THE North-Carolina Standard VILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months, \$7 Weekly paper, six months,

Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten tines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each absequent insertion. The very large circulation of the Nandard renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Money sent by Express at our risk.

FALEIGH: TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1864.

We regret to learn that Col. W. H. A. Speer, of the 25th N. C. regiment, and Lt. Colonel Bird, of the 11th N. C. regiment, were killed in the recent fight at Reams' Station. They were both gallant and accomplished officers. Col. Speer had just been elected to the Senate of the State from the 44th dis-

trict. The accounts we publish to-day of the fight at Reams' Station, show the determined valor with which the North-Carolina troops charged upon the enemy. North Carolina is conspicuous in every battle. She is, indeed, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. Party feeling nos dictates that the Richmond press should do her justice, and at last she has justice at their hands. We do not care what the motive is so they speak of her as she deserves, and cease to indulge in the sneers at her loyalty and the gallantry of her sons which formerly characterized their columns.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION .- The latest news from this Convention indicates the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. Mr. Vallandigham had made a speech demanding peace on any terms. The result was he was defeated for the place of chairman of the committee on resolutions by Mr. Guthrie, ot Kentucky. The latter is for peace on the basis of a restored Union.

SolDiers !- You, who have left the service without proper authority, are earnestly requested to re-turn immediately. We, the undersigned, officers turn immediately. and citizens, appeal to you as triends to return .--We are authorized by Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance to say to you that if you will return coluntarily you will not be punished. Report yourselves to any of us, and we will take pleasure in assisting you back to your companies.

Soldiers ! You have stood nobly by your comrades in arms. We appreciate your past services, and we ask you to be good soldiers again. Do not subject yourselves to the severe penalty of the law by refusing to return voluntarily. Remember your friends at home. Do not bring trouble and sorrow on your fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and little children. Come to us, and you will be safe from punishment.

G. C. MOSES, Lt. Col. Com. 1st bat. H. G. WM. J. CLARKE, Col. 24th Regt. N. C. Troops. WM. A. SMITH, Major Home Guards. W. G. BANKS, Captain Home Guards. J. R. COATS, Oapt. Home Guards. W. H. AVERA, H. H. FINCH J. T. LEACH, J. W. AVERA W. H. SANDERS. Johnston County, Aug. 29th, 1864. The above appeal to absentees from the army, suggested by the Hon. J. T. Leach, and adopted and signed by officers and citizens, strikes us as an excellent mode of reaching those for whom it is intended. We trust this appeal will have a good effect. Many of the deserters are men who have fought long and valiantly for their country, and the execution of such men for the crime of desertion. or for any crime, would be a sad spectacle .-Their excuses for desertion are no doubt various, but nothing can justify them in abandoning the flag of their country. Desertion is not only wrong in itself, but bad policy. It is idle for any deserter to hope that he will not, in the end, be arrested .-The longer he remains out the greater will be his punishment when he is caught. An opportunity for an honorable return is now offered which may never be offered again. Let every absentee avail himself of this opportunity by reporting himself for duty. Remember, soldiers, that your comrades whom you have left behind, are toiling, and bleeding, and dying in field and hospital .-The r obligations to the country are not weightier than yours. Remember, also, that if one man has a right to desert, all have; and that if all should de sert we should at once be at the mercy of the enemy, and no compromise of any kind could be ob-tained.



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1.00

The Late Peace Interview in Richmond. We publish to day a letter from Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, which may be regarded, we suppose, as an authorized account of the recent interview between President Davis and Messrs. Jacquess and Gilmore on the subject of peace .--The newspapers have also published a much fuller account of this interview, prepared by Mr. Gilmore, but we have not copied that, for the reason that much of it is no doubt exaggerated and colored by the peculiar views of the so-called commissioners referred to.

It is obvious that these persons had no official authority to speak for Mr. Lincoln, and it may be that if they spoke from any knowledge of his real sentiments and purposes, they were feeling their way to one point, while they indicated another as the only one which they would consent to consider at all debatable. For example, they knew that Mr. Davis would not consent to reconstruct the old government on the basis of the abolition of slavery, and he so replied to them ; but they were not sure he would not reconstruct if slavery could be preserved, and the seceded States restored to all the

rights which they enjoyed before they seceded .--They made no offer of this kind, nor did Mr. Davis refer to such an alternative; but it may be that they felt they were opening the way to such a result. They failed to draw him out.

