observe that our terms are as follows: Weekly 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months \$15. We regretted to have to advance our prices, but we could not possibly afford the paper at former rates. We are under obligations to those who have promptly renewed in accordance with our new

Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3, and \$2 for each subsequent insertion.

What will be the Result?

We are frequently asked what will be the result of the approaching conflict around Petersburg, and our answer is we cannot tell. It seems to be certain that a great battle is near at hand. We can only conjecture the number of men on each side. We know the fact that eminent Confederate officers are sanguine as to the result, and it may be that Gen. Lee has a larger available force than is generally

If Gen. Lee should attack Gen. Grant and fall to dislodge him and drive him from Petersburg, the consequences cannot be otherwise than very disastrous to the Confederate cause; but if he should succeed in driving him away, or even in seriously crippling him, the result will be the infusion of a much more confident feeling into our affairs; Confederate money will become more valuable, gold will fall, and stocks and securities of all kinds will become much firmer than at present. But if Petersburg and Richmond should fall, we shall indeed have a dreary winter before us. We may be sure that Lincoln will press the war with all the vast resources at his command, during the month of October, and up to the day of the Presidential election, in order to increase his popularity by such victories as his troops may achieve. We may expect much hard fighting in the course of the next four or five weeks.

THE NAW ISSUE.-The Montgomery Advertiser complains that while the old issue has been almost entirely displaced by the new, on the thoroughfares of Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas, but little of it has yet made its appearance in Alabama .-This has been the case in this State until recently, but the new issue seems now to be pretty generally in circulation among our people. The government should spare no pains to exchange the new for the old, as a matter of justice to thousands of uninformed persons, who will otherwise find the old issue suddenly worthless in their hands, to say nothing of the convenience afforded to business men by a currency which passes for what it purports to be on its face. There is still complaint however, of a want of currency, and there are even borrowers of Confederate funds. The government, it is stated, has been preparing money for circula tion for several months past, at the rate of two million dollars per day; and if it would only pay off the soldiers, whose wages are due for many months. circulation.

The cargo of the Advance gives somebody trouble. "Whose gold was that on board of her? "Where did it come from ?"-We don't know. "Where did it come from?"— Don't know. "Was it borrowed by Gov. Vance from one of the Banks of this City?" Don't know. He is of age ask him. "Let the ensuing Legislature look into this business." Hope it wil as well as into all other matters connected with the interests of the State. "Let a thorough investigation be made." Hope it will. Any thing else?-We'll try to be accommodating. - Conservative.

We are not more troubled about the cargo of the lest steamer than the other tax-payers of the State. The Conservative itself stated that the Advance had on board when she was captured, some \$25,000 in gold; and we merely asked, as we had a right to do, and as our readers expected us to do, whether it was State gold, and if so, from whom it was borrowed, and if it was not intended to pay State debts in Europe. Was there any harm in that?

We can tell the Conservative that every body is "troubled" with this long war and high taxes .-The poor, who have but few taxes to pay, are taxed in their blood; and the rich, who have something to pay on, find their estates rapidly diminishing under the heavy demands of the tax-gatherer. The Conservative refers as flippantly to \$25,000 in gold as if it was no great loss, and could be easily replaced. That paper does not know whose gold it was, or where it came from, or whether it was borrowed by Gov. Vance to pay debts in Europe.

The Conservative, as the special, confidental organ of Gov. Vance, can easily ascertain these facts and give them to the public. It is well known here, that nothing is omitted or published in the Conservative which does not have the approval of that functionary. It is as much his newspaper as if his name was at its head as its Editor. It was founded, and is sustained and published under his direction by State patronage. Let it, then, give the facts in relation to this large amount of gold thus lost to the State, and not evade our questions by contemptuous sneers or by silence. The people are entitled to know all about it.

The Conservative hopes that this and other matters will be investigated by the Legislature. Does it? Well, then, let the investigation be searching and thorough. Let gentlemen be appointed on the committee of undoubted moral and physical courage, and let them sit from day to day and probe corruption to the bottom. The people expect that this will be done.

P. S.-Since the above was written we have seen the Conservative of Thursday, which states that the entire shipment of gold on the Advance was made by private parties! The writer was no doubt so told, but we do not credit the statement. If gold was not borrowed from a Bank or Banks by the Governor, we have good reason to believe that an effort was made to borrow it. But admit the statement of the Conservative, that the \$25,000 in gold was shipped by private parties, how comes it that a State vessel is thus used by speculators? Who are these speculators? Who shares the profits with them? Are there any State officers or State employees concerned in this business?

