You have heretefore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before fereign Governments. "The princiwith all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, " and to be left in the undisturbed ari viment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. which our common ancestors leclared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social ar is at an end- If there be questions which require adnatment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frank-ness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that we commit our cause to the enlight aned judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our agversaries themarbics, and to the solemn and righteons arbitrament of

President fascoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen. Lee, from Lieut. Gen. Grant, in the "HDQ'S ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, "City Point, Va., July 8, 1:64.

"Coueral R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Va.: "General-I would request that Con James F. Jacquess, 73d Hillinoff volunteer intentry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., be should cease while in his power to continue hosti ities. allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, as such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould, as

"It not consistent for you to grant the request here asked. I would beg that this be referred to President Davis, "Bequesting as early an answer to this communication as

you may find it convenient to make, I sabacribe myself, "Very respectfully, "Your obedient sereant,

"U. S. GHANT, Lieut, General U. S. A." On the reference of this latter to the President he authorized Colonel Outd to meet the pursons named in Gen-

eral tirant's letter, and Color I Ould, after seeing hem, rearead to R. mond and seported to the President, in the presence of the Sect. ary of War and myself, that Mesers. Jacquess and Gilmore had not said acything to him about his duties as Communication exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President; that they came with the knowl dgs and appraval of Prosident Lincoln, and under his pass, that they were into messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to regotists for peace, and desired to tend to apply it. communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln and to obtain the President's views in return, so as to arrange for a meeting of Commissioners. Colonel Onld stated that he had told them repeated y that it was uscless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they sal! that they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless confident that their interview would result in termined to permit them to come to Richmond under his

On the evening of the 16th July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in bichmond where a room was provided for them, is which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay here, and the next morning

"SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, "Richmond, Va., July 17th, 1864.

" Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of C. S. A : " Dear Sir - The undersigned, Jis. F. Jacquess, of Illione, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectiully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit litchmond as private citizens, and have no official character or an horsty; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such efficial negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of "They therefore ask an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

"hipst truly and respectfully, " Your obedient servants,

"JAMES F. JACQUESS. "JAMES R. GILMORE.

The word " official" is understood and the word peace loubly understood in the original. After perusing the letter, I invited Col. Culd to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore repiled that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further blocdshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. Lincoln's that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if Commissioners were appointed without some such understanding they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties mere bitter against each other than before that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views and would state them, if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through letter to General Lec, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Confederacy. Col. Jacques theu said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar er, and, and that it was feared if his name should become known that some or those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of proce which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the confederacy, that they did not desire that be glad to have my promise as they gave theirs, that their be kept a profound secret it it tailed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seck any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture then, rising said : "Do I understand you to state disthetty that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the curpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper inaugurating a formal regodiation for peace, charged by Mr. Liccoln with authority for stating his own dent would see them at my office the same evening, at 9 P. M., that at least, I presumed he would, but if he objected after hearing my report, they should be informed. they were then recommitted to the chara, 6. Con Ould with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless ctue; wise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previous made by Col. Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal Commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be county. It says: deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was as x ous to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a grap would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with defeated man who ever ran. this view as had placed his messengers in a consision to | The people, save and except the shoddies; are almost On informing the President, tuesciore, of my conclusions, however remote g, to result in patting an end to the car-

nage which marked the continuance of hostilities. The President eam to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Col. Ou d came a law moments later, with Mesars. offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Covernment would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnest; to the people of the States as repentant criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that | side. as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Consederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow

mination was preferable to such dishonor. He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact;

pendent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must propo-

sals be made to him. At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apelogized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to bim as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Col. Ould and left Biohmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Mesars. Gilmore and Jacquess to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluples, sent ments and purposes by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper quest, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reaquest, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no rea-

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which | numerous " for him. Poor Lincoln ! took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Mess's. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citi-Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the | zens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messra. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the President. were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States, on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley. Willin . very few weeks after the publication of this newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the manifecto, it seemed to have niet with a response from truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess which was sent by Mr. Linco'n to Mesers. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN. Secretary of State. Hon. Jas. M. Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, &c. &c. &c., Paris,

The "Impending Crisis" at the North. We present below a few specimens of those turbu-

ern press, and are designed to have their effect upon the issue of the impending conflict between the Demccracy and the Black Republicans. From the Philadelphia Age. WHAT THE PROPLE ARE SAYING.

Any one who will go among the people-the people as contradistinguished from the politicians-will be satisfied that they thoroughly understand the condition to which the country has been brought; that they are they deplore; and that they know the remedy, and in-

Everywhere plain people are saying that in the "good old times"-not very long ago-when the Democratic would interpolate into a call for universal prayer ex- the Republican press is one of the evil signs of the of the party everywhere. It is said to be a powerful party ruled, our country was united and prosperous.