At any rate, we are glad the two administrati ons are talking about peace, however remotely. All things, whether good or bad, must have a beginning. We believe now, as we believed twelve months ago, that no permanent or substantial neace can be established without the intervention of the States. The two extremes, represented by Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln, will never give us peace. Nor do we believe that the Chicago Convention which assembled on the 29th, will do much to hasten peace. No doubt that body has taken ground for a cessation of hostilities at the earliest practicable moment; but the armistice for which it calls is only to precede a discussion which must result, if the views of that Convention are to be carried out, in a restoration of the Union with a guarantee for slavery where it now exists. Are the friends of the administration of Mr. Davis prepared for that ? Are they ready to reconstruct on such a basis, or any beaus? If not, they look in vain to the Northern national Democracy. We know something about that Democracy, and we feel sure that what we say is true. We fear they will never consent to a permanent dissolution of the Union. But these speculations are idle, for the plain reason that Mr. Lincoln will by re-elected. Even if the national Democrats had

a majority in the United States, they would find themselves unable to contend with Mr. Lincoln's

THE RAILROADS AND EXPRESS COMPARY .- At & recent meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad Company the following resolution was adopted :

THEAT MADE AND

"WEBREAS, It is the opinion of the stockholders the W. N. C. R. R. Company that it is injurious to their interest to farm out any of the property or franchizes of their Company, to any independent Company, and believing the R. R. Company can transport all articles over the road with as much safety and despatch as the Express Company, and believing that all profits of transportation ought to be made by the R. R. Company: Resolved, That the Board of Directors are in

structed to terminate their contract with the Southern Express Company, after giving due notice, and that they confer with the North Carolina R. R. with the view to make such combined arrangements with said road as to insure to all persons safe and expeditious transportation of their property, money and effects, over the road under the charge and management of their own agents and messengers."

The Express Company is a great convenience to the public. We think it doubtful whether any of the Railroad Companies can or will transport articles over the roads with as much safety and dispatch as the Express Company has gone.

WAR NEWS.

The late Fight at Rhams' Station. A correspondent of the Express, writing from Malone's crossing on the Petersburg and Weldon

Railroad, under date of Aug 26th, says: The people residing in this locality, have just re ceived an idea of the war, which has most indelibly impressed it upon their minds. Heretofore they have only read the newspaper accounts and heard the recitals of the wounded and convalescent, as they would pass back and forth to their homes.

We felt sure the Confederate authorities would protect this Railroad, but, this feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when on yesterday two weeks ago, we learned that Grant had suddenly swung around an entire army corps, seized the road, and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy, had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feel ing of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected.

Destruction of the Railroad.

A walk to-day, from the 14 Mile Crossing to Reams, a distance of four miles, showed truly a sad scene. On both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely vestige remaining. The crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fances piled upon the railroad sills to assist in the burning. The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as

Mrs. Fannie Hatton's place, a distance of about 24 miles south of Reams' Station. Above the station, I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation, but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place at least to the Yellow Tavern, making all about nine miles of the track destroyed. In some places I observed that the sills had not been destroyed, but for the greater portion of the distance, sills have been burnt, and

the iron heated.

the suburbs, and saw the spires and steeples of Peteraburg. It is due to our noble sister State-North-Caroli-

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, SEPT. 7, 1864:

12.68

na-to say that the entire infantry column sogaged in the assault on the left of the railroad, was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gal-lantry. Any one who will visit the battle field as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North-Oarolinians who participated in this desparate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle field since this 1801, and closing at Reams' Station, August 1864-

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with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State, but on yesterday, as none but North-Carolinians participated in the as-sault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory.

The Treops Engaged.

The cavalry engaged on the part of the enemy, were commanded by the noted Colonel Speer, who is believed to have had a brigade. All accounts agree that they were soon routed, and that they moved out of the way as fast as their borses could carry them.

The infantry consisted of the famous Second corps, (Hancock's) and all prisoners concur in the statement, that it numbered between ten and twelve thousand men. They fought more valiantly than the cavalry, but were finally compelled to give way before the impetuous dash of the brave North Carolinians, and although the engagement did not be-come general until about three o'clock, before night the entire corps were utterly routed and flying in wild confusion east of the railroad in the direction of Prince George. They left all their killed and wounded, over two

thousand prisoners and nine pieces of cannon in our possession.