BURIED AT CITY POINT .- The superintendent of the burial of the deceased at City Point has furnished to the Philadelphia Inquirer a list of the dead recently buried at that place, and among them we find the following North-Carolinians: Lewis Lestive, Corporal Caleb Whitehurst, Benj. Hughes, 56th N. C., and Thos. Cornlow, 51st N. C.

We regret to learn the death of Francis Logan Twinty, Lt. Col. of the 34th N. C. Troops. His remains have been interred at Rutherfordton, N. C.

Meekly

Vol. XXX .-- No. 29.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNES DAY, SEPT. 28, 1864.

Standard.

WHOLE NUMBER 1532.

Atlanta Refugees.

Sad indeed must be the condition of thousands

of the homeless wanderers now being forced out of

Atlanta. We have the Macon Confederacy of the

BXILES.

We are painfully aware that the citizens of Atlan-

ta who were able to refugee when the enemy approached the city, had left their homes and sought shelter further south, were cold shouldered by the more favored citizens of their own State. We have

seen many instances of this kind. We have seen

citizens of the empire State of the South absolutely

make extortionate charges of refugees for the neces-

saries of life, and give us their reasons for doing so.

While this was so, and so long as it was only the

wealthier ones who had left the city, we had not a

word of expostulation. But now the order of things is changed. Instead of coming among you now as

roluntary refugees, they come as exiles forced from

their homes by the tyrant who had almost ruined those homes ere the inmates were expelled. Now,

what are you going to do with these people? Are

you going to impose your extortionate charges upon them? They can't pay for their provisions if you

do. Nor can they pay the exorbitant demands for house rent. Nor can they live out of doors, now

that the winter is about settig in. Then it seems

that something must be done for their relief. Some

means must be adopted to open the hearts and the

houses of the people for the reception of these un-fortunates. They are suffering for their adherence

to the cause in which we are all engaged. Then let the cause be entirely common, and let every one con-

tribute of their means for its support. And it can

be supported no better than by housing and feeding

the field standing between us and danger. It can-

not be that these unfortunate creatures will be allow-

ed to suffer. They must be housed and fed, then who will set the ball in motion for their benefit?

REFUGEES ARRIVING AT MACON.

still goes on. Hundreds of them arrive by every

train from the front and are separating at this point

and going hither and thither throughout the coun

passes our endeavors to conjecture. They are out of means and nearly all the heads of the families

are in the army. Here hundreds of women and

children are thrust out of their homes to shift as

DETAILED MEN.-We are glad to see that the press

of the Confederacy is unanimous in its denunciation of the system of favoritism which prevails every

where in the matter of millitary exemptions. It is im

possible for any one to travel, with his eyes open, and

not see all over the land the most flagrant instance

of official mismanagement and still more criminal

ndulgence, in the exemption of young, lusty, able

bodied men, on the most frivolous and unsatisfactor

grounds. Why these people should have been a

to be with their commands, are detailed in various

capacities; strong, healthy, young men crowd the

quartermaster, commissary and medical depart-

ments. As the correspondent of the Savannah Re-

publican well remarks, there are men hid away in

all the appartments, civil and military, both of the

Confederate and State governments; and there is hardly a general or field officer in the army, or a

major, quartermaster or commissary, surgeon, mili-tary court, ordnance or signal officer, who is not protecting or keeping out of service some relative or

friend, contrary to the laws of Congress and the

army regulations. This abuse must be stopped at

once. The men in "soft places" must be sent to

the front, to help better men to fight the battles of

the country, and the parties in office who have been

screening them must be made to understand that

they will be held strictly responsible for the deplor-

able state of things they have done so much to bring about. The Southern press is doing its duty in this matter, let the government do theirs and all will yet

WHAT DENNARK HAS LOST .- The Danish mon

archy consisted, before its last spoliation by the

German powers, of Denmark proper, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, and the Danish Colonies in Europe and the West Indies.