With the success of the Abolition party and its assumption of power, all was changed. The Abolition- document, of a devotional, and not of a political char- lessons. peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, de | ists found peace and Union-they brought about war acter, a request, come pray for us and our party? We | Thus, and thus only, can we account for the fact that | and disunion. In place of freedom and prosperity, they should think not; and yet Governor Seymour, of New Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Motley, whose fame as histori- of this new movement, to be followed by similar dem brought about despotism and misery. They have so York State, and Mayor Gunther of New York city, and as men rests upon their respective histories of onstrations in the course of this month and next on the shaped this unnatural war—the end of their fanatical have been weak enough to do these things. Governor rebellion, and beroisation of rebels as such, and especi- part of other members of the party equally influential agitation-as to preyent, so far as in them lay, all hope of an early or honorable settlement. Their policy has loaded the nation with a tremendous debt, until it staggers on the verge of bankruptcy. With them in power, we can have no prospect save misery, and no hope are doing all that ignorant, reckless and fanatical men can do, to accomplish the ruin of their country.

If we would save the nation, we must go back to the Democratic policy. The mass of the people know this, and hence our confidence in the future. All that is needed is prudence, and the selection of proper men to which the people of the loyal States, upon whom desbe our standard bearers in the approaching contest .-The nation is to be saved-if at all-by the ballot box. We rejoice that to-day the Democratic party is purified of many who disgraced it in former times. These, as was fit, long ago deserted to the enemy. The timid, the treacherous, the time serving, have been weeded out ,and their places are filled by the good and the wise -the conservative and intelligent-of all parties. It successful-and everything indicates that we shall be successful—we may yet see the Union of these States restored, and peace, happiness and prosperity be again of the country? He wants the people to pray that they the portion of our people.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser. WARNING WORDS,

The Wade and Winter Davis protest against the usurpation of President Lincoln, and which now fills with alarm the leading reflecting minds of the country, contains these significant words of warning:

"The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition. " If those votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means,

We hold it as certain as that time rolls round, i Mr. Lincoln should attempt to claim an election by vir- he wants "meakness and charity in the clergy," quali- ty soon raised the amount which was paid over. Upon tue of the votes of the subserved States, his inaugara- ties which we imagine the majority of them possess much being asked if he desired a receipt, he replied that it was tion would be resisted by a million of bayonets, and loy- more of than this Governor. al leaguers, shoddy contractors and place-hunting followers of the usurper would be swept from the earth, torial triumph. It will be read with joy in Richmond, utes to move your things out of my house, for I am not like so much stubble in the pathway of the leviathan .our lines had been asked efficially by General Grant in a The Great West and North west, the Middle States United States Government. Is it not cunningly done? and the States in the East, would not stop to pass res- It is, of course, a harmless, meek, devout document olutions of secession; but they would raise the loved | penned by the Governor in the hour of his own peniflag of the Union, and drive from the nation's capital tence, and no doubt after a sincere prayer on his own ed during the revolution by an immensely superior force Mr. Gimore and friend in passing through his lines into the linto the Potomac the whole horde of placemen, who account, the spirit of which filled his heart with chrisshould thus seek to trample out the great popular franchise, and cheat the nation of its presidential and legit-

imate choice. If a like result of the election shall be effected by nified. His proclamation contains the following reundue influence and military control over the votes of markable passage: soldiers away from their States, and an election claimed bo virtue of such perversions of the elective franchise, it would in like manner, as that indicated by of their congregation, and especially those ministers the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would Messrs. Wade and Davis, awaken a spirit of revolution who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so and resistance as implacable as the ccean storm.

No; the opposition ask for nothing but fair playtheir constitutional rights, and these they will have in that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to for peace, if un recessful. I assented to this request, and the coming elections, though cities be laid in ashes, and hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the whether or not we are losers or gainers thereby is beautiblood bathe both valleys and mountain tops as the hear's of those in authority to the blessed ways of fully illustrated by the following lines from Butler's Hudiprice of them. The opposition is constituted of a law- "peace.", abiding and patient people. They have endured the iron heel of usurpation long enough, and constantly, for views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both an- three years past. They trust to end it by a constituswered in the affirmative, and I then said that the Presi- tional and lawful process, and they wont be cheated out of the hope. And the varning of Wade and Davis is both true and timely.

[From the Clairmont (Ohio) Sun.]