The enemy's dead lay thickly scattered in all directions Friday morning. Many of them had fallen before the terrible fire of our artillery, (Pegram's battalion,) and we saw several who had been cut in twain. The number of the enemy's horses killed was unusually large, and at the locality where most of the artillery were captured, we counted sixtyone of these animals piled up and lying around on about a quarter acre of ground.

Hancock's corps, it will be borne in mind, is considered the very best in Grant's army, and more than one prisoner with whom we conversed, stated that it was regarded as the 'Stonewall Jackson' corps of the army of the Potomac. What an equivocal compliment to that deeply lamented and illustrious hero and ptriot! It was Hancock's corps that made the attack upon Johnston's division at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and gained some advantage. It was there, too, that the jubilant Ingalls,

Lincoln's Inspector General, telegraphed to Washington, 'Hancock has made a ten strike to day.-He has used up Johnston, and is now about to pitch

conduct of the North Carolina troops in the Battle at Ream's Station. Gen. Lee, in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, states that Cook's McRae's and Lane's brigades, all from North Carolina, to gether with Pogram's artillery, constituted the force that assaulted and carried the enemy's works. Too much praise cannot be awarded to these veteran commands for the intrepid manner in which they marched up to their work and accomplished it .-The soldiers from North Carolina have from the day of the first Manassas down to that of Reams', fough with a valor that was never surpassed, and they have well entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country. In every battle in which they have engaged, they have acquitted them-selves nobly. There are no truer and more indom-itable soldiers than they, as a score of bloody fields in this war gloriously attest. At Reams' they formed nearly the whole attacking force, and again distinguished themselves, as they always have done and will continue to du the end of the war.

WHOLE NUMBER 1529.

For further and better notice of the part borne by the North Carolina brigades in the battle or Thursday, our readers are referred to the letter from our correspondent, "Spectator," which will be found in another column.

Mobile.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertise ", writing to that paper, says : "You have published much concerning affairs

in this quarter, but very little approaching the truth. Permit me in behalf of history to drop you a few lines now and then, and which are not writ ten with rose-water.

The long epistle from St. Paul, which you gave your readers a few days ago, was very readable but the romancer failed to say that the day after the desperate naval engagement, in which he rep resented our little navy to have been torn from stem to stern by the enemy's guns, the Selma stamed up under the enemy's flag and turned her guns upon our inner line of batteries, and the ill-fated Tennessee steamed off to Pensacola, and now lies at anchorage off New Orleans. If the fight was so desperate, it seems that little damage was done.

No one feather can or should be plucked from the plume of the gallant Buchanan. He did his best with what he had. Why had he nothing more?

A shot across her rudder disables the Tennessee and lays her and her wooden consort at the mercy of thrice their number of ships and guns. On such a slight chain depended the salvation of Mobile Bay. The public may ask why her rudder was left so much exposed, why we had no more iron clads like the *Tennessee*, why the government is bled to pay contractors for ships that are worthless ? But the public is tired of asking questions that never receive an answer from official guar-Must citizens of Alabama keep their lips ters. closed while imbecility is surrendering the gateway to their homes. As one of those citizens, in behalf of my beloved State, I demand an answer to these questions,

Why was it that Fort Powell, which comman ded an important pass into the Bay, was left comparatively defenceless in the rear, so as to neces sitate its surrender, when the enemy's fleet should sail past these forts ?

repaired for months, while if he can reach and hold the Macon road, the only remaining line we have open, our army cut off, as far as railroad communication is concerned, and would be soon compelled to fight, probably at great disadvantage, or retreat. East Point is six miles from Atlanta. The cars for West Point and Macon leave Atlanta on the same track, but at East Point, six miles ont, the roads branch, the right going to West Point and the left to Macon. Fairburn is on the West Point road thirteen miles farther on and ninsteen from Atlanta ; and so it will be seen that if Sherman's left rests upon this road at a point between man's left rests upon this road at a point detween East Point and Fairburn, he cannot be far from the Macon road, which branches off at the former place. Sherman's object, therefore, is evidently to ex-tend his lines from the State road, over which he gets his own supplies, across the West Point to the facon road, thus catting off all communication save by the Georgia or Augus's road, which he has so badly damaged as to prevent its being of any service to our commander. The contest, then, will be for the possession of East Point, or the Macon road near that place, towards which Sherman is extend-ing his lines; and instead of the Federal army being in full retreat we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a desperate battle has been fought or is in progress, on or near the Macon road, South of Atlanta

From Petersburg.

