Gens. Stewart and Loring were slightly wounded. Gens. Walthall and Strobel, [?] reported killed, are not hurt.

Gen. Wheeler, who was reported to have a leg shot off, is unhurt.

Gen Stewart received a flesh wound in the head. Gen'l Loring had a ball to pass around his ribs, but is not dangerous.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 31.

The passenger train from Atlanta reports that a Yankee raiding force entered the town on yesterday. Roddy's cavalry happened to be on hand and pitched into the raiders, and defeated them with great loss, killing a large number and capturing from seven hundred to a thousand prisoners. A gentleman who was there says he counted ninety-six dead Yankees in one place. Col. Brownlow is reported killed. We captured all their artillery. It is supposed this was the same party who were up at Lovejoy's. We captured the larger portion of the waggons taken from us at Fayetteville.

MACON, GA., Aug. 1st, 1864—6 P. M.

Our cavalry under Gen Iverson attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees, commanded by Gen. Stoneman, were routed, and Stoneman and twenty-five officers, and about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery surrendered. The res of the Yankee forces are scattered, and are flying towards Eatonton. The pursuit continues, and many have already been killed and captured.

The trains are running regularly to Atlanta. Affairs are reported quiet there this morning.

The Milledgeville road and city is untouched.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1864.

A fire occurred here to-day in O'Neal's warehouse, and destroyed over 1,500 bales of cotton, about two-thirds of it insured.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG August 1st.

Our losses in Saturday's affair foot up 1200. 300 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners from Elliot's S. C. Brigade. Mahone's losses were about 450 killed and wounded. A mine was sprung on Bushrod Johnson's front yesterday evening.

Burside sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead. The communication was returned with the endorsement that application from the commanding General of the army of the Potomac would be entertained. Meade then sent a flag asking permission, which was granted, and the hours from five to nine were named. The period was diligently occupied—over seven hundred dead were buried. Yankee officers said their loss in wounded was three thousand. There is great complaint against Burnside for his failure. Our captures of battle flags reach 20, and prisoners 1,100.

Yankee prisoners say that Grant is organizing a grand raid against the Weldon Railroad.

Gen. Elliott is improving. Nothing of interest to day.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, August 1, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 30th ult. has been received. Accounts from the upper Potomac are very meagre in consequence of the request of military authorities, that no mention be made of the movement of operations, except those containing information of an official character. It appears the Confederates had not re-crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

The latest official dispatch from Georgia, represent Sherman as steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta.—Nothing from Stoneman.

Dispatches from Grants army are unimportant. The condition of affairs in Missouri are represented as deplorable in the extreme. Martial law was rigidly enforced in Kentucky.

The latest Gold quotation in New York, 252½.

THE VOTE IN EARLY'S CORPS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 2d.

The North Carolina troops in Gen. Early's command gave Vance sixteen hundred majority for Governor.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2d, 1864.

Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. Stoneman and five hundred of his raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed, and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Eatonton.

An official dispatch from Petersburg states that there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday from a. m. to a. m. at the request of the enemy, for the purpose of caring for the dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were buried or turned over to him for burial.

There were twenty stand of colors, instead of twelve, as reported captured on the 30th.

AFFAIRS AROUND ATLANTA—THE YANKEE RAIDERS, &c.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 2d, 1864.

The trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear their usual aspect. There was some picket firing in the afternoon and shelling yesterday, which did no damage.

The Yankees have apparently abandoned the idea of an advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven towards Newnan by Jackson's and Harrison's cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying Roddy's command to Atlanta.—He attacked them in front, and the pursuit coming up the Yankees broke and fled, leaving about five hundred prisoners, all their artillery, (six pieces,) and seven hundred horses in our hands. The rest sought escape across the Chattahoochee, and it was supposed that more would be taken. Three pieces of artillery were captured from Stoneman and brought here. Six hundred horses and eight hundred mules are reported to have been captured from the same.

Gov. Brown left this morning for Atlanta. The militia continue to pour in, and are being sent rapidly to Atlanta.

FROM ATLANTA—EUROPEAN NEWS.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2d, 1864.