THE FRELING IN THE COUNTRY AGAINST LINCOLN. The Clairmont (Ohio) "Sun" thus speaks of the leeling with which the tax and conscription candidate -the hero of draft proclamations-is regarded in that

If permitted to judge of the feelings in other locations by that of our own, Mr. Lincoln will be the worst

satisfy us that they really came from him, without commit- universally opposed to his re-election. They cannot be ting him off to anything in the event of a disagreement as hoodwinked any longer. He is, emphatically, a " dead cock in the pit." If he should establish a mititary bashe determined that no question of form or etiquette saculd tile in every school district, and had the power to conbe an obstacle his rec gasy overtures that promised, vert the leaves of the trees into greenbacks, with all his tools to peddle them, he would fail. Saltpetre will not save him. His political carcass is too far decomposed. Let the Democrats, as they surely will, nominate a man Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that of broad and comprehensive views, opposed to public he had heard, from me, that her came as messengers of steeling, and one who considers the interest of the peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; white man paramount to that of the negro, one who is peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to in favor of the Union with or without slavery, and their success will be certain.

[From a New Jersey Paper.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. A large meeting of the Democracy of Lambertville New Jersey, was held on the 11th inst. The meeting nomination Hon. Samuel Lilly was called on to pre-

ot applause.

Hon. J. W. Wall was then introduced, and three tre-

mendous shouts twice repeated. speech of more than an hour, discussed the present un- holler at him." happy condition of our country, showed conclusively that as the Union was not made by the sword, it can-

tion except by virtue of his office as President of an inde- ruptions and miserable imbecility of Abraham Lincoln and his Administration, were most scathingly re-

> Richard H. Wilson, Esq., from the committee, reported a number of resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. One in favor of peace was greeted with cheer upon cheer. [From the Buffalc Courier.]

> > THE CONTEST.

It is rumored in New York, and the report is believed by many who are in a position to be well informed, that, at an early day, Abraham Lincoln will withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election, and the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their | ure the assembling of another nominating convention. It is said that Thurlow Weed's recent visit to Washington, had reference to this "flank movement." We son for desiring to conceal what occured, and have, there- give this rumor for what it is worth, not vouching for fore, no complaints to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inacouracy of Mr. Gilmore's President will undertake to change "his base," at the narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing state. first favorable opportunity. The assaults in front of Wade and Davis, and the cross fire of Greeley are " too

> A Blokads Runner. (From the Liverpool Mercury Aug. 21.)

Yesterday the first trial trip of the fine steamer Bat took place along the Welch coast, and was of a highly satisfactory character. The Bat was built by Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co, also builders of the Badger, Lynx, Fox, &c., all of which have proved great successes, having each of them successfully run the blockade tion, an armed ship named the Bonhomme Richard, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the several times between Wilmington, Bermuda, Nassau, which ship was never in any port of the United States, &c. Her dimensions are 400 tons register and 700 tors and was manned (though her chief officers under her that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln is to be burden; she is 230 feet long and 26 feet in breadth of captain were Americans) by foreigners, for the most once at their business establishments or places of labor, found in the fact, that the views of Mr. Lincoln as stated beam. She has exceedingly fine lines, and at the time of part Irish, Scotch, Portuguese, Norwegians, and others, and once at their homes. Yet the United States Gov. by them to the President are in exact conformity with the departure on her trial trip only drew four feet with only a few Americans, and all picked up in Euof water. Her engines were fitted up in the rope. The chief business of the Bonhomme Richard go on until some State functionary, or perhaps the man in the 27th year of his ago. Great Float by Messrs. Watts & Co. of Lon- was to capture and destroy English merchantmen nav- in the moon, can convince its agents that they are in Thus, in full blocm of youth and prime of manhood, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war friends having gone on board, the Bat, in charge Bonhomme Richard was at length destroyed herself, afmatter worth knowing that he does not know?

| An intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war friends having gone on board, the Bat, in charge Bonhomme Richard was at length destroyed herself, afmatter worth knowing that he does not know? of Mr. Parry, pilot, proceeded at full speed along the ter a desperate engagement on the part of herself and tle over two hours. Her head was then "put about," and the Bat returned to the landing stage at 5:15 P. M. The average speed attained was 14 knots, which where else in the British Province of Pennsylvania. ent manifestations which have lately filled the Northwater, so that her floats would have a better "bite." The Owl, launched at the same time as the Bat, is the Alabama, Captain Semmes. rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready

> GOV. SEYMOUR AND MAYOR GUNTHER TAKING ADVANTAGE OF LINCOLN .- The following article in the Philadelphia Inquirer shows that the two highest offi-Abe on the occasion of issuing their proclamations in rebellion and returns to his allegiance, is a traitor?support of his for fasting and prayer:

but more offensively. Seymour says, pray against all "sectional hatred." Does he mean the hatred of his party against New England, which re echoes the rebel song which is popular at Richmond? or does he mean what his partisans stigmatize as the sectional hatred" perate war is waged by Sonthern traitors, naturally icel against an oligarchy who have deluged the land in blood and raised their parricidal hands against the govcomment which were bound to support by "the Constitution as it was?" He desires the prayers of the people against "bigotry and malice"-the bigotry and malice of slaveholders against republican institutions. Governor, or what your friends call the bigotry and may be relieved from "heavy burdens," meaning the lawful and necessary taxation of the Government.

