

State Library

CHINESE GANE SYRUP

From the Columbia Carolinian.
MORSE, EDITOR: Having been applied to by many individuals...

To comprehend properly the method of making syrup or sugar from the juices of any of the trees or millets, it is necessary (perhaps indispensably) to have diagrams to illustrate the arrangement of the boilers, and of the several processes by which the juice is passed from one boiler to another...

In the first place, then, let it be observed that the common mistake by which the syrup is spoiled, and afterwards becomes worthless by fermentation, is the too rapid boiling; whereas, by simmering, more or less briskly, the impurities are thrown up so gently from the bulk of the juice, that upon coming in contact with the coatings of scum upon the surface, they remain there, without risk of being carried below again...

In due time this coating of scum is to be taken away with the skimmer. The period indicated for this is when blotches, as it were, are seen puffing through the coatings of scum. Skim it off then as rapidly as convenient, and continue to skim as fast as the scum arises...

The impurities in the juice having been skimmed off in boiler No. 1, or finished in No. 2, (if there be more than one boiler,) the work of defecation may be said to be accomplished. The work of evaporation now begins. The fire may now be increased and the juice boiled as rapidly as possible until the syrup acquires the proper density...

Very great advantages, too, are to be derived by having the boilers properly arranged in the brick work, in relation, especially, to three particulars: 1st. As to their relative distance from the furnace, and from each other, in order to regulate the amount of heat which each should be subject to...

I have said nothing about the use of lime in the manufacture of the syrup. I do not regard it as indispensable, or even material, although I use it as a means chiefly of precaution against any acid which may be generated in the juice after the cane has been crushed...

Gen. Hood has ordered any man detected exchanging tobacco, papers, or anything else, with the enemy's pickets to be immediately executed.

then judged best to add the quantity of lime-water, a little at a time, immediately after the skimming of the first thick coat of scum has been removed.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Letter from General Lee.
The Raleigh Conservative of the 31st inst. says, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance...

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY N. V. August 29, 1864.
His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. C., Raleigh.

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in the army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, McRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through a thick abatis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commander and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Baringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry. If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those who have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, their defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The artillery duel on Thursday occurred between the batteries on the centre of the line just in the rear of the Old Blanford Church. It lasted about three hours, and is represented as having been one of the most interesting exhibitions of artillery practice which has occurred during the campaign.

On yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, by a forced march around the left of their line, entered the Baydon Plank Road, some distance from our pickets, and came down suddenly upon an encampment of one of Gen. Dearing's cavalry regiments. They were met by our men, and gallantly resisted until support arrived, when the enemy wheeled and fled precipitately. By this demonstration they accomplished nothing, beyond the information that our right was too well guarded to admit of any serious flank movement against it.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock the enemy opened the most furious cannonading on the city to which it has been exposed. It lasted about two hours, our batteries replying most effectually. No loss of life or limb, but little damage to property.

It is reported that the enemy are massing heavily, infantry, cavalry and artillery, on our extreme right, near the Waldon railroad, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the Southside railroad, or making another grand raid. All quiet in front to-day. Weather intensely hot.

GEN. MORGAN KILLED.—Bristol, Sept. 5.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday. His body will arrive here this evening. Richmond, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch to the Whig says our cavalry under Morgan were surprised at Greenville, Morgan killed, and all his staff captured except Maj. Bassett.

A TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD COLLISION.—Barnesville, Sept. 2.—A terrible collision has just taken place, 2 1/2 miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and the train ahead of time. Everything is in excitement. Nothing definite can be learned, but probably not less than 15 or 20 are killed and many horribly mangled.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP FORT SUMNER.—Charleston, Sept. 2.—The enemy, last night, attempted for the second time to blow up Sumter with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 300 yards from the fort.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—In the absence of quinine an effective substitute would perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers. Red pepper tea and table salt answers every purpose for chills. Say a tablespoonful of salt to a pint of tea, commencing some hours before chills time, and drinking copiously of the beverage, never fails to keep off the chills. This is from an intelligent physician, who uses it very successfully in his practice.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COPPERAS.—The Macon Messenger says, it has received from good authority a recipe, which answers every purpose in dyeing, where copperas is used, in setting colors, or for dyeing copperas color. Half pint vinegar, half pint cyrus or molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing at the present price, while this will answer every purpose.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—An amusing incident is related to us, of the battle of 25th August, for which we are unable to vouch. When the enemy's main line of works near Reams' Station was captured and the frightened Yankees were flying for safety, some of our infantry attempted to turn one of the captured guns upon them. They loaded, sighted and fired it, cutting off the top of a tall tree in the distance. They ventured to try the experiment again, and this time made a better shot, striking the body of a tree some twenty or thirty feet above the heads of the Yankees. A prisoner standing by and watching their practice, said: "Oh! boys, you don't understand the use of that gun—let me load and sight it." He did so, and the shell exploded in the midst of the Yankees. We have no doubt that many a prisoner would be glad to turn a gun upon his Yankee friends if the truth was known.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.—We learn that the sexton in Atlanta reports thirty children killed by the enemy's shells in that city.

LIBERAL.—O. E. Parish, at Hillsboro, publishes a notice that one hundred dollars will be paid by him in behalf of a liberal man of that place, to every deserter who will voluntarily return to his duty in the army, provided his only crime is desertion.

ATLANTA EVACUATED.

MACON, Sept. 4.—All doubt about the fall of Atlanta is ended. It was evacuated on Thursday night, and occupied on Friday at 11 o'clock by the enemy.

Gen. Hood blew up his surplus ordnance, burned his commissary stores, and drew off on the McDonough Road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood-stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western railroad.

The enemy are reported to be retreating from that point towards Atlanta. In the fight at Jonesboro' on Thursday, Gen. Govan, together with the 6th and part of the 2d Arkansas regiments were captured.

We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six from the enemy. MACON, Sept. 5.—Atlanta was evacuated by Gen. Hood at 2 o'clock Friday morning, and occupied by the enemy at 11 o'clock. Gen. Hood blew up his extra ammunition and burned his surplus supplies, and drew off on the McDonough road.

At 1 o'clock Saturday Hood formed a junction with Hardee at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western road where the whole army is now concentrated.

We lost 8 pieces of artillery, and many killed and wounded. The wounded were all brought to this point. Whilst the fall of Atlanta is regretted, the army and people are not at all discouraged.

GEN. HOOD'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH. RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Hood, dated 31st inst., has been received:

On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgment across Flat river, near Jonesboro'. We attacked them at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 31st, with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary for us to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st, Hardee's corps in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with a loss of eight guns.

Prisoners taken from the enemy report that their loss was very severe. LOVEJOY'S STATION, Sept. 4.—The army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point.

All the trains were brought away safely. The Federals entered Atlanta by the Peach Tree road, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, left a garrison and post-commandant, and passed through to join the main army. Since they took possession, the city has been very quiet and orderly, and citizens who remained were unmolested.

All along the lines comparatively quiet this morning. MACON, Sept. 5.—It is believed that the enemy will not make a general attack until he re-organizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta. All reported quiet to-day. Our army is re-organizing and recovering from its reverse.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Gen. Hood reports officially that the enemy have withdrawn from his front and are retreating to Atlanta. The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro. The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta consisted almost wholly of ordnance stores, and of these not a sufficient loss to inconvenience the army. The first reports were exaggerated.

The enemy continues to retire his main forces on the Macon and Western road towards Atlanta. We drove them out of Jonesboro yesterday and retook a good many wounded prisoners.

Our loss from all causes in the battles of last week is now ascertained to have been fifteen hundred. The Richmond Dispatch says: At latest accounts from Georgia our army was resting quietly at Lovejoy's station, on the Macon railroad. It is stated that the Federals will organize their forces and collect stores at Atlanta before entering upon another movement.