All quiet around the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening. The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in their rear. The enemy are still massing towards our left.

Nashville papers of the 28th ult., mention the death of McPherson.

The Yankees estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d at 2500. Geary's, Ward's, Williams, McCook's, Newton, Johnson's and Thomas Federal divisions were engaged.

NEW YORK, July 27th.—The Herald's special, from Nashville, says that the sensation despatches, dated Atlanta, July 22d, published in the Northern papers, create a false impression. We have not taken Atlanta but probably have surrounded it. Reliable information has been received that everything is going on right.

The Times' Baltimore special says that Morgan has joined Early and Breckinridge.

The Steamer Scotia from Liverpool on the 18th has arrived.

It is reported that the fight between the Kearsarge and the Florida is untrue.

An influential delegation on the 25th waited on Palmerston, urging a mediation in America on the plea of humanity. Palmerston said that both North and the South were equally sanguine of success, while the South was specially jealous of interference. If an opportunity offered for mediation the Government would gladly avail themselves of it.

Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Washington special dispatches mention the defeat of Averill, Crook and Hunter by Early who immediately advanced on Harper's Ferry.

It is believed that Early will not cross into Maryland, but will attempt to make a raid into Pennsylvania.

Senator Mallory of Kentucky, was killed by a soldier on the 27th July.

Edwin Paschall, editor of the Nashville Press, was arrested on the 18th ult., and required to give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars.

From the Macon Confederate.

GENERAL POLK.

A flash from the edge of a hostile trench,
A puff of smoke—a roar,
Whose echo shall roll from the Kenesaw hills
To the farthermost Christnia shore,
Proclaims to the world that the warrior-priest
Will battle for right no more.

And that for a cause which is sanctified,
By the blood of martyrs unknown,—
A cause for which they gave their lives
And for which he gave his own—
He kneels, a meek ambassador
At the foot of the Father's Throne.

And up in the courts of another world
That Angels alone have trod,
He lives, away from the din and strife
Of this blood-besprinkled sod—
Crowned with the amaranthine wreath
That is worn by the blest of God.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY.

Five hundred and eighty three shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last report. Our batteries have kept up a brisk reply. Sullivan's Island fired at Gregg on Sunday one hundred and eleven shots, to which Gregg responded, firing thirty six shots at Sullivan's Island. Six shots were fired by the enemy at Castle Pinckney, doing no damage. Considerable firing was heard in the direction of Stono Saturday. About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a large double smokestack side-wheel steamer from the North passed the bar and went into Stono Inlet. She is believed to have had troops on board. The enemy's troops on Morris and Folly Islands were moving about with considerable activity Sunday.

Only two shells have been fired at the city since Friday evening.

There has been no change of importance in the fleet.

Thirty-six of the escaped Yankee prisoners have been re-captured and brought back to the city.—*Courier.*

THE LATE PEACE MOVEMENT.

We give below, as a matter of history, the narrative and correspondence of the two most extraordinary and laughable peace movements that have been inaugurated since the war:

RETURN OF THE YANKEE PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, announces the arrival in that city, on the 20th inst., of "two men who were in Richmond on Monday last." He says there was great anxiety to known what they had to communicate:

Hardly had they landed before rumor, ever busy, telegraphed over the country that two United States Commissioners had just returned from Richmond after the transaction of the most important and official business. But rumor in this case was most grievously in error.—The travellers neither transacted business in Richmond of an official or important character, so far as present results are concerned.

The gentlemen who have thus succeeded in visiting Richmond, are Col. Jas. F. Jaquess, of the 73d Illinois regiment, and Edmund Kirke, of New York, the well known author. Col. Jaquess has been in the army almost since the beginning of the war. He is a gentleman of about 45 years of age, is pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in manner.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

The report that these gentlemen acted in any official capacity for our Government, or that they were in any respect recognized either here or in Richmond as agents, messengers, envoys, or commissioners of the United States is untrue. They went on a mission perfectly and wholly distinct from any connection with our authorities; and again, the object of their mission was not present in its nature, but altogether ulterior, and dependent upon contingencies which may arise hereafter.