The area of Denmark Proper is 15,896 square

miles; that of the Duchies 7,230, thus the lost ter-

The population of Denmark Proper in 1850 was

1.407.747; that of the Duchies, partly in 1850 and

partly in 1845, was 689, 650, or nearly one half that

of Denmark Proper. Probably had the enumeration

through the Duchies been as recent as that in the

Kingdom Proper the population of the former would have been fully half that of the latter. In

1852 the total exports were \$15,141,112, of which

\$7,547,503 were from the Duchies. The total im-

ports were \$20,596,573, of which \$7,895,819 were

to the Duchies. Thus the ancient and gallant little

Kingdom has been shorn of one-third of its Euro-

pean territory and population, and nearly one half

of its commerce and resources. Iceland, the Farne

Islands, and Greenland have a population of some

seventy or eighty thousand, and a considerable area of ice and snew, but add nothing to the strength or

resources of Denmark. The Danish West Indies

consist of Santa Cruz, famous for rum, (that never

came from there,) and St. Thomas, which is a free

port. We presume they have some fifty thousand

population. These still belong to Denmark .- Wil.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.-An Atlanta correspondent

says: "We have learned of a very touching and

affecting incident which occurred in this army on the battlefield of the 23d of July, and which is

worthy of being engraved in letters of gold as com-

nemorating the magnanimity and true Christian

spirit of the two noble heroes concerned. The pre-

parations for battle were being made. A corps com

nander rode up to one of his division generals, and

finding some delay and confusion, reprimanded him

with some severity. The tone and manner was cal-culated to wound, and the two soon parted with

feelings of evident bitterness towards each other.

The corps commander felt, after the excitement of

the moment was over, that he had probably spoken

too harshly to a brother officer, and as they were both about entering the danger of the battlefield, he

felt it to be a duty he not only owed himself, but

a former friend, to render an apology. He therefore dispatched a staff officer after the battle had opened,

through a storm of fire, to communicate with him

and express his regrets and ask forgiveness. The

division commander replied that he had been deeply

wounded by the language of his superior officer, but

that the apology was satisfactory and he freely for-

gave. In a few minutes after, a fatal bullet pierced

he division commander, and his soul winged it

flight to another world. How beautiful and touching

was this evidence of mutual forgiveness, enacted by two distinguished soldiers, in the day of battle and

THE POLISH STRUGGLE,-The profit and loss of the

Polish struggle is being made up at last. The Brit

ish Gazette says that during the sixteen months of

the struggle 80,000 insurgents were killed or severe-

wounded; 361 were condemned to death by mili-

tary tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised

He that is good, will infallially become better, and he that is bad, will as cartainly become worse, for vice, virtue, and time, are three things that

in the hour of danger and death.

were transported to Siberia.

Iournal.

ritory is nearly equal to one half of what is left .-

be well.-South Carolinian.

What these people will do for support sur-

The work of banishing the citizens from Atlanta

iled wives and little ones of those who are in

the fact that they were refugees.

18th from which we copy the following: .

The news which we give to day from Winchester is by no means cheering. Winchester is in the northwestern part of the Valley of Virginia, some two hundred miles from Richmond, and about twenty-five miles south of Harper's Ferry. We

presume Gen. Early had about twenty-five thousand men. The conflict was prolonged and desperate. The odds in numbers must have been greatly against Gen. Early, otherwise he would not have been defeated. Strasburg, to which he has fallen back, is about twenty-five miles south of Winches ter on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

This must be regarded as one of the battles af fecting Richmond to a greater or less extent, as the Yankee forces in that quarter, supposed to be some fifty thousand, were endeavoring to advance on Richmond by the Valley or the Fredericksburg route. The probability is that Gen. Grant was present at the battle of Winchester.

We have nothing new or very important from Petersburg or Atlanta. The reader will find elsewhere our latest items of war news.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN GREENSBOROUGH !- We learn from the Greensborough Citizen that President Davis passed through that place on Wednesday morning last, and made a short speech at the depot. The Citizen thinks it prudent not to mention where he was going. He expressed the hope that we would soon be blessed with peace and indepen-

The New York Democratic State Convention, recently held, ratified and approved the nomination of Gen. McClellan for President.

The Peace Democrats of New York city held meeting at the Saint Nichols Hotel on Saturday to take action upon General McClellan's letter, and to consult upon the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate for the Presidency. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mulloly, editor of the Metropolitan Record, who was then chosen President. The Day Book the News (through Ben Wood), the Freeman's Jour nal, were all represented. Bitter feelings against McClellan were openly manifested, and he was denounced for having broken his pledge to the Democratic party. Messrs. Shell, Singleton and Chauncy Burr were among the prominent speakers. S. T. Lent, of New York, presented the following resolution as the sense of all those present:

Resolved, That a call be addressed to the Jefersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose appointing a candidate representing that branch f the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores.