Atlanta was evacuated by General Hood at two o'clock Friday morning the 2d of Sept., and the enemy occupied the city at eleven o'clock. As heretofore stated, the extra ammunition was blown up and the surplus commissary stores destroyed. Gen. Hood formed a junction with General Hardee at Lovejoy's station at one o'clock Saturday, and the whole army is now concentrated at that point. As a matter of course, the fall of Atlanta is regretted; but neither the army nor the people are at all discouraged. All was quiet at last accounts. Our army was re-organizing, and taking the rest so much required.

HOOD'S ARMY.—The news from Georgia is encouraging. The loss of Atlanta has not at all depressed the spirits of the army or the people. So say the telegrams. The truth is, that as long as that army is in the field confronting Sherman, we will be unable to effect the reduction of Georgia. We take it for granted that the series of flank movements by which he succeeded in reaching Atlanta is now closed, and that he will have to make his way by hard fighting. He cannot be permitted to push his lines any further in the direction of Macon or Columbus. General Hood is, we feel assured, fully alive to the necessity of preserving those cities and the railroad connections which they embrace, between Virginia and Mississippi.

We are much gratified at the cheerful tone of the despatches in the last two days. There is every indication that before Sherman can make the attempt to advance from his present position towards Macon, our army will be in a condition to make an effectual stand against him, and to frustrate his expectations of further successes. One thing is very certain that if he meets with a serious disaster, his case will be a desperate one. We do not see if he should be defeated how he could escape destruction, supposing that our army follow up his defeat with a vigorous pursuit.

Bank of Charlotte, August 22, 1864. This Bank, as Agent for the Confederate States Treasury Department, offers the non-taxable 6 per cent Bonds at the rates fixed by the Department, without commission or expense of transportation.

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Plank Road Company was held at the House of Peter Candler, in Gaston county, on Wednesday the 21st of September next. A full attendance is desired. C. C. HENDERSON, Secy. RICHARD MORTON, Lt.-Col., Acting Chief of Bureau.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU. Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by this Bureau, and all officers or agents of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, now engaged in collecting Commissary Stores in the States of North Carolina, Virginia and upper East Tennessee, will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with. RICHARD MORTON, Lt.-Col., Acting Chief of Bureau.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Nominations made at the Chicago Convention on the 31st of August.

For President—George B. McClellan. For Vice-President—George H. Pendleton. The Washington "Chronicle" of the 1st, contains the following despatch from Chicago, which we condense:

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—1 o'clock. The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed and the crowd outside greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Haley, of Chicago. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the Chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

Table listing states and their votes for President and Vice-President. Maine: 5, 0; New Hampshire: 7, 0; Vermont: 5, 0; Massachusetts: 12, 0; Rhode Island: 4, 0; Connecticut: 6, 0; New York: 33, 0; New Jersey: 7, 0; Pennsylvania: 26, 0; Delaware: 0, 3; Kentucky: 0, 7; Ohio: 15, 6; Indiana: 9, 4; Illinois: 16, 0; Michigan: 8, 0; Missouri: 7, 4; Minnesota: 4, 0; Wisconsin: 8, 0; Kansas: 3, 0; California: 3, 0; Oregon: 5, 0. Total: 202, 23.

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He knew Gen. McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by a great majority of his countrymen, because he has not sought it.

We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He would pledge his life that when Gen. McClellan was placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers. Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of General McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 20,000 citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKean.

Gov. Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried, amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of General McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free; which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then voted for Vice President. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65; George H. Pendleton, 54; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; Geo. W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Cato, 16; Gov. Powell, 32; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, 4. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

Of Pendleton, the "Chronicle" says: Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thoroughly Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the jockey-fellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile him to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton.