Although it is not officially known here what is the precise object of his mission, still it is understood among those who claim to be specially informed, that it looks to a restoration of peace. It is stated that Col Jaquess, with whom this idea originated, proposed, nearly a year ago, that he should be allowed to visit Richmond, and present his views upon a reconciliation to the Confederate authorities. Permission was granted him, and he proceeded upon his mission as far as Petersburg, when he returned without material success, as he did not visit Richmond.

HOW THEY REACHED THE CAPITAL.

Last week, with the permission of the President, Col. Jaquess left his command in the West and again essayed his mission to rebellion. He received from Mr. Lincoln a letter of personal recomendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines and otherwise toward his views. In no other respect did Colonel Jaquess receive any support from the President, neither was there given to him, by any of our authorities, any warrant whatever for official negotiations. It was simply a private mission of the Colonel, with which the President saw no reason to interfere.

Accompanied by Edmund Kirke, the Colonel proceeded to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and having been permitted to pass our lines, they started for Richmond by the Northern bank of the James river. They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and, in fact, every courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital, which they reached on Saturday last.

HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED

As soon as Col. Jaquess arrived at Richmond he requested that he might be placed under guard, which was done, although the entire freedom of the city was immediately extended to him.

He was assigned to elegant apartments at the Spotswood House, the best hotel in Richmond. During his stay of three days he fared in the most sumptuous manner. His table groaned with the choicest of the market, and the most savory viands were laid out in profusion before him. All kinds of meats and vegetables were served up in the most *recherche* style, and brandy at six dollars a bottle, and wine at fifty, were not wanting to complete the richness of the entertainment. Gold spoons and forks, also, added by their glitter to the board so festively spread.

His bill for the three days was over five hundred dollars in Confederate money but he found himself unable to give the slightest reward for so distinguished a hospitality.

INTERVIEWS WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Colonel Jaquess has had two interviews with Jefferson Davis, in his office in the Custom House. He fully explained his views to the President, and endeavored to press them upon his consideration.

No official report, however, having been as yet given of these interviews, it is unknown what success attended them. We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued into the consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principle the recognition of the Confederacy.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT.

Jefferson Davis, notwithstanding all previous reports to the contrary, looks hale and hearty. His health was never better than at present and the indications are that he will live out the three score years and ten.

He still remains blind in one eye, but sees very distinctly out of the other, which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion.

He who waits for the rebellion to cease through the demise of the rebel President, had best cease such hopes, and join the Union army as a speedier method with which to terminate the war.

VISITS TO PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

During Col Jaquess' stay in Richmond he visited the prisons—Libby and Belle Isle. He was very agreeably disappointed to find our men comfortably situated and as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances.

Only the desperate cases of our wounded are retained in the hospitals at Richmond.

Our brave boys were bearing up cheerfully under their sufferings, and were receiving all needful attention, and everything possible was being done for their recovery by the surgeons and attendants.

This will be cheering news for the many anxious mothers and wives throughout the North.

As might be supposed, Richmond only suggests thoughts of war. Its streets are almost deserted, women, cripples, and soldiers alone give life to the thoroughfares of the rebel capital. Many stores are, however, kept open, and there is some business, but nothing in comparison to the activity before the war.

Everything looks warlike, and everybody seems intent only upon the great struggle now in progress.

Col. Jaquess, during his visit, had several interviews with Judah P Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Outo, Commissioner of Exchange, and with other rebel dignitaries and authorities. From them all he received the kindest attention.

As he took leave of President Davis last Monday, Mr. Davis took Col. Jaquess' hands in both his, pressed them warmly and cordially, and said that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for the Colonel's character and aims.

On Monday night Col. Jaquess and his companion returned to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and continued their journey to this city.

It is understood that Col. Jaquess will soon publish an official account of this visit and the object connected with it, and whatever may be thought of the Colonel's proposed means of reconciliation, there can be no doubt both of his honesty and unswerving loyalty.

[George N. Sanders to Horace Greeley.]

[Private and confidential.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, C. W., July 12, 1864.