But all this will amount to nothing. Mr. Vallan digham and the Woods will do no more to disorganize the Democratic party North, than Mr. Yancey forts to disorganize the Democratic party of the South. Lincoln will be re-elected, no matter what the so called Northern Democrats may say or do. -The pressure of patronage and bayonets is so great that there is no hope for the triumph of Conservatism either North or South. We are satisfied that the bulk of government officials and original secessionists of the South would be gratified at McClellan's election, as affording them an opportunity to restore the old Union, but they are doomed to bitter disappointment. Lincoln will be re-elected, the war will go on, and the last skulking original secessionist will have to enter the ranks and fight.

If it is determined by the "Conservative" party not to re-elect Mr. Dortch, we think it would be nothing but fair to select some one who formerly co-operated with the party to which Mr. Dortch be longed. Such a course would afford tangible evidence that the party in power desired to ignore party feeling and party prejudice. If the "Conservative" party is disposed to be liberal and do a nice thing, they might select Col. Duncan K. McRae, a man of as much ability and fine talents as any citizen of North-Carolina. McRae would make us a Senstor that no one need be ashamed of. However, as we do not belong to "the party," our suggestions about the matter will not amount to much. The "faithful" will do as they please.—Charlotte Democrat.

As this is the first public, out spoken nomination which our cotemporary has received, we insert it at once and without charge. But we are amused at the idea of the Democrat that Col. McRae "co-operated" with the Democratic party. The idea is a correct one-he rather "co-operated" with, than belonged to, that party. He is now ready to cooperate with "calm, unexcited, unprejudiced Conservatives," provided they will reward him for the same by making him Senator.

TAKING THE OATH. - The State Journal of a recent date says: "Of the large number who went to Newbern, by flag of truce, on Wednesday last, every man and woman had to take the Yankee oath of allegiance before they could be received. Does not this block the game of their returning?

We learn also that all who went previous to Wednesday, had to take the oath."

Gentlemen high in position send their families to the North, and their families, before they can leave Newbern, are required to take the oath of allegiance to the federal government; and they, the gentlemen referred to, remain here, and when they engage in politics (as they frequently do, notwithstanding their military calling should preclude them from it.) they do not hesitate to brand all true Conservative who are here with their families, and who intend to remain, as traitors. Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder?

We have some rain in this locality, and the in dications are that we shall have more. It is needed. The pea and potato crops were suffering, and some of the mill streams were failing.

M. S. Robbins, Esq. of Randolph, has been appointed by Gov. Vance his Private Secretary.

RICHMOND PRICES .- At an auction sale in Rich mond last Saturday, the following prices were obtained: Brown sugar in barrels, \$8.15 a \$8.75; in half bbls. \$8.621; in bags \$8.50 a \$8.621; English crushed sugar \$11.121; Cuba Coffee \$10.50; sorghum molasses, \$20 a \$32; Stonewall twist manufactured tobacco, \$8.35; apple brandy, new, \$45 a \$57; ditto old and proof \$58 a \$61; cotton cards \$42 a \$42\frac{1}{2}, (afterwards sold privately at \$45;) Richmond cotton cards \$25; ditto wool cards \$22; Augusta 4.4 sheeting \$3.87 a \$3.90; Fayetteville do. \$3.85; Virginia starch \$2.75; tallow candles \$9.25 a \$10.50; English soap \$4.25; mackerel \$140 per keg; salt \$521 cents; N. C. flour in bbls. \$327 a \$337; in bags containing equivalent of half WAR REWS.

From Petersbarg.

Grant left City Point Wednesday afternoon, the 14th, reached Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and Washington on Friday. He is supposed to be en routs for the Valley to superintend Sheridan's movements. He held a conference at Fortress Monroe

with General Butler, who was also at that point at During Sunday night last there was heavy picket firing along our lines—so much so as to excite general remark in the City, where a general assault was expected to have begun. Our sicket shooting has proven exceedingly annoying to the Yankees,

and a short truce struck up between the two parties

was brought to a summary conclusion on our side, by imperative orders to continue firing.

The enemy's railroad from City Point to Yellow Tavern is in operation. The train, however, run cautiously, because of being constantly fired upon by a batter of Whitworth guns, of long range and great precision. A bolt from one of these Whitworth's missed the train but cut two Yankee soldiers in twain not far distant. The Yankees have supplied their pickets with the telescopic rifle, thus

intending to break up the sport on our part. General Meade presented, on the 15th, medals to three soldiers for gallant conduct in the capture of rebel colors. Many Generals were present, and among them Warren, Hancock, and Crawford.—Gen. Meade made a short speech in the presenta-

tion, was cheered, and the assembly dispersed.