THE PLATFORM.—At the afternoon session of the Convention, on Tuesday, Mr. Guthrie, from the special committee to prepare resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with only four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of a government equality conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, (during which, under the pretense of military necessity of the war power, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired,) justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of assembly; the open and avowed disregard of States rights; the employment of unusual test oaths and interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our obtaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

[We look on the above platform as rather unmeaning and merely intended to catch votes.] From the Petersburg Express. THE LATE BATTLE NEAR REAMS' STATION. It is no less delightful than instructive to read the accounts given by Grant, Meade and Hancock, and also by the voracious army correspondents, of the great drubbing which was administered to Hancock's famous corps on the 25th August by Gen. A. P. Hill. The late Yankee newspapers are crowded with the details of this great battle. Nor are the comments upon it by the various editors a whit less amusing and profitable than the recitals of parties from the field—amusing, we say, because it is pleasant to see how ridiculously they attempt to convert a defeat into a success, and profitable, because these monstrous fictions serve still further to enlighten us as to the true character of our enemy. So we can laugh over the ludicrous twistings and squirmings of the Yankee press under the new disaster to their arms, and at the same time draw a useful moral from the picture which they present.

"Major General Dix" is telegraphed by Secretary Stanton on the authority of no less a personage than Gen. Hancock himself, that he (Hancock) was attacked near Reams' station, on Thursday, the 25th, several times during the day, and that he repulsed the enemy in every assault. "The fighting," says the despatch from Hancock, "was continued till dark, the enemy being held in check by our artillery, dismounted cavalry and 'skirmishers.' What next?—Surely, after making this brilliant stand, and fighting with such distinguished valor, the Yankee forces must have held their ground—must have maintained a position which they so vigorously and triumphantly defended. Let General Hancock tell us what they did immediately on the heels of this signal repulse of the rebels. "At dark," says he, "we withdrew for reasons stated." If the "reasons" are "stated" in his despatch they have escaped our eye. But one of them, at least, is stated elsewhere, and as it is the only one we have seen, it is no doubt the only one which has been assigned. It is found in the Washington Star, which says: "It seems that Hancock's withdrawal on the night of the battle was in accordance with previous orders from General Grant, and was not compulsory from the rebels. Hancock had been ordered, after executing the work of destruction of the railroad assigned to him, to fall back at the 5th corps. In the meantime, the rebels made their attack, and after the fighting of the day, Hancock carried out the order to fall back. It thus appears that Hancock had a job upon his hands, which he was to do before he fell back, and that job was the destruction of the railroad. Now the question is, had he finished the job? Let the following extract from a despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated August 28th, say whether he had or not: "About 8 p. m., we commenced retiring, which we accomplished without molestation. Nothing lost in advancing our position, not a shot being fired by the enemy. We suffered nothing by advancing the position, except, perhaps, the destruction of a few miles more of the railroad." Is it not evident from the last words of this extract that the job which Hancock had to do was not finished? "That a few miles more of the railroad" were embraced in it? How then can it be said that he fell back "after executing the work of destruction of the railroad assigned to him"? The falsehood of the reason given for his withdrawal at dark, is hereby made so palpable that a fool can see it in an instant. This could not have been the reason. It was some other, and the only rational and true solution of the matter is that Hancock "withdrew at dark" because he was badly whipped, and knew that he could not retain the position longer than daylight the next morning.

The loss of his guns is accounted for in a most extraordinary way.—There was not a drop of rain during the day of the fight. Some had fallen the day before, but not enough to mire the ground, as is sufficiently evident from the fact that no difficulty is spoken of in moving the artillery during the engagement, which continued "until dark." Yet the Stars say, getting the cue, no doubt, from Grant's headquarters: "It is reported that the guns were lost in consequence of the sudden fall of rain, rendering it impossible to drag them off the heavy ground after the horses were shot." This is all stuff. The guns (nine in number) were all captured, and no effort made to "drag them off." Hancock and his men being too anxious to save themselves to pay any attention to the guns.

We have thus noticed one or two of the Yankee perversions of truth in their accounts of the battle and its result, in order to show how the Northern public are imposed upon by the army telegrams which are sent off immediately after every defeat.—Such a system of reckless lying was never known. No wonder that the war goes on when such desperate expedients are resorted to conceal its disasters in order to keep alive the hostile spirit in the hearts of our countrymen. Every defeat is trumpeted as a victory, and every baffled movement of their army represented to be a complete success.