SIR: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie; are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and the other.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

[Horace Greeley's Reply.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Im a informed that you are duty accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you farther desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

[Messrs. Holcombe and Clay to Horace Greeley]

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
July 18, 1864.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject: and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full powers, would be immediately sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege.

Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

[Horace Greely's Reply.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Niagara, New York, July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, by the hands of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The statement of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with them by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon; and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay and Jas. P. Holcombe, Clifton House, Canada West.

[Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Horace Greeley.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 18, 1864.

To Hon. H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. York:

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

[Horace Greeley to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe.]

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you) I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning.

Regretting a delay, which I am sure you will regard as unvoidable on my part, I remain yours, truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P. Halcombe, Clifton House, Niagra, C W.

[Messrs Holcombe and Clay to Mr. Greeley.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 19, 1864.

SIR: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us, may be obliged to leave the Falls to day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain, truly yours, &c.,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.
C. C. CLAY, Jr.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, now at International Hotel:

[The President willing to Receive Bearers of Terms of Peace.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18th, 1864.

To Whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms of substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Note from Maj. Hay to Mr. Holcombe.]

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcombe and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington by Major Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case when he may expect to be favored with such messages?

International Hotel, Wednesday.

[Note from Mr. Holcombe to Maj. Hay]

Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments to Maj. Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to the Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Thursday, July 21.

[Rejection of the President's terms—Reply of the Reb Agents.]

Copy of the original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press:

WM CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
July 21, 1864.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

SIR—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe on yesterday, in your presence, by Major Hay, Assistant Adjutant General, as an answer to the application in our note of the 14th instant, is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

To Whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct, on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfilment of this mission.—This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President—a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace."

Thus perfecting a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire it, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to be in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts in open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that, if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the United States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife.

We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step towards peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question—the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship—in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to say that the rightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would comprise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "To Whom it May Concern," It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy."

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, or this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination than they have a right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self government.

This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion; or if there be any whose hearts have grown fat under the sufferings and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country.

For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks, and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, Jr,
JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

[Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to William C. Jewett.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:

SIR—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering.—We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
C. C. CLAY, JR,
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[Telegraphic Dispatches.]

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, July 21, 2:10 P. M.

* * * Mr. Hay brought Mr. Lincoln's reply yesterday. It was of such a nature that Mr. Greeley would not deliver it to Sanders, but came over and introduced Hay, who handed it in person to Sanders.—When Greeley was leaving Sanders the latter said: 'This is not the end of this affair, and you must not think that we are black guards"—as much as to say that Lincoln and Seward were.

It appears that, after Greeley had made all arrangements for the rebel Commissioners to go to Washington, Mr. Seward had a hand in manipulating the response of Mr. Lincoln to the propositions submitted by Sanders through Greeley.

Greeley left, out of humor, and will probably fight it out in the columns of the Tribune.

The response of Mr. Lincoln, brought by Mr. Hay, has been rejected by the rebel commissioners, and their reply is couched in terms that will make a sensation.

Mr. Hay is still here, and the reply of Sanders and associates will be delivered to him this afternoon.

The Commissioners' contemplated visit to Washington is indefinitely postponed, and perhaps may fall through altogether.

The correspondence is one of the most important State documents that has been given to the public for years.

Sanders, Holcombe, and Clay are authorized Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, not specially to treat with Mr. Lincoln, for they did not suppose he would receive any proposition from them.

Beverly Tucker and several others are here—Clay arrived last evening.

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Niagara Falls, July 21—4 50 P M.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was temporary President of the Baltimore convention, is here.—He preceded Greeley about ten days, and had a five hours' interview with Prof. Holcombe, who is his cousin, and, it is rumored, entered into the spirit of the occasion. Is there a weakening of the knees of the faithful brethren, or what is up?

There are some very queer events transpiring here, and you need not be surprised at anything that you hear from this quarter.

Greeley has got the lead in the negotiations now in progress.

"Colorado Jewett," a silly monomaniac on the subject of peace, who has been the laughing stock of the North for the last two years, sends the Herald the following dispatch:

CATARACT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, July 18, 1864.—Distinguished representatives from the South are in Canada, urging peace.

I was selected to secure an armistice for negotiation.