Gen. Grant has promulgated orders to all citizens within his lines in the vicinity of Petersburg, that no more rations shall be issued to them except they take the oath of allegiance, unless they are actually destitute and have a certificate to that effect. All refusing to take the oath to be banished to Dixie. all taking the oath, to be sent North, if they will. From the Valley.

There has been a fight at Winchester. The result is unknown. Generals Rodes of Alabama, and Godwin of North-Carolins, were killed. Sheridan telegraphs from Berryville, Va., under

date of the 18th, as follows: This morning I sent Gen. Getty's division of the sixth corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Sommit Point and Winchester road, near Occoquan Creek. Rode's, Ramseur's, Gordon's and Warton's divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time Gens. Wilson's and Martindale's brigades of cavalry dashed up the Win chester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the eighth South-Carolina regiment, sixteen officers and one hundred and forty-five men, and its battle flag, and Col. Hennegan, commanding a brigate, with the loss of only two killed and

tosh, and the 31st New Jersey and 24th Ohio. The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 24th Massachusetts Reserve brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's division of infantry.

Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light. A body of Yankee raiders have burned the bridge at Rapidan Station and Hollidays Mills, in Culpep-per county, on the Monday morning, the 19th.— They returned the route they came.

A large fire occurred at this place on the 17th destroying about twenty-five buildings in Archdale, Beaurair, Clifford and West streets. Another fire broke out this morning at the southwest corner of Trade and Meeting streets, destroying two large

While the fire was in progress, about one hun-dred and twenty shots were fired at the city.

From the North. The following telegrams disclose a speck of war in the far West:

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—Gen. A. J. Smith's advance arrived at Sulpher Springs about twenty miles below here, to day, where they will go into camp, and probably await the developments of the enemy. Shelby's advance is in Southeast Missouri, but

nothing definite is known in regard to his designs. Sr. Louis, Sept. 16.—Reliable information receiv ed here reports that Gen. Price crossed the Arkan sas river at Dardanelle, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, with 5,000 rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.— Shelby's movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri seemed to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while Price probably strikes at Spring field. These places are well fortified, and have gar

risons strong enough to repel any attack. The New York (State) Democratic Convention cominated Seymour for Governor and Jones for Lieut. Governor. The Tribune says that the reso lutions are a cross between the Chigaco platform and McClellan's letter, with an effort to go in favor of

The Captured Steamer Ad-Vance. New York, Sept, 16.—The prize steamer Ad-Vance, (British) Acting Master J. A. Hannum, arrived here this morning. She was captured on the 1st instant, off New Inlet, while on her way from Wilmington to Halifax, by the United States steam gunboat Santiago de Cuba, after a chase of ten hours. Her tonnage is five hundred tons, British

sists of four hundred bales of cotton. The Georgia has arrived at Fortress Monroe, where she put in, in a disabled state. She came via Hilton Head, S. C. The Georgia was lately captured off Lisbon.

measurement, and she is very fast. Her cargo con-

A telegram from New York says that Gen. Fos ter has ordered a draft of all the "colored citizens in his department.

The following, which is obtained by way of For-

tress Monroe, refers to a riot in Norfolk between negroes and sailors: A disturbance took place yesterday afternoon

Norfolk between some sailors and the colored guard, doing duty on Main street. Two sailors and of the guard were shot. One of the sailors died, and the other lost a leg. The guard will die.

The U. S. steamer Keystone State captured the fine blockade running steamer Elegy, and sent her into Beaufort on Thursday last.
The flag of truce steamer New York arrived last

evening from James river with 400 returned prisoners of war from the South, including 40 officers, in charge of Major Mulford.

Battle near Winchester. A dispatch from Gen. Lee states that Early reports that on the morning of the 19th, the enemy dvanced on Winchester, near which place he met the attack. The battle lasted from early in the day until near night, when Early was compelled to re-tire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill.— Our loss is reported severe. Gens. Rodes and God win were killed nobly doing their duty. Their commands were principally composed of North-Carolinians, who doubtless suffered very heavily as

Three pieces of artillery were lost, but our trains of supplies were brought off safely.
Unofficial reports say Eurly has fallen back as far Strasburg, some 25 or 30 miles.

The remains of Gen. Rodes arrived in Richmond on the 21st. His body will lay in state at the City Court House until Friday morning, when it will b interred

Information deemed reliable reports that the Yankee raiders who burned the bridge over the Rapidan, were ambuscaded on their return by a force of

Confederate infantry and badly used up. Gen. Grant is believed to be superintending idan's operations in the Valley. Gen. Lee is doubt-less on his way thittier also. The Yankees appear to be combining their forces so as to make a united assault upon Richmond, from three sides, under

Messie, Butler and Sheridan. They will press their operations vigorously as reinforcements are being constantly received, and bad weather is fast ap-

From Richmond and Petersburg. A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina on the 20th, Walker and twenty-five other officers.