PETERSEURG, Aug. 30.- The situation in front of this place and Bermuda Hundreds unchanged. During the whole of yesterday the enemy poured a fu-rious and continuous fire of shot and shell upon the town, doing however little or no damage. To day all comparatively quiet.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Aug. 80. - The Lynchburg Republican f Saturday, states that the Yankes cavalry advansed on Rogersville a few days since and retired the way they came. It is reported, on what is consid-ered good authority, that Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, was between Knoxville and Bristol, advancing into Kentucky.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.-The Chronidle of Sunday says that Stanton had telegraphed Dix that Hancock was assaulted several times on the South of Reams' Station on Thursday, but had repulsed the enemy in every attack. At half past five, p. m., a combined attack was made on his left and centre, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy from the field, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Hancock, in his report, says we withdrew at dark for reasons stated. He says his chief of artillery lost 250 horses and that the rebels hold some of our ground with their skirmish line. Our loss will probably reach 12 or 1500, though this is surmise. This is acknowledged to have been the most des-

perate fight of the war, resembling that of Spotsylvania in the charges, though the number engaged was less.

Meade telegraphs a safe guard has come in who reports the field strewn with rebel dead and says this shows how severely they were punished. He says the safe gnard talked with rebel officers, who say their loss was greater than ever before during the war.

Graot says the enemy cannot stand the losses or the Weldon Railroad.

Stanton estimates the rebel loss in the last two weeks at 10,000, and Federal loss as heavy.

Dispatches fram Chicago say McOlellan will be nominated. War Democrats are pressing Dix, but he stands no chance. Gov. Campbell, of Tenn., Guthrie, of Ky., or Pendleton, of Ohio, will be nominated for Vice President. A great peace meeting was held in Chicago on

Saturday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandighans and Fernando Wood spoke.

McClellan and Horafio Seymour are prominent condidates for the Presidency. The Tallahasses is reported to have captured 27

vessels. Later accounts report her at Halifax. RICHMOND, Aug. 31 .- The Herald of the 39t

Is this So ?

The Confederate of the Sist August says: "We take this opportunity of making note of another thing, a gross, unmitigated evil. It is the habitual employment in the local offices of men who are fit for field duty. One sees them every where. in the enrolling offices, to begin with. Does a Gen-sral want a clerk ? He will take the primmest and healthiest young man he can find. Does the Adju-tant General need Bureau assistants? the Quartermaster, Commissary and all the various departments? They find them among the young and ablebodied far too much. While our army is hard pressed, worn with constant, laborious, wearying duties, its force reduced, and the duties of eac soldier increased; there are everywhere to be found those who are as well fit, exempted all the war, and kept from sharing the onerous and dangerous du-

ties which apperrain to the service. And what the law requires is constantly violated. and evasions are made of it provisions. The Government is not to blame for this, but the individuals who slight its commands. And the most lamentable feature of the case, so far as North Carolina is concerned, is that the "shade offices," as they are called, have been filled during the war by those whose hearts were least in the cause, and are now, in many instances, by disloyal men-Yankees at heart, who are shielded from the military service by a "shade" employment."

Is this so? Is it true that the law of the country s constantly evaded or violated ? The Confederate says it is. But "the government is not to blame for it." Of course not. Who said it was? But the administration is: Who constitutes the admin istration? Does not the Confederate know ?

And is it possible that Gov. Vance has under him a the "shade offices" about Raleigh, "disloyal men-Yankees at heart ?" If so, who is to blame for it? Does Gov. Vance know it? If he does, and retains such men-" disloyal men- Tankees at teart"-what must be thought of him ?

The Confederate tells much sober truth about rowding the shade offices with healthy young nen, especially at a time when the reserves besteri 45 and 50 are being taken from their fami-"s, their farms, and workshops, and placed in camp. It is a great evil. But then these young men belong to certain favored families, or their politics are of the right stamp, or it may be they pay well-that is, pay their respects most deferentially to their superiors for the special privileges they enjoy. Who knows?