He desires that "they shall be safe in their homes from all violence and oppression" -- such as occu: red at Chamat Albany or Harrisburg), uprightness and boldness to Well," said Bradley, "this house belong to me, and un-

The proclamation is no doubt considered a gubernait will cheer the heart of every wisher of evil to the

tian sentiment. Mayor Conther, being a much smaller potentate than Gov. Seymonr, imagines himself entitled to be less dig-

"To the ministers of the various churches, on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on

> NOW. Arise, for the day is passing While you lie dreaming on, Your brothers are cased in armor. And forth to the fight are gone: Your place in the ranks awaits you-Each man has a part to play-The past and the future are nothing In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future Of gaining a hard fought field, Of storming the airy fortress, Of bidding the giant yield-Your future has deeds of glory, Of honor, (God grant it may !) But your arms will never be stronger. Or needed as now-to-day.

Arise! if the past detain you. Her sunshine and storms forget, No chains so neworthy to hold you As those of a vain regret. Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever, Cast her phantom arms away, Nor look back save to learn the lesson, Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise ! for the hour is passing. The sound that you dimly hear, Is your enemy marching to battle : Rise ! rise! for the foe is here-Stay not to lighten your weapons, Or the hour will strike at last, And from dreams of a coming battle, You will waken to find it past.

Consolidation .- A Captain in the army having quitt's origade the other day, he was saluted with va- workmen, attempted to descend in the bucket, and rious remarks, such as, " I say, mister, rise in your hilf way down was precipitated to the bottom t of the meeting to be to take counsel together on the ahere, old fellow, what do you ask for that long tailed great subjects now agitating the public mind-to ex- jacket. The Captain was not at all pleased at these him; but upon reaching the bottom found the we press our devotion to the Constitution, the Union, to and other similar remarks upon his personal appear be filled with foul atmosphere, so much so that, for State rights, free speech, a free press, a free and pure ance, but rode on in silence, with his face flushed and time being, he became totally blind. He immediaballot box, and peace upon a basis honorable alike to his eyes darting angry glances. Suddenly a sold lier fastened the rope around what he supposed to be I themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes; that exter. all parties. The last proposition was hailed with shouts stepped in the middle of the road and respectfully giv-

ing the military salute, said: "I hope, Captain, you won't mind the talk of these here boys. I've tried my best to stop 'em, but it's no Mr. Wall, in a most powerful, thrilling and eloquent use. Every time a God d-n fool passes here they will

not be restored by force. The despotic tyranny, the prairie county of Alabama is now producing from hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotia- outrageous violations of the Constitution, the vile cor- 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of nitre per month

FIRE-FLIES. Tis June, and all the lowland swamps Are rich with tutted reeds and ferns. And filmy with the vaporous damps That rise when twilight's crimsons burns; And as the deepening dusk of night Steals purpling up from vale to height. The wanton fire-flies show their fitful light.

Boft gleams on clover-blooms they fling, And glimmer in each shadowy dell. Or downward with a sudden swing, Fall, as of old a Pleiad fell; And on the fields bright gems they strow. And up and down the meadow go, And through the forest wanter to and fro-

They store no hive, nor earthly cell. They sip no honey from the rose : By day unseen, unknown they dwell, Nor aught of their rare gif's disclose; Yet when the night upon the swamps Balls out the murk and misty damps. They pierce the shadows with their shioing lamps,

Now ye who in life's garish light, Unseen, unknown, walk to and fro. When Death shall bring a dreamless ui, ht May ye not find your lamps aglow? God works, we know not why nor how, And one day light, close hidden now. May blaze like gens upon an angel's brow.

From the Boston Courier. The 'Pirate' Alabama, John Paul, calling himself Jones, commanded, during the third year of the war of the American Revolu-

These enquiries are made under the impression of the The day was very fine, and the company appeared to deluge of 'piratical' phrases which the newspapers of the heartily enjoy the pleasant trip. A cold collation was day pour out on the o casion of the late naval engageserved on board by Mr. Lynn, of the Waterloo Hotel. ment between the Kearsage, Captain Winslow, and

By the way, it seems that Captain Winslow of the Kearsage has paroled the crew of the Alabama. How is that? Is it customary to parole pirate:? One thing more in the same connection. We read occasionally in the Republican journals some very hard things about Benedict Arnold, the traiter. Are we to not blind nor to be blinded as to the cause of the evils | cials of New Yorkstook a most unfair advantage of understand that a desperate rebel, who repents of his