I communicated with Mr. Greeley who obtained the sanction of President Lincoln and authority to escort Clay, Holcombe, Thompson and Saunders to Washington.

Mr. Greeley in person is here, negotiating through me, avoiding all reference to the Union or slavery.

The President, through a letter by Maj. Hay, has changed entirely the instructions of Mr. Greeley, making negotiations conditional.

I make this statement for history, exonerating myself for acting in the matter under the Government authority held by Mr. Greeley. I rely on the Constitution for protection in expressing freely my views.

The Government thus refuses the only possible means to peace. I cannot understand a policy that forever excludes negotiations. Not only is it the desire of the South to treat for an honorable peace but all Europe urge it.

How just and noble the position of the South to negotiate independently of a condition for independence or jurisdiction over slavery, submitting disputed points to a fair tribunal—to Switzerland, or to an international Congress, or otherwise.

I see only a determination of the Administration, in pursuing the present war policy, to revolutionize the North, with the entire destruction of republican liberty.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL INTIMATION.

[Dispatch from Washington to Northern Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Administration have never had before them for their consideration any proposition from rebel authorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning the conference at Niagara, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government looking to initiatory measures of a negotiation of peace it is not indisposed to hear from Niagara or elsewhere whatever prominent rebels, acting as vouchers or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may be suggested.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

THE ALABAMA.

BY —— BELL.

She has gone to the bottom!—the wrath of the tide
Now breaks in vain insolence, o'er her;
No more the rough seas, like their queen, shall she ride,
While the foe flies in terror before her!

Now captive or exiled, or silent in death,
The forms that so bravely did man her,
Her deck is unrived, and the gale's stirring breath
Floats no more the red cross of her banner.

She is down neath the waters, but still her bright name
Is in death, as in life, ever glorious,
And a scepire all barren the conqueror must claim,
Though he boast the proud title "Victorious."

Her country's lone champion, she shunned not the fight.
Though one qual in strength, bold and fearless,
And proved in her fate, though not matchless in *might*
In *daring* at least she was peerless.

No trophy hung high in the foe's hated hall
Shall speak of her final disaster,
Nor tell of the *danger* that could not appal,
Nor the *spirit* that nothing could master!

The death shot has sped—she has grimly gone down,
But left her destroyer no token,
And the mythical wand of her mystic renown
Though the waters overwhelm is unbroken.

For lo! ere she settles beneath the dark wave—
On her enemies' cheek spreads a pallor;
As another deck summons the swords of the brave
To gild a new name with their valor!

Her phantom will yet haunt the wild roaring breeze,
Causing foemen to start and to shudder,
While their commerce still sneaks, like a thief, o'er the seas,
And trembles from bowsprit to rudder.

The spirit that shed on the wave's gleaming crest
The light of a legend romantic,
Shall live while a sail flutters over the breast
Of thy far bounding billows, Atlantic!

And as long as one swift keel the strong surges stems,
Or "poor Jack" loves his song and his story,
Shall shine in tradition the valor of Semmes,
And the brave ship that bore him to glory.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. B. D. Morrell, ROBERT FINLEY, aged 67 years.

At his residence, in this town, on yesterday the 2d inst., TIMOTHY SAVAGE, Esq., aged 71 years and 7 months.

At his residence in Anson, on the 24th July, 1864, of dropsy, in the 57th year of his age, Mr JAMES CAMERON, a native of Wilmington, and until recently a resident, and highly useful and respectable citizen of that place. He left a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. We learn that for months previous to his death he was aware of his situation and was prepared for and looking forward to the great change.

In New Hanover county, on the 24th July, Miss ANN E. MOORE, daughter of Joel L. and Ann E. Moore, aged 16 years.

Death, unwelcome at all times, is peculiarly repulsive associated with the young and beautiful. We are not surprised when the aged are called away, but when a blooming girl, just entering into womanhood, surrounded by all that is graceful and love y, dies, a rude shock is experienced. Such is the case in this instance. Mittie, (as she was familiarly called,) was young and beautiful, refined and accomplished, whose nature and purity of soul had received a additional strength from education, and who, to all human eyes, was eminently qualified to adorn and beautify any sphere in life. The God who gave her has taken her to himself, and while we mourn, as we must our untimely loss, we bow to the rod, feeling assured that she is supremely happy.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."
C. H.