Six hundred of them reached Richmond at eight

o'clock on the night of the 21st, and were met by s crowd of ladies assembled to greet them. The men are in excellent spirits. Four hundred more will be brought up to-morrow.

At Petersburg there is no change in the position

of the lines. The enemy shelled the city furiously the morning of the 21st, from five to six o'clock.— Damage not stated. Our batteries replied, and the roar of cannon was incessant and deafening. Loud cheering was heard the same morning in the camps of the enemy. The cause was not ascer-tained, but supposed to be cheering tidings from

the Valley.

TomHerald of the 19th had been received. It confesses the loss of 2,500 cattle taken by Hampton, and the capture of the District of Columbia cavalry, together with some 20 or 30 wagons.— Nothing else of interest from this quarter.

From Georgia. Quiet still pervades this late scene of busy ope

Gen. Wheeler's forces have passed through Tennessee into Mississippi. The Meridian Clarion gives the following account of his operations Martin's Brigade tore up the State Road between Atlanta and Dalton; Hume and Kelly stopped up near Dalton, and Gen. Williams between Tunne Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed the East Tennessee road from Calhoun to Athens. Wheeler was unable to cross the Tennesse river, and went around Knoxville, crossing the Holston at Strawberry Plains and came over the Cumberland Mountains, via Sparta, and sixteen miles from the Nash ville and Chattaneoga Road, which he destroyed from Franklin to Cambell Station Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded in a fight at Franklin on the Williams', Robison's, Dobbins', and Ashby's commands have not joined the main command yet. Northern News.

Northern papers have been received in Richmond to the 19th. The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Vallandigham has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding Mc-Clellan's letter. He is not in tavor of another convention or nomination, but would like an explana-tion of some points of his letter. He refuses to take

Grant has gone to Washington and Butler to Fortreess Monroe to recruit their health.

The Baltimore American, of the afternoon of the 19th was obtained through the picket lines near Dutch Gap to day the 21st. It has a telegram from Cairo which says that a Mexican who arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, reports that Cortinas, being unable to cope with the French, had crossed his lorce, two thousand men and and 16 cannon, over the Rio Grande and occupied Brownsville, after driving out the Confederates. He hoisted the Yankee flag. Cortinas offered to the Federal commander at Brazos the services of himself and army. Gold 225.

A Few Maxims.

BY EMINENT MILITARY COMMANDERS

"To form an army, it is not sufficient to collect men and put arms in their hands."-Defour. "Remember that actions, and not the commis-sions, make the officer, and that more is expected

of him than the title."—Washington.
"Great extremities require extraordinary resolution. The more obstinate the resistance of an army, the greater the chances of assistance or of success."—Napoleon,
"Men who are familiarized with danger meet it

without shrinking, whereas troops unused to service often apprehend danger where no danger is." "A coward when taught to beheve that, if he breaks his ranks and abandons his colors, he will be nonished with death by his own party, will take his chances against the enemy; but a man who thinks little of the one, and is fearful of the other, acts from present feelings, regardless of consequences.

"Though bravery and good conduct in time of action are very essential, yet they are by no means the most essential parts of an officer's duty."-Washington.

"The first qualification of a soldier is fortitude under fatigue and privations."—Napoleon.
"One circumstance ought to be cautiously guarded against, and that is, the soldiers and officers be-

ing too nearly on a level. Discipline and subordination add life and vigor to military movements.' - Washington "The strength of an army, like power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the ra-

pidity; a rapid march augments the morale of an army, and increases its means of victory."-Napo. "A man is not born a commander.—he must be-

come one."—Monteculli.
"We should make war without leaving anything to hazard, and in this especially consists the talent of a General." repligashal Saze. "It is an approved principle in war, never to do

what your enemy wishen you to do, for this reason alone, that he desires it."—Napoleon. "The marches that are made preparatory to a bat-tle require the greatest precaution."—krederick.

"A great captain can only be formed by long experience and intense study; neither is his own ex-perience enough, for whose life is there sufficiently fruitful of events to render his knowledge universal.