> What of Gen. Gautt of Arkansas? Can there be more malicious men than those who In truth, all this calling of foul names which pervades pressions of partizan malice and evidences of the bit- times. It is quite natural, however, that men who have arraignment of the Administration for its shortcomings. terness which excoriates their own hearts? Can there outgrown the Constitution of the United States should in the conduct of the war, and to call upon the nation | BEEF CATTLE-Are in demand for butchering purposes, be meaner men than those who interline in an official have forgotten the American Revolution and all its to set it aside and elect a President who can and will and the market is poorly supplied. We quote grass fatted to set it aside and elect a President who can and will and the market is poorly supplied. We quote grass fatted on the boof at \$2 25 to \$2 50 per lb. for net meat, as in

Seymour, pretented to enforce the President's prec- ally of the great representative persons, of rebellion, with Mersrs. Wade and Davis. lamation, appointing a day of humiliation and William of Orange, George Washington, should have prayer-a proclamation national in its character, settled down into opinions of legitimacy and of loyalty and free from offensive allusions to men of any and of the divine right of Government, which would shade of opinion-adds to it the opposition have delighted the nearts of Philip II, of Spain, and Editors of the Age, Philadelphia for the restoration of the Union. They have done, and creed, and Mayor Gunther does the same thing George 111, of England, as they now fit well the political atmosphere of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

EXHUMING MUSKETS AND LEAD .- For about five weeks past the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, consisting mainly of Engineers, have been mining. The first day they started this enterprise they struck a paying vein, and have worked it energetically ever since. It seems that a number of neatly out regard to party, and in sentiment devoted to the awakened suspicion, and the Confederates thought they negotiation to secure peace, based upon the Constituwould try a resurrection experiment. The result was malice of the United States and its surporters against they discovered underneath the sod so sacred, numerous the wicked assailants of the Union and the prosperity boxes of muskets, lead and other materials of war .-They extended their labors, and have succeeded in exhuming several thousand excellent weapons, and a very Richmond .- Enquirer, 18th inst.

INTERESTING TO YANKER PURCHASERS OF REAL ESpersburg the other day, or is this to be a prayer for TATE .- Gen. Bradley Johnson, during the recent invathe publishers of the New York World and Journal of sion of Maryland, found himself one evening quartered Commerce? His percration is sublimely doubtful. He in what was once his own house, which had, however, says: "Let us pray that God will give wisdom to our been sold under the confiscation act some month before. rulers (particularly to Governor Seymour, say we,) pu- He sent for the new owner and asked how long he had rity to our legislators (amen to that, whether they meet occupied it. The reply was "about fourteen months." our judges." Is this a slap at the New York judges, less you immedeately pay me the back rent at the rate McCunn an Russell? They certainly have boldness, of \$100 per month, there will be a little difficulty between but uprightness would fit them strangely. And finally, us." The disconcerted occupant stirred round and pret-

not necessary. "Well," said Johnson, "I will give you twenty mingoing to rent it again. I intend to burn it."

And burnt it was. THE SPIRIT OF 1776.—When Charleston was attackof the British, Gov. John Rutledge of South Carolina

RUTLEDGE. A brilliant victory was the result of that order. We publish this patriotic, brave sentimet, hopeful that the authorities in charge of Mobile and its defences may profit by the noble and glorious exampel

Loyalty to a cause or a principle, without regard to

" For loyalty is still the same, Whether it win o. loose the game: True as the dial to the sun. Although it be not shone upon." There is no more exquisite image than this in English liter-

it have upon the coat of your stomach?

QUEER SIMILE .- The Chattanooga (Griffin) Rel el says: bers of Congress, at Washington, who had been taking rathnight, they missed the bridge over the canal in the darkness, try alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will and one of them slipped in. He managed, however, to get hold of a stick of timber and thus saved himself from do owning. His comrade, who was known as one of the bes. fellows in the world, if he did afterwards get to be President, looked about in vain for some means by which his iri and could be extricated from his periions and disagrecable situation-all the time encouraging him with assurances t hat he was doing the best he could for him. He was, however, finally compelled to abandon the idea of getting his frien d ont, in despair, and reluctantly informed him that he would be compelled to stay where he was until morning, but that laged before the flames could be subdued. as he could not get him cut, he would do the next best thing he could do, which was to got down in the water and stay with him, and down he went into the water. A gentleman who had witnessed the whole affair immediate; y went to

their relief and got them out. We were reminded of this anecdote by the late performances of Gen. Stoneman. He started out to lib orate his brother Yanke officers at Camp Oglethorpe, but, failing to get them out, he has gone in the prison to stay w ith them, nd to administer to them such consolation as one defeated Yankee officer can give his brother in affliction.