WILMINGTON MARKET, August 3d, 1864.

APPLES—Green, $10 to $15 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—A few small droves of grass fatted have sold during the week at $2 25 to $4 75 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Sells from carts at $4 to $4 50 per lb. for hog round.

BEESWAX—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

BUTTER—$7 to $8 per lb.

COTTON—Several parcels have changed hands during the week at $1 50 for un-compressed, and $1 75 per lb for compressed, and holders generally are asking higher figures.

CORN—Sells at $3 0 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—We quote from the granarice, in the small way, at $25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

EGGS—$3 to $4 per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is moderately supplied, and we quote only small sales at $.75 per bbl. for superfine.

FORRAGE—Fodder $15 to $16; and shucks $12 to $14 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry $5 to $5 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $40, and upper $45 per lb.

LARD $4 50 to $5 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$18 to $20 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish, $10 to $15 per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens $3 to $4, and grown fowls $7 to $8 each.

RICE—Clean, 50 to 60 per lb. by the cask.

SALT—The market is firmer. We quote Sound made from store at $ 0 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—Crude $6 50 to $7 per lb.

SHEATING—Fayetteville factory, $2 75 to $3 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to $6 per gallon.

STAVES—$45 to $50 per gallon.

TALLOW—$3 to $3 50 per lb

YARN—By the bale, $ 0 to $32 50 per bunch.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $25 to $30 for pine and ash, and $35 to $40 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been but little doing for the past week. We give the following quotations for bonds, specie, &c., which the brokers are now paying:

Confederate bonds, 1864, $98; do. 1877, $113; do. 1881, $115.

Gold $18; silver $ 7 for one. Exchange $17 to $18.

Bank Notes—North Carolina $3; Georgia $2 50; Virginia and South Carolina $1 50 for one.

N. C. Treasury Notes $1 15.

Four per cent. Certificates $50.

7 30 Notes $80.

PIANO FORTE.

ONE OF NASH'S 7 OCTAVE, in good order, for sale. Apply to A. W. FULLER,
Lumberton, N. C.
Aug. 4. 45-1t

WE WANT TO BUY

6 GOOD YOUNG MULES. Apply at once to VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2 277-3t—45 2t

WE WANT TO HIRE

5 COOPERS, who can make oil barrels. None but steady workmen need apply. Liberal wages will be paid.
VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2. 279-3t—45-2t

WE WANT TO HIRE

30 WOOD CUTTERS, to be employed in a safe locality, in Chatham county. Will be hired by the month or balance of year. Hands will be well cared for.
V. VANAMRINGE & CO.
Aug. 2 277-3t—45 2t

R. W. MILLARD'S SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MY SCHOOL, in Dublin Co., N. C., 3 miles from Mount Olive, on the W. & W. R. R., will commence August 8th, 1864. Tuition $5 00, $7 50 and $10 00 per session, to be paid in provisions at prices before the war. Bacon and Lard 1½ cents per lb.; Corn $4 per barrel, or $2, $3 and $4 per week in money. Board $1 50 per week to be paid one-half in provisions and the rest in money proportionate to provisions, or all in either money or provisions.
July 26. 271-5t&44-2t*

WILKINSON & CO.,
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,

WILL BUY Bank Notes of any solvent Bank in the Confederacy.
July 28. 273-3t&45-2t

WILKINSON & CO.,
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION Bonds, Stocks, Exchange, &c.
July 28. 273-3t&45-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed and having qualified at January Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Duplin, as Administrator upon the estate of Benjamin I. Newkirk, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having any claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law or else this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
D. T. McMILLAN, Adm'r.
July 27th 272-4t—44-4t*

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, again present their schedule of prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they trust the schedule now presented will prove satisfactory to both the Government and the people. They would respectfully urge the people to hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gallant army now assembled just on our borders and in whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone owe our exemption from the horrors of a revolution of our homes and families by the barbarious inhuman foe, who have constantly shown they only want