-Archduke Charles. "There are five things the soldier should never be without-his musket, his ammunition, his knapsack, his provisions, (for at least four days,) and his entrenching tools. The knapsack may be reduced to the smallest size possible if thought proper, but the soldier should always have it with him.—Napo-

"There is nothing more disgraceful to an officer than to make false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to say that he was deceived, or had not seen clearly. On these occasions the officer must examine everything with the greatest care, have a clear conception and view of his subject, and be provided with a good telescope. Nothing should intimidate him; every difficulty should be surmounted. He will then be certain of what he has to report, and will not take a hundred horsemen for a regiment, or a flock of sheep for a corps of infantry, which often happens, however."-Frederick.

A MAN or RARE FAITH -A planter of Union Distriot proposes to his fellow citizens a plan of legisla-tive election which we should like very well to see tried there or anywhere:

TO THE VOTERS OF UNION DISTRICT.-I Suggest that a number of our best and most competent citisens shall be nominated, who, during the canvass, shall take no active measures and use no improp means to secure their own election, but leave it to the sober sense of our people, calmly and without bias, to make a prudent choice. Should any can-didate undertake to pursue a different course, let his name be stricken from our list as unworthy of the times. The cuaning and corrupt practice of the demagogue, deplorable at any time, will only shock and disgust thinking men, when brought to bear upon elections at so solemn a crisis in the destiny of our State.— Charleston. Course.

SORGHUM MOLASSES. - The Danville Monitor says that sorghum molasses, of this year's crop, was of-fered in that market, last week, at \$35 for a very good article. There is no doubt, says the Monitor, that it will go a begging in November at \$5 per

THE COMPARERATE OFFICERS PLACED UNDER FIRE. -Capt. Gilchrist returned from Port Royal (where he had communicated under flag of truce with the enemy) to Charleston on the 15th instant. He brought a letter from Foster officially notifying General Jones that the Confederate officers, prisoners of war, lately sent to this department, are now confined, under fire, near Cumming's Point, Morris island; that they have been placed within a roomy stockade and provided with tents and with supplies of food as nearly as possible approximating the Confederate ration; and that, upon receiving an official assurance from General Jones that the Federal prisoners now in Charleston have been removed from under fire, he will at once relieve, in like manner, the six hundred Confederate officers now in his

Who General McClellan Is. To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch :

I noticed in your paper a few days ago a paragraph from the Charleston Courier, stating that General McClellan was born in Columbia, South-Carolina.—
It is a mistake. General McClellan was born in the city of Philadelphia. He is about forty years of age, and consequently in the prime of life. He is a grad-uate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. His father, Dr. George McClellan, was for many years a professor in Jefferson Medical College, lphia. He was very aristocratic in his bearing and manners, a gentleman of the old school, a staunch Democrat in his politics, and a warm friend to the South. No professor in the medical schools of Philadelphia was more popular with the Southern students than Dr. McClellan, save, perhaps, old Dr. Chapman, General McClelian is well bred. He graduated at West Point, and has always been a great favorite with Southern officers in the old army. While President Davis was Secretary of War under the Pierce Administration, he selected General Mc-Clellan to visit the Orimea during the war between England, France and Russia in an official character. His report to the War Department, on the military position of the European combatants, and on the new engines of war brought into use by them, was held to be an able document, and was ordered to be

Pennsylvania. He ranks with such families as the Reid's, Patterson's, Binny's, Chapman's, the Dal! las's, and others, the very cream of Pennsylvania

" A ROYAL CORTEGE."-The Newport correspondent of the New York Evening Post speaks as follows of August Belmont's "turnout," as it appears on Bellevue avenue every pleasant afternoon:

The equipage that throws all others in the shade, and causes them to "pale their ineffectual fires," is that of the Chairman of the Democatic National committee. It consists of a low barouche, drawn by four elegant and fiery thoroughbreds," with postillions mounted on the left or "near" horse of each pair. Two footmen, in extreme livery, are suspended from a high seat on the back of the carriage, technically called the "bramble." The barouche, is lined. with rich satin damesk, and the outside trimmings are of heavy gilt. The postillions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high-top boots, with black silk velvet jackets and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarly well formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their "build" and the extra size of their "calves." Their livery is imported at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and the cost of the whole affair may be conjectured when I state that the horses are valued at \$25,000, and the carriage at \$5,000, and the harness and other trappings at \$3,000. When the royal cortege makes its appearance on the avenue, with the Democratic prince in full costume, all vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head." lowed to deplete the army to the perilous extent they have whilst thousands of disabled soldiers and The stables of his Democratic majesty are said to contain some forty horses, valued at \$1,000 to \$5,000 men excused by age are to be met with everywhere, ready and willing to give their services, is more than we can comprehend. Young officers who ought