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

patronage, to say nothing of his bayonets. The election for President in November next will not be free. The freedom of suffrage will be trampled under foot there, as it was trampled under foot in this State at the recent election. Money and bayonets will carry the day. The Democrats will feel and know that their dearest rights have been disregarded, and that they are no longer free men, but they will be powerless to vindicate their liberties or avenge themselves; while the Lincolnites will exult at the prospect of four years more of war, fraud, and corruption, and will declare that the election was as "fair a thing as ever was." Lincoln will be re elected and the war will go on. That is our opinion.' We may be mistaken, and we hope we are; for though the Democrats are as firmly fixed as the Lincolnites are against secession or disunion, yet they are a much better order of public men. and the South might expect that they would treat her with more justice and generosity than the Lincolnites would, in any settlement that might be effected.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. - It seems from the latest news from Richmond, that the prospect of an early exchange of prisoners is not good. There are some thirty thousand federal prisoners at Anderson, Ga., and no doubt there are as many Confederates who are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. For some reason or other the federal authorities refuse to exchange.

WELL TIMED .- The following extract from a speech of the Hon. John Law, of Indiana, in the Federal House of Representatives on the 1st ult., was a severe rebuke to his abolition associates : Sin :- It is said by way of sneering at the loyalty of the Democratic party, by those who never put foot on the tented field, and never mean to, so long as they can cheat the government out of money enough to procure a substitute, that the Democratic party is the "pcace party" of the country. While they "will spend the last dollar, sacrifice the last "accursed rebellion." They are for "war," war to

the knife, and the knife to the hilt. When Cato called his little Senate together, at Utica-at a time when Cæsar was marching upon the city-the fiery Sempronious proclaimed in fu-rious and indignant eloquence, such as we frequently hear in this hall,-

My voice is still for war; Gods! can a Roman Senate long debare Which of the two to choose -slavery or death? Which of the two to choose -statery or death? Go! Lat us rise at once, gird on our swords, And at the head of our remaining troops, Attack the foe, break through the thick array Of his thronged legions, and charge home upon him. Perhaps some arm more potent than the rest, May strike his heart, and free the world from bondage.

The conservative Lucius replied : " My thoughts, I must confess, are turned to peace." The advice and counsel of Lucius was the special object of the warrior's indignation. The loyal Sempronious, who scorned to submit to meditation, and could not brook the idea of mediation, whispered into Cato's ear, "beware of Lucius, he is a traitor." The very next night Sempronious deserted Cato and joined Caesar. While Lucius, the advocate of peace, remained and travely fought for the liberties of Rome. There is a moral in this to which I would call the attention of every blatant radical of the Republican party who is crying out for more blood and denouncing the Democrats.

Instead of being the enemies of the government, as they are charged, they are its truest and best licends. The worst and most violent enemies of the government are those who blindly and wilfolly throw up their caps and cry, "Long live King Rich ard ?" who blindly and wilfully yield to the " Sic vols sis Jubso" of Presidents or Kings.

The above is as well-timed for the South as for the North. The Conservatives or peace men of the South occupy the same ground relatively that is occupied by the Conservatives or peace men of the North. The Republicans call the national Democrats traitors, and the Destructives call the true Conservatives of the South traitors. So we go.

Subtract from many modern poets, all that may be found in Shakspeare, and trash will remain.

The Battle Vesterday.

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commanded by that gallant son of South Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton. He had at hand his brave assistants, Generals Butler, Rosser, Barringer and also Chambliss' Virginia brigade, whose noble leader fell but a few days since on the north of James river, but by whom commanded yesterday, I have been unable to learn.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad and our cava!ry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command, and under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to pretect an assaulting column, and the approach is up a a steep hill. Through this open space and up this rising ground, our fighting troopers drove the enemy to and beyond the railroad, for a distance of a half mile or more. In the meantime, such of the enemy as had advanced to the south of the crossing, hearing the firing on their right, quickly drew in their lines, and fell back.

The way being now clear south of the crossing Gen. Hampton quickly swung his column of dismounted cavalry around to the right of the rail road, facing in the direction of Petersburg, and continued to advance, the enemy falling back before him

From a short distance above the farm formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Crawford, on both sides. of the railroad, the enemy had thrown up strong as the lower water tank at Reams', stretching across the road, and passing on to the right in front of Oak Grove Church as far east as Emmons' plantation. On the right the enemy's works extended up the side of the county road from Lanier's place to about 400 yards this side of Duval's Blacksmith shop, where they abruptly turn to the right and extend in a northeasterly direction around Duval's sugar cane field, until they strike the other line of works away off near Emmons' place. They were protected on all sides, and as they thought both in front and rear.