A RATHER SINGULAR ADVENTURE.-A day or two half his coat tail burnt off, by standing in a meditative since a number of workmen were engaged in di, tging a position too near a log fire, had to curtail its fair pro- | well back of some new houses being erected in Webportions until only about six inches were left of what ster street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was called to order by A. J. Scarborough, on whose was once his coat tail. Having to ride through Col- Twenty-sixth ward. Terrence Mclivaine, one of the when The President, on taking the chair, stated the object stirrups, you're sitting on your coat tail." "Look ing his hold. He was intoxicated at the time. ()ne of McIlvaine's companions volunteered to go dow n for the ely rence's body, but which, unfortunately proved to be t. poor fellow's neck. He then gave the word to tho above to hoist, at the same time clinging to Terrence' legs, in order that both might reach terra firms at one time. Of course upon reaching above, Terrence was in a state of exhaustion, having been nearly hanged. in addition to a broken collar bone and other serious A circular from the Nitre Burean, states that the injuries sustained by the fall. He was conveyed to the

The Draft in New York.

The Herald thus veers to windward on the New

Gov. Seymour wrote to Stanton that the quota of New York for the next draft was excessive. Stanton sent the letter to Fry to ask what he should say to that troublesome fellow-Seymour. Fry thereupon immediately informed Stanton that Seymour must be a fool. Fry seems to fancy that, as he superintended the enrollment and arranged the quota, it is very impertinent for any one to say the quota is not right. He even supposes that he has a right to be a little impatient if any one else pretends to knowledge upon any subject at all. This is all that there is in all the correspondence 27th instant, Miss MARY J. BARLOW, aged 17 years, that has been published about our quota. It does not. of course, touch the difficulty, and the fact remains that New York has a just right to suppose that there is an the government requires five hundred thousand men,

one-fith of the number. New York ; but we do not think that New York has an importance in the councils of the nation and in the thought, she is now in heaven, and of all the funcful voices management of the war at all proportionate to it. We that swell the chorus of our Saviour's praise, there are none assert that the enrollment must be excessive, and the sweeter than hers. Government tells us that if it is we must correct it .-Not only is the enrollment known to be expessive by reason of the vast number of aliens resident here, but it sweet flowers to her grave and bedew it with tears of at is poterious, and has been shown, that the business men and mechanics in this city are all enrolled twiceernment goes on in stupidity, and assumes that it must

Chesire side of the Mersey, and steamed to Llandudoo, her consorts against the British man of war Scrapis, sional district in New York with ten in Massachusetts that rest prepared for the people of God. He cutered the where she arrived at 2:30, P. M., the passage being lit. commanded by Captain Fearson. John Paul Jones is unfair, because the New York districts are densely to embark on this great ocean of war, and bare his breast held a Captain's commission from a certain sebel Con- peopled, while the others are not. Did Fry ever hear to the wild storm of battle in defence of the altars and firegress sitting at Philadelphia, or Lancaster, or some- that Congressional districts were very different in geo- sides of our unbappy country. His conduct as an obedigraphical extent, and were arranged with a view to ent and dutiful soldier, and his unflinching firmness in the was considered highly satisfactory; but it is stated that a much higher rate of speed could have been gained had the Bat been about a foot deeper in the gained had the Bat been about a foot deeper in the gained had the Bat been about a foot deeper in the grant of the state of t general and State governments. Ledeed, our system of those who are left to mourn their loss. No princely seems to require that in important maters like this the grandeur clothed his mortal remains, nor gaudy tomb need government should take all pains to convince the people that it is right before it acis, inasmuch as the fa- and durable monument than the accomplishment of art can thers of the republic have taught that the people ought | afford. Patriot soldier, who left home and its pleasant asto resist when they only believed that they are wrong sociations in response to his country's call; no more can

from Baltimore, says :

paper written by the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, cail- great cause, that of securing to them the benefits of liber-I learn, from a source entitled to credence, that ing a National Union Convention at Buffalo some time in September, for the nomination of President and Vice President, is circulating for signatures in the several PLAYER aged 47 years. States, and is receiving the support of the leading men save the country from anarchy and rebellion. Tie Wade and Davis manifesto, I learn, is the avent courie

PRTITION FOR SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT. MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, Aug. 6, 1864.

Gentlemen :- Petitions similar to the enclosed are

being generally signed in Onio and other States .--Many Republicans sign them who will vote with us this Respectfully,

" To the President of the United States .

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, witharranged graves attracted their attention, and, upon | Constitution and the Union, respectfully petition and examining their headboards, it was found they were all | request that the draft for half a million more men, orin commemoration of " officers." The proportion of dered to take place on the 6th day of September next, officers to men slumbering upon that particular field may be postponed until an attempt has been made by

August, 1864."

Another Yankee dodge for the protection of their p ecious carcasses, has just been discovered by our boys. large quantity of lead, all of which have been sent to It consists in a small piece of looking glass, which is in- ash, and \$10 to \$10 per cord for oak. geniously attached to the stock, and scientifically arranged so as to reflect the sights ofany object coming within range. With the assistance of this aparatus, they can place their guns through the head logs or over the fortifications, and shoot backwards, as it were, without exposing any portion of their bodies.

Our boys were first attracted by constant firing from positions, where, with the utmost vigilance they could not obtain a glimpse of the parties firing. In the pockets of some prisoners captured a few days since, these glasses were found, and the truth soon flashed across the minds of our boys, who could thus account for the singular glistening in the sunlight which they had caught sight of from time to time .-

This is ahead of the breast-plates! Extract from a letter to Col. Times. A Confederate force, over 20,000 strong, has occution on Gov. Morton for 25,000 men.

THE MARKETS .- The two markets yesterday were sent the following note to the commander of the Fort | well supplied with vegetables, fresh meats, fowle, &c. that now bears his name, General Lee commanded the Very nice beef, lamb, veal and shoat sold in the Second American forces : "Col. Moultrie: Ger. Lee wishes you | Market at from three to four dollars per pound, while to evacuate the fort; you will not, without an order the same article was bought in the First Market at the urging most earnestly upon all such misgaided men to wipe from me. I would sooner cut off my right hand than maximum price of \$3.50. [Why the difference?] -Vegetables were held at reduced figures at both places, and consumers generally supplied themselves. Richmond Disnatch.

> Mr. Chase is in reply to one from Hon. Joseph Cable, hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof, enquiring for "the reasons which led to his resignation." WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

My Dear Sir : We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no me ins diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency space me the pain of hunting down, like guilty telons, of local corporations, but ir is impossible to foresee asked-" If water rots your boots, what effect must what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end a had name, I can do nothing for, but to the ring soluters equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stout- of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I carnestly ly resisted outside, and had not earnest support inside call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal of the administration. They were steadily prevailing. their p. fluence as men, to take pairs to seek out all dest riers their p. fluence as men, to take pairs to seek out all dest riers however, when a sense of outy to myself and the counnot be abandoned. S. P. CHASE.

Your friend, Hon. JOSEPH CABLE. FIRE .- The alarm of fire on yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the distillery connected with Mr. Col-

ton's Kerosine Oil Factory catching fire. A quantity of oil was destroyed and the distillery considerably dam-Fay. Carolinian, 17th inst. The following are called from an old book on Agri-

culture, as applicable at a time when it is of the ntmost importance to economize food : VALUE OF CORN STAIRS AS FODDER .- We pro-

nounce that, if well saved, they are fully equal to tr. same weight of good hay. Prepare them by cutting into pieces of half an inch in length, and place to hogshead. Throw in three gallous of builing was containing one gill of salt; cover the nogshead with a olanket ; the steam swells and s fters the stalk ; add a little ground meal, and feed to the cuttle.

COOKED FOOD FOR HOGS .- Bull sixty gallons of water in a large kettle; while boiling stic in thirty pounds of corn meal. In twenty minutes or so the Note has been paid by me, and if any proof is required, I mass becomes gelatinous. The fire may be soffered have got the receipt of payment in my possession; then to burn out. Feed with this mixture three times a day. It is stated confidently, that eighteen and a half pounds of cooked meal causes as muca growth as fifty-one pounds of raw meal .- Confederate.

VARIETY STORE ARRIVALS!

Bars, White Lead, Lina sed Oil, Sugars, Since Thread, Copperas, Shoe Knives, Table Cuttlery, Bar Lead and Seel, Gan Caps, Rifle Powder. Shot, Bits, Spurs, Shoe Blackleg, Fish Rocks, Files, Tacks, Matches, Window Shades, Page English Chicory, Curry Co mbs. Brandies, Whiskeys, &c. WILSON'S, Variety Store. 300 3t449-1t Aug. 29.

DIED.

Is in this town on the 24th inst., JOHN WILLIAM, in fant son of William W., and Mary E. Price, aged I year, months and 15 days.

" One bright form has drooped and faded; One sweet intant voice is gone; One fair brow the grave has shaded, For now our little Johnis is gone.

" Fare thee well, sweet bud of beauty-Little angel fare thee well: For thon wert too pure and lovely In a world like this to dwell.

At Black River, New Henover county, on Saturday, daughter of L. N. and Aubby H. Barlow.

The death of this young lady leaves a void which cannot be filled. The very soul and pride of her parents. Modest and lovely, won her the admiration of all who knew her .intention to oppress her by this draft. It is generally But 'tis not only to her parents comes this sudden and supposed that twenty States are engaged in the war to erushing grief, but to a circle of friends, particularly one support the government. From these twenty States who had early learned to love her, and now that she is gone, mingles her tears over her early grave. Truly did the and it requires the one State of New York to furnish sings and pleasures her many excellent traits of character Now this certainly seems to give great importance to her parents; an ornament to society, and a blessing to the world. But alas! ere we knew she was ill, our hopes like autumn leaves, are withered and gone. But happy

Rer musical voice will be heard no more on earth. Her ovely form now lies cold beneath the sod, but her memory will still live, and with loving hands we will carry fection, and sweet birds will warble a requiem of peace over her lonely resting place in Oakdale Cemetery.