MORTALITY AT ANDERSONVILLE.—From a gentleman lately from Andersonville, and who, from his acquaintance with the officials there, is in a position to speak knowingly, we learn that the statement of three hundred Yankees having died one warm day last month, which has been going the rounds o the press, is incorrect. The greatest mortality on any one day, has never exceeded 127, and though, in comparison with the statement referred to, this may seem slight loss, a few words will show that it is in reality almost appalling. There are now at Andersonville something over 30,000 prisoners, and at the rate of 127 per day, the deaths would amount to 1 in every 237. Did the same ratio of mortality prevail in New York, computing the population of that city at 800,000, the deaths there would mount up to 3,386 per day-more than six times the real number. The greatest mortality among our prisoners in the North occurred at Alton, Illinois, where, among 3,000, the loss was 27 per day, or 1 in every

MOLASSES PLENTIFUL. - We are gratified to know the price of "long sweetnin" has come down from thirty to eight dollars per gallon in this city, owing to the great abundance of sugarcane raised by our planters throughout this latitude. It is to be hoped that sugar will come down correspoddingly, as most cane grawers are prepared to make suas well as molasses. Should this be the case, sugar of fair quality will be reduced in price from six to two dol-lars per pound this fall.—Selma Mississippian.

Augusta Markets-Sept. 12.

FINANCIAL-Gold \$22a23 new currency; silver, Corron-Market quiet; Middling to good Mid-

dling 1 a 1.25. DOMESTICS-We quote domestics as follows: 8 4 shirting, 2 25; 7 8 sheeting, 2 75; 4-4 sheeting, \$3-50; osnaburgs, \$3 25; yarns, \$36 to 40 per bunch.

FLOUR-\$200a256 per bbl. GRAIN-Wheat, \$20a25 per bushel; corn in the ear, from wagons, \$12a14; peas, \$15 00; rye, \$12; barley, \$10; oats \$7a8.

GROCERTES, PROVISIONS, &c.-Bacon, \$3 50 \$4; coffee \$12 00 per pound; rice 40a50; sugar \$6a6; salt, coast, 50a55; Va. 60a65; Liverpool 90; tobacco dull; lard \$3a3,50; molasses, New Orleans, none; Florida \$20a24; Sorghum \$16a18; whiskey \$40 65 per gal; brandy \$65a70 per gal; bagging \$9a10; bar soap \$1 75a2; cotton rope \$4a5; nails \$2 50; corn meal \$14a15 per bush; fodder \$12 per cwt; shucks \$8 per cwt; hay scarce; tallow \$4 50a5 per lb; candles \$6a6 50 per lb. by box; Turpentine oil \$10 per gal. retail; black pepper \$10 per lb; tea \$20a25 per lb; iron, Swedes, \$4 00; bicarb soda \$4a5 : dry hides \$5a6 per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. - Good beef, 75 per 1b. gross pork, \$3 a 3.50 per lb. net; mutton, \$3 a 3.50; kid 2 a 8 per lb.; chickens, \$4 a 10 each; turkeys, none; eggs, \$3 a 3.50 per dozen; butter \$5 a 6; Irish potatoes \$15 per bushel. Sweet potatoes \$30 per bushel. Apples, none. Peaches scarce, Onions

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in this City, on the morning of the 21st September, Mrs. ADELAIDE V. HELL, wife of Dr. William G. Hill, and daughter of the late Theophilus H. Hunter, of this vicinity.

Died, at Black River in New Hanover County, on the 27th day of August, 1864, Miss Mary J. Barlow, daughter of Lewis N. and A. H. Barlow, aged 17 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Thus a Mother's joy and a Father's pride is snatched away from earth to join the bright angels

in Heaven, who praise their God without ceasing, and now another and a sweeter voice has joined them in songs to their God. She being kind, generous, modest and lovely, wen the admiration of all who knew her. In the death of this young lady, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, her nevolent heart. It is not only to her parents comes this sudden and heart rending grief, but to a large circle of friends and to one who had known and loved her from early life. This sudden and unexpected blow has left a blank in many hearts, and in one. where it can never be filled. Her lovely form will no more tread this earth but the memory other, will, remain alive with her friends forever. Alas I why should we mourn for her when she is so happy in Heaven, where myriads of angels awaited to conduct her to her God, there to remain forever in happy ness. May God in His merciful goodness soothe the hearts of her parents and friends is the earnest

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1st. 1864.