At a given signal, the order to charge was given, and on both sides of the road up came the Confederate troops-the cavalry on the right, and Gen. A. P. Hill's infantry on the left. Both charges were alike successful, but the works on the left being the strongest, and most heavily manned, the infantry suffered most. The cavalry never fought better, and many of them leaped the breastworks and shot such of the enemy as remained in the trenches. The cavalry column comprised Georgians, South Carolinians, North Carolinians and Vir ginians, all racing to be in first at what they expected would be the death struggle. Strange to say, the casualties here were unprecedentedly small, and I am credibly informed that the 18th Virginia regiment lost not a man killed, and had but two wounded. Capt. Junius Goodwyn, well known in your city, commanded a squadron of Chambliss brigade, and was in the thickest of the fight. Fifteen of his men captured fifty-one prisoners.

Gen. Hampton occupied a prominent position overlooking the field, and it was enough for the cavalry to know that the eye of their noble leader was upon them, and that his wise head and skillful hand controlled and directed all their operations. General Hampton will prove a most worthy successor to the chivalrous Stuart. The men not only have confidence in him, but they love him, and as long as his life is spared to command them, we may safely predict success in future for the cavalry where it is possible to command success.

Of the subordinate cavalry generals, it .was my fortune to must only with Gan. Barringer, of North Carolina. A more courteous gentleman, and one who enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and respect of his men, the service cannot beast. Gen. B. has done much service in the vicinity of Petersburg; and your people are much ind-bted to him and his men for their timely aid on the memorable 9th of June, when Kauta's raiders actually entered

into Early.

The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch speaking of the battle of Rozms' station, SAVS:

About 2 o'clock, all arrangements being completed Lieutenant-General Hill ordered the line forward. and the command was promptly obeyed. The line thus formed, and in motion, was preceded by two squadrons of the seventh Virginia cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, of Fagurer. This little body drove the enemy's pickets back, in gallant style, into their rifle-pits, in sight of the enemy's main line of battle. In this affair Colonel Marshall was slightly wounded. Having arrived in front of the enemy's line of works, Gen. Hill determined to assault them at once, and, accordingly, ordered Major General Wilcox to take two brigades and as sault the enemy's work. Scales' (North-Carolina) and Anderson's (Georgia) brigades were selected for the work in hand. The dispositions being made, the order to advance was given, and the troops moved forward in good style, driving in with esse, and with great enthusiasm, the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. At the moment they began their advance the enemy opened with artillery and musketry most rapidly. The result, briefly told, was that our column was repulsed.

General Hill was determined, however, not to rive up the struggle without another effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, General Heth was ordered forward with Oook's and McCrae's North Carolina brigades, (the latter Pettigrew'g old brigade,) and Lane's North Carolina brigade, (Wilcox's division.) commanded by Conner, of South Carolina, was ordered to unite in the charge. McGowan's brigade was on the extreme right engaging the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters. The second charge was made somewhat to the right of the point where the first was engaged, but still very near it. The second assaulting column was formed-Lane on the left, Cook in the centre, and McCrae on the right. Again, about 5 P. M., everything being arranged, and our officers having gone repeatedly up and down the lines and encouraged the men, telling them what they had to do and what obstacles they would meet, the order was given, and the men bounded forward with a yell that made the welkin fairly ring again, and plainly told, in advance, of a determination to achieve success which could scarcely fail of grand results. And now the enemy, having massed their artillery, pour forth a deadly, raking fire of shot, shell, grape, shrapnel and canister; but our brave men heed it not and press onward, determined to win a victory or fall in the effort. The abattis and undergrowth in front of the enemy's works had to be parted and avenues for entrance mace in the face of a deadly musketry as well as artillery fire, but our braves, heedles of danger, and resolved on thuse works, push aside the brush and destroy the abattis and reach the works in small squads and not in line. Here a vigorous hand-tohand fight ensued over the works with pistols, bayonets and the butt ends of the muskets, until a sufficiency of our force had gotten up to form the line of battle anew; then, springing over the enemy's works, they swept rapidly down them, capturing and driving before them all of the enemy's force engaged in the fight to a point some distance southeast of Ream's station; and, in order to encourage their hasty retreat and to increase their speed, whilst so laudably engaged, our infantry boys manned the artillery which we captured, and poured into the retreating foe a raking fire. And here, at Ream's station, just as daylight was fast passing away, the fight ended with the following results: The enemy driven from a mile and a half, at least, of their lines, and their breastworks (constructed doubtless for permanent occupation) wreasted from them, with a loss of, at this writing, nineteen hundred prisoners, representing all four divisions of Hancock's creek corps, including quite a sprinklung of heavy artillerists. Among their prisoners, seventy-five commissioned officers, not the least of which is Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, assistant adintant-general to Major General Hancock, commanding the Second corps; nine spleadid pieces of artillery-five of them being elegant brass Napoleon's and the other four, fine three inch rifle guns ; eight stand of colors, upward of a thousand small arms, and some twenty horses. Many of the artillery horses were killed or deabled by our sharpshooters. By the way, to do justice even to an enemy, let me say that I have it from all accounts that their artillerists acted with great gallautry, and fought handto hand-using muskets.

