stood as follows : W. H. High 1,009, J. P. H. Russ 1,007.

# Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated RANDOLPH Co., Aug. 11, 1864.

"If Dr. Black can have justice he is elected to the Senate. Two precincts from Randolph were not returned, and his army vote was not returned. \*

In front of Petersburg there has been some little cannonading and picket firing, but matters are comparatively quiet.

# Later.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15 .- About six o'clock this evening a considerable musketry and connonading sprung up all along the lines, and it was participa ted in by both sides, but it was nothing more than the discharge of wet guns and small arms by both parties after the rain which passed over the city.

#### From Atlanta-Shelling the City.

ATLANTA, Aug. 14, 1864 .- The enemy opened fire upon the city with six batteries at eight o'clock last night, their batteries being stationed on the Marietta, Peachtree, and. William's Mills road in front of the Medical Gollege and Rolling Mill. The fire was very heavy and continued until four o'clock, A. M. About midnight a shell entered the frame store house of Biggings & Co., on Marietta Street, between Peachtree and Church, setting fire to some loose oction. The flames spread rapidly and the building was soon in fitmes. The are bah rung and Engine Number 8 replied promotly. The enemy immediately concentrated the fire on that point, but the firemen nobly stood their ground despite the rain of spells, and succeeded in caving the large warehouse of Xyle & Co., and other buildings on the square from being consume I. Not a citizen was injured, the women and children having sought salety in the bomb proofs.

But little shelling along the entire line to-day .-No movement of the enemy is reported.

# Later.

ATLANTA, Aug. 15 .- At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pick-ets on the centre, but after a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing along the lines throughout the night and to-day. But few shells have been thrown into the city since the effort to carry our centre, which had a Scriptur.1 quotation in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this P. M., and moved in the direction of Cobb's mill, and a small force of infantry is reported-to be in Decatur. Their actions indicate anoth er movement on our right. Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening. Every thidg looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege began.

#### From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 14 .- Maj. Carroll, agent for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here by flig of truce from the fleet in the lower bay, where he had gone to affect an exchange of the Dauphin Island priso-

Farragut stated that the prisoners were placed at the disposal of Canby and he could do nothing. Arrangements were made to send packages to

the prisoners from their friends. Gen. Maury has ordered the officers and soldiers to remove their families forthwith, and non-combatants are again ordered to leave the city.

The enemy are busily cruising the bay, in sight Heavy forces are in North Mississippi, their destination reported to be Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 15 .- This evening two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river bar, and coming up within two miles of the obstructions opened fire on our batteries and gunboats for three hours, doing no damage. Our gunboat replied handsome-The batteries were silent at sunset, and the enemy had hauled off.

A special dispatch to the Register from Oxford 14th, says Chalmers had dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing seventy five prison ers. Our loss was five killed and forty wounded. Some firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning. "Ivy Green," correspondent of the Wilmington

Journal, writing from Mobile says of the late noval

"In this latter engagement the monitors and the two double enders surrounded the 'Teanessee;' her steering gear was struck, which left her unmanage-able; her smoke stack was so perforated with shot

til an attempt can be made by negotiation to secure peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

The New York Herald thinks the time has ar rived when the Administration, on behalf of peace and re-union, may advantageously open the door to armistice, and a convention of the States. The Herald advises Lincoln to send three commissioners to Richmond. The Paris Presse, under reserve announces the

conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. Terms unknown. The Confederate loan was still advancing. United States stocks were further depressed.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.]

It is understood that Generals Meade and Burnside severally cast the blame of the last fiasco before Petersburg on each other. It seems that on the night before the attack, certain modifications were made by General Mende in the plan of assault, which had been agreed on with General Burnside. The latter claims that this gave him the notion that General Marde would personally be present to superintend tas at ack ; but the result was that neither Meade nor Burnside were there, and an operation which, of all others, demanded the personal presence, intellige: ce and inspiration of the leader of the ar my, was le't a t slpless aff.ir.

The court of inquiry. ac # in session in the case, will, it is to be hoped, levelop all the facts, and affix the blame where it properly belongs.

# Gea. Logan's Official Report. HEADQ'US, DEF'T AND ARMY OF TENN.,

Before Atianta, Ga, July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the follow ing general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d in stant : Total loss in killed, wounded and missing 3.521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flig of truce sent in by them, in front of the Third division of the Seventeenth army corps, ona thoosand of their killed. The number of the dead in front of the Fourth

division of one same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to two thousand.

The number of their dead buried in front of the Fifteenth corps up to this hour is three hundred and sixty, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth corps was 422. We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement by them. We captured eighteen stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured five thousand stand of arms.

The stack was made on our lines seven times. and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Harde's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear one thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank .--We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as complete. RECAPITULATION.

Our total loss, 3.521. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 8,220. Total of prisoners seat North, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy at least 10,000.

Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. LOGAN, Maj. Gen. Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

# From Europe,

# THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the alternoon of the 30th ult, Parliament was formally prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. In regard to America the speech savs :

" Her Majesty deeply isments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties. Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw materials of industry may be extracted from coun-tries by which it has hitherto been scantily furn-

all the precincts. The detailed hands sion of regret at the failure of the Dano German mond Dispatch, which paper is now printed on prevented the possibility of making steam, and filland reserves between 45 and 50 took the alarm, and ed her gun-deck with smoke. Then, and not till Conference, and a hope that the new negotiations a, imported through the el l'actent IS CONCETE EL palgu con unenace the manifest dis unragement Heat, because you can easily catch cold then, did this brave old veteran, Buchanan, suren-der; neither did he quit her deck until shot down. Ionian islands; to the satisfactory progress of com-times. - Wil. Journal. blockade. The Disputch begins to lock like old most of them voted for Vance against their previously expressed wishes,"

### From Petersbarg.

PERSESURG, Aug. 17 .- Deservers and prisoners in to day concur in the statement that Burnsides' and Werren's corps are still in our front, while liancock's corps and perhaps other infantry are opera-ting on the North side of James river.