States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

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Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of assembly; the open and avowed disregard of States rights; the employment of unusual test oaths and interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our obtaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

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Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of assembly; the open and avowed disregard of States rights; the employment of unusual test oaths and interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our obtaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

[We look on the above platform as rather unmeaning and merely intended to catch votes.] From the Petersburg Express. THE LATE BATTLE NEAR REAMS' STATION. It is no less delightful than instructive to read the accounts given by Grant, Meade and Hancock, and also by the voracious army correspondents, of the great drubbing which was administered to Hancock's famous corps on the 25th August by Gen. A. P. Hill. The late Yankee newspapers are crowded with the details of this great battle. Nor are the comments upon it by the various editors a whit less amusing and profitable than the recitals of parties from the field—amusing, we say, because it is pleasant to see how ridiculously they attempt to convert a defeat into a success, and profitable, because these monstrous fictions serve still further to enlighten us as to the true character of our enemy. So we can laugh over the ludicrous twistings and squirmings of the Yankee press under the new disaster to their arms, and at the same time draw a useful moral from the picture which they present.

"Major General Dix" is telegraphed by Secretary Stanton on the authority of no less a personage than Gen. Hancock himself, that he (Hancock) was attacked near Reams' station, on Thursday, the 25th, several times during the day, and that he repulsed the enemy in every assault. "The fighting," says the despatch from Hancock, "was continued till dark, the enemy being held in check by our artillery, dismounted cavalry and 'skirmishers.' What next?—Surely, after making this brilliant stand, and fighting with such distinguished valor, the Yankee forces must have held their ground—must have maintained a position which they so vigorously and triumphantly defended. Let General Hancock tell us what they did immediately on the heels of this signal repulse of the rebels. "At dark," says he, "we withdrew for reasons stated." If the "reasons" are "stated" in his despatch they have escaped our eye. But one of them, at least, is stated elsewhere, and as it is the only one we have seen, it is no doubt the only one which has been assigned. It is found in the Washington Star, which says: "It seems that Hancock's withdrawal on the night of the battle was in accordance with previous orders from General Grant, and was not compulsory from the rebels. Hancock had been ordered, after executing the work of destruction of the railroad assigned to him, to fall back at the 5th corps. In the meantime, the rebels made their attack, and after the fighting of the day, Hancock carried out the order to fall back. It thus appears that Hancock had a job upon his hands, which he was to do before he fell back, and that job was the destruction of the railroad. Now the question is, had he finished the job? Let the following extract from a despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated August 28th, say whether he had or not: "About 8 p. m., we commenced retiring, which we accomplished without molestation. Nothing lost in advancing our position, not a shot being fired by the enemy. We suffered nothing by advancing the position, except, perhaps, the destruction of a few miles more of the railroad." Is it not evident from the last words of this extract that the job which Hancock had to do was not finished? "That a few miles more of the railroad" were embraced in it? How then can it be said that he fell back "after executing the work of destruction of the railroad assigned to him"? The falsehood of the reason given for his withdrawal at dark, is hereby made so palpable that a fool can see it in an instant. This could not have been the reason. It was some other, and the only rational and true solution of the matter is that Hancock "withdrew at dark" because he was badly whipped, and knew that he could not retain the position longer than daylight the next morning.

The loss of his guns is accounted for in a most extraordinary way.—There was not a drop of rain during the day of the fight. Some had fallen the day before, but not enough to mire the ground, as is sufficiently evident from the fact that no difficulty is spoken of in moving the artillery during the engagement, which continued "until dark." Yet the Stars say, getting the cue, no doubt, from Grant's headquarters: "It is reported that the guns were lost in consequence of the sudden fall of rain, rendering it impossible to drag them off the heavy ground after the horses were shot." This is all stuff. The guns (nine in number) were all captured, and no effort made to "drag them off." Hancock and his men being too anxious to save themselves to pay any attention to the guns.

We have thus noticed one or two of the Yankee perversions of truth in their accounts of the battle and its result, in order to show how the Northern public are imposed upon