In the General Hospital No. 24, Richmond, Va., on 30th July, 1864, of a wound received near Atlas Station on 27th May, 1864, JAMES CORBETT, of Co. A, 3d N. C. cavalry.

eemed citizen; a consistent member of the Bautist church. He says that Seymour's comparison of ten Congres- | He died in the triumphs of faith, and her gone to enjoy be required of him, and while we mourn the loss of our friend and comrade in arms, and acknowledge the wisdom A correspondent of the New York Post, writing and goodness of our creator in his dispensation for the welfare of all mankind, we pledge our best wishes and endeavors for his parents, and humbly ask divine aid in our

In this county, on the 20th inst., Mr. RICHARD J.

WILMINGTON MALKET, Aug 31st, 1864.

CORN MEAL-Retails at \$25 per bushel

Copperas - Retails at \$4 to \$4 50 per lb.

qualuv. BAGOR-Is in demand, and sells from carts at \$4 50 to \$5

per lb. BERSWAX-\$3 to \$3 50 per lb. BUTTER- \$7 to \$8 per lb. COTION Naminal at \$1 50 for compressed, and \$1 70 to \$1 75 per 1b. for uncompressed. CORN-\$15 to \$28 per bushel.

Eggs-Sell from carts a \$4 0 / to \$4 50 per dozen. FLOUR-Sales from store during the week, in the small way, at \$175 to \$180 per bbi. for superfine. FORACE-Fodder \$16 to \$18; and Saucks \$12 to \$14 per HIDES-Green \$2, and dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

LEATHER .- Sole \$20, and Upper \$25 per lb. LAND-By the bb., \$5 per lb. NAILS - By the keg \$2 30 to \$3 per lb. PFA NUTS-\$20 per pushel. PEAS .- Cow sell at \$20 per bushel. POTATOES .- Irish \$35 to \$40 ; and Sweet \$25 per bu lai POULTRY .- Chickens \$4 to \$5; and grown fowls \$7 to 3

Rice .- Clean, 60 cents per 'o. 1 " the cask. BALT .- Sound made selm from store at \$35 to \$40 per EUGAR .- Brown, \$7 50 to \$8 per lb. EXEUR-By the bbl., \$25 to \$30 per gallon.

SHEETING .- Fayetteville factory, \$3 to \$3 50 per yard by EPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nominal at \$5 to \$6 per gallon. TALLOW-\$3 to \$3 50 per lo.

YARN-By the bale, \$35 per bunch. Wood-Sells by the boat load at \$20 to \$25 for pine and MONEY MARKET.

No sales of consequence in stocks or bonds. We give he following quotations: Confederate Bonds range from \$100 to \$120, according to Four per cent. Certificates, \$50.

7.30 Notes \$70. Gold \$19; Silver \$18; Exchange \$19 for one. Bank Notes-North Carolina, \$3; Georgia, \$2 50; Vir. ginia and South Carolina \$1 50 to \$2 for one. N. C. Treasury Notes \$1 10.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A.PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their triends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent deprodations upon peaceable citizens, entailing pied Morganfield, Ky., and is menacing the border shame and obliquy upon themselves and their posterity, towns of Indiana. Gen. Carrington has made a requisi- outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalty of desertion by prolonged somence without

Now, therefore, I. Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, sertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty, in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who volun arily return or surrender themselves to the proper anthorities, a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except these who have been guilty of capital felonies against the And I bereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the atmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the londers of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalnes of the lar will 1 senforced without exception, when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors, in the civil courts. Limultaneously with this proclamation, orders wil' be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they wall many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State or in the hands of their relatives and friend, and targe upon them to return to the path of duty, wisch also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal chizen would set about to reciaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed, and he will be we rendered a most valuable and patrio'to service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exherted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statine against harburing, aiding or abet ting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either c.vil magistrates or imilitia or home guard officers rofuse or neglect to laishfully perform their duty in the respect, upon proper evidence submitted to ne, the I xecutive projection extended to them under acts engress shall be withgrawn, as I cannot certify that filters civil or military, who reluse to perform their daties are "necestary to the due administration of the was,"

which hey will not execute. Given under my hand, and the great real of the S ate, at initigh, the 24 n day of August, 1864. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor : A. M. ACPHEZTBES. Priva e Secretary, pro. tem. .299 1w -w2w

BI I to forewarn all persons from trading for a certhan the given in 1860, for the amount of four hunred contacts payable to A. C. Sidbury, by ctokley Atkinon, and now in the possession of Sigber Bend, er. Said BICKLEY ATKINSON.

TAX NOTIDES. WILL BE AT MY OF PICE from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. every day, at the Court House, for the purp se of co lecting the biate and econty "exce of 1