Advices here at headquarters confirm the defeat of the enemy yesterday in the fight near White Ta.ern. Our loss not very large. The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent to day, firing being heard in that direction. Official advices from the Valley Department, received yesterday, state that up to that time no general engagement had taken place.

Nothing of interest is transpiring here. Rain has been falling every day this week, and is most grateto both man and beast.

# From the Valley. -

tica of Strasburg and Front Royal. An intelligent officer who arrived in Richmond on Saturday last says the fight could not be then sostponed many

The News.

Attention is now fixed on Atlanta, Mobile, the Valley of Virginia, and Petersburg and Richmond, as points at which desperate struggles are going on The latest advices state that Atlanta and Mobile are still in our possession.

A general engagement is expected in the Valley between Gen. Early and the federal troops. It seems that two corps of federal troops are still near Petersburg, and that a formidable body of federal troops has been sent across from Bermuda Huffdreds to threaten Richmond on the north side of the James. We give a brief account from the daily papers of the conflict which took place near the Charles City Road on the 16th. One of the dispatches states that the fight is supposed to have been renewed on the 17th. Charles City Road leads from White Oak Swamp to Richmond. White Oak

The Conservative party of Randolph was shamefully The first importation of new Printing Types into ished the Confederacy from England, is due to the Kich-The other features of the speech are an expresnistreated. There were strong guards of armed that it fell overboard close by the deck, and this

he could not trade in the blood of his children, and the subject was but the child of the king, meaning thereby that he could not support Napoleon in his wars of ambition and conquest. Napoleon became more enraged and threatened to force him to obey, but Lucien calmly reminded him that he was no subject of his, and once more mentioned their for-mer interview, and the prophesy then expressed by himself. The brothers however separated in kindness. Lucien met the Emperor no more until the day of his adversity. How the saying of the stern republican must have rung in the memory of the Emperor at that hour. "It will fall upon you, yes, and grind you to powder, thus!"

16.3

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Lucien must certainly have been a man of great sagacity. He saw with the calm eye of reason the inevitable downtall of the French empire, the utter humihation of his brother; his tender heart no doubt bitterly deplored that it.sane ambition upon whose altar thousands upon thousands were sterieed, and he nobly rejected the effer of a kingdom, which ordinary minds would have grasped with avidity, and only proposed to accept it upon such humane and equitable terms that Napoleon, after all his solicitations, refused to give it. Though his name is scarcely mentioned in Listory, he has left a nuble record and stands with Washington and Cincianatus on the roll of patriots. He was too much of a republican to consent to the enslavement of a people for his own aggrandizement and the welfare a brother, whose genius he was forced to admire as well as depiore. .

To CLEAN MIRSONS .- The groatest care should be taken in cleaning a mirror, is use only the softest articles least the glass should be scratched. It shoul! first be dusted with a feather brush, then washed over with a sponge, dipped in spirits of wine, to remove the fly spots. After this, it should be dusted with powder blue in a thin muslin bag, and fically polished with an old silk handkerchief.

A HOPER STORY .- The army correspondent of the New York Heirle writes an account of the famous large raid within the lines, and without riders. He Site. "Nerr Council Hundred there is a large corral, where at the disabled and worn out homesbrought here by Gen Sheridan after his famous raid -are confined The poor beasts have apparently Lut 1 the of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or two since. Now we have concept our spinion. During the heavy firing on our right a short time since, these lamo and worn out equine warriors procked up their sars, straightened their sore and stiff timos, tossed their manes, forned in squadrons, and with several loud snorts charged on a number of instfansive nules.-Two mules were instartly killed and the others fied in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gillmore's artillery, and charged on a high rail fence, which they at once broke down. They did not desist from their warfike demonstration satil the artillery ceased firing."

Many a giorious speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan Ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. Well I did come nigh onto taking eight thousand acres once, said Tom Fhillips, mourafully. You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hust without any shoes, and they offered me their titles for two leagues, just halow there, for a pair of boots. below there, for a pair of boots.

For a pair of boots ? eried one.

Yes, a pair of boots for each league. But why on earth did'nt you take it ? They'd be worth bundred thousand dollars to day. Why did'nt you give

Just 'cause 1 did'nt have the boots to give, said old Tom, as he took another chew of tobdcoo quite as if he owned two leagues of land.

PRENTICIANA -Gen. Grant now occupies the celebrated "White House," a few miles out of Richmond, as his headquarters. We wish that the still more celebrated White House at Washington were thousandth part as well occupied.

Last Saturday, one of the "pedagogues who have flogged" President Lincoln, paid him a visit at the White House.

We could almost hope that he did his old work

over again. The Lincoln editors indulge in no opinion that he has not prepared for their use. They are like the Otaheitans, who think no food fit to eat until the cook has chawed it for them.

Mr. Lincolo is a very lean man to have the dis posal of so many fat offices. "An abolition editor asks if we acknowledge that

negroes have souls to be saved. We acknowledge that he has one to be damned."

The actors of New York are demanding larger salaries, and are holding meetings to enforce their demands. .

Which travels at the greatest speed, her

Heavy cannonading has been heard in the direc days, if it had not already been fought. The enemy occupy Winchester, and Sheridan commands their cavairy.

between the Confederate and Federal forces.

Swamp is about fifteen miles from Richmond.