North-Carolina Troops in the Battle. The Petersburg Express pays the following tribute to the gallantry of our noble soldiers : It gives us great pleasure to notice the gallant

Why was it that the guns of Fort Morgan were not so placed as to command the entire channel through which the enemy was to pass ?

Why was it, that the engineers asked for a fatigue force to complete the rear works of these forts, they were answered that the negroes had more important work elsewhere ?

Why was it that but one-third of the batteries around the city were ready for action when the enemy's fleet sailed into the Bay ?

Why was it, that not a spade full of dirt was thrown up along the outer line of rifle pits before the enemy was within seven miles of the city ? Why was it that when the enemy's guns were thundering in our ears, not a gun had been mounted upon the batteries on the Eastern shore, which commands the rear of the city ?

Why was it that the command of two important Forts was given to an officer against whom warning had been given by responsible parties? Why was it that Gen. Page did not prevent the

surrender of Fort Gaines by remaining there and waiting the denouement of Anderson's visit to the federal fleet? Why is it that on the eve of action the commands

of old and tried officers are placed under strangers and men of no record premoted to responsible commanei ?

These are questions which can have no answer, except a women's answer, colo orgo est. I will it. therefore it is so. West Point turns up its haughty nose, walks by without an answer and repeats the

history of New Orleans and Vicksburg. Oh! for one spark of the energy of the Prince of Orange and Prince Maurice. Those men could fortify towns and throw supplies into beleaguered for tresses by novel expedients, such as would make the mouths of these West Pointers stand open until the swallows built nests in them. Fort Powell might have stood until now had her rear walls been built up. She could have been supplied with men and provisions, across the channel through which her garrison waded to escape. Then she would have kept the enemy from receiving supplies through Grant's pass for his fleet. Then his fleet through want of coal, provisions and shot would have been compelled to sail back under the guns of Morgan .-But now, my pen trembles on the page. Powell in gone, Gaines is gone, Morgan will go so soon as the provision of the garrison is exhausted, and the Federal fleet rides within seven miles of the city."

Later News-Official From Gen. Hood. RICHMOND, Aug. 30 .- The following was received here this morning: ATLANTA, Aug. 28.-To Hon. J. A. Seddon:-

The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, near Sandtown, and their right extending to points opposite and near the West Point railroad, between ast Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattaboochee, but not with continued

Dispatches of the 19th, from Wheeler, report the capture of Dalton, with a large quantity of stores. about 200 prisoners and 200 mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty five miles of the railroad. His command is in good condition. J. B. HOOD.

(Signed) FECOND DISPATCH

ATLANTA, Aug. 80 .- The enemy have occupied the West Point railroad and are fortifying and re moving the track south. It was reported last night that the Federal cavalry were advancing in the di-

rection of West Point. Col. W. H. Coffee, of the 60th Kentucky regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal General of this army and assumed his position this morning.

The Progress of this City thus sums of the sit nation around Atlanta:

Some of the Georgia papers are jubilant over Sherman's late change of base, and are even pre-dicting an early and disastrous retreat for him ; believing that Wheeler has or soon will effectually destroy the railroads over which he gets his sup-We would gladly accept these sanguing plies. speculations, but after an examination of our maps and Railroad Guides, we are sorry to say that we cannot; but that, on the contrary, we are inclined to the belief that Sherman's change of position, like the late movement of Grant before Petersburg, is an advantage to him rather than to us. For some time his left wing has rested on the Georgia Railroad, which runs East from Atlants, and by this change he has given up this road, thrown his left back to the Chattahooche, North or Northwest of the town, and swung his right round to the West Point Railroad, where he is fortifying. He can well afford to abandon the Georgia road, for he has raided it so effectually that the damage cannot be

has a telegram from Chicago which states that the New York delegation were received with a perfect ovation from Detroit to Chicago at every station.-Every delegation closed with cheers for McClellan. Thayes, of New York, several times asked the crowds, "who wanted Seymour nominated ?" The cry was always emphatically, no-McClellan.

Dean Richmond expresses the positive conviction that McClellan will be nominated.

PETERSBURG, Aug. S1.-The Herald of the 29th says that Sheridan telegraphs that Early left his front on Friday night, falling back to Smithfield or Middle Way. He has reports of the capture of 100 prisoners and in flying the loss of the rebels was 150 killed and wounded

The Herald says McClellan will be nominated. but the contest will be between McClellan and Seymour.

Sheridan save the indications are that the rebels will leave the Valley.

The Herald apprehends that the draft will be resisted in the city and a conflict between the conscripts and the authorities will take place, which may seriously disturb the public peace. Stanton telegraphs Dix that he has not heard

from Sherman for two days.

The Chicago Convention.

RICHMOND, Aug. 81 .- The Washington Chroniele of the 30th has press telegrams from Chicago of the The Convention was called to order by Bel-29th. mont. In his remarks on taking the chair he urged harmonious action in order to succeed in the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and that laws may prevail over fanaucism and treason. Rev. Mr. Clarkson offered prayer for a speedy peace. A committee of one from each delegation was appointed to report resolutions. A number of resolutions were read and referred, including one by Long, of Ohio, for the appointment of a committee to procood to Washington to pursuade Lincoln to suspend the draft until it is decided at the coming election in favor of peace or war, by the election of candi-dates for the Presidency. The Convention adjourned until to morrow.

The New York delegation took a vote as to its choice for the Presidency, giving McClellan 58, scattering 13. The Ohio delegation voted McClel-lan 16, against him 26; Indiana, McClellan 18, against 14; Ilfinois, McClellan 29, against 10.

A special dispatch from Chicago of the 29th says the excitement is intense. Vallandigham had made speeches demanding peace on any terms. The outside sentiment is strong for peace. Pendleton, of Ohio, gains strongly for the nomination to the Vice Presidency. The committee on Organisation will recommend Seymour for President of the Convention. The committee on resolutions held a long session. Vallandigham was defeated for Chairman and Guthrie elected.

From Richmond.

RIGHMOND, August 31 .- A communication from Judge Ould, addressed to the relatives and friends of Confederates confined in Northern prisons, will be published to morrow, setting forth the efforts made by the Confederate authorities to effect an exchange of prisoners. Ould gave a copy of the letter sent by Mulford yesterday and is waiting for

a reply to his last proposition. Mulford answers, under date of to day, as follows I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I authorized to make an answer. From East Tennessee.

LINCHBURG, Aug. 31.—A correspondent of the Republican under date Bristol, August 29th, says Wheeler has burned London bridge over the Tennessee river, and went thence to Marysville where he captured 700 prisoners, thence to New Market capturing 200 prisoners, all of which he sent to South Carolina.

The above news was heard at Bristol by the evening train and was deened reliable by the authorities there.

From Mississippi.

OSYNA, Aug. 29.-The enemy 7,000 strong are in full retreat for the river. Ool. Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front and Col. McClalland is between them and the river." Col. Ogden with his command, Maj. Cabel's cavalry, are in pursuit, Capt. Barton's Battery is close to the river.

Capt. John W. Locke, of Col. Scott's staff, while carrying a very important dispatch had his bosse shot and was slightly wounded.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.-The flag of truce beat "New York" arrived vesterday at Verina, bringing live officers, including Mojor Armsey, Capt. Wood and one Chaplain, and Mrs. Gen. Vaughan and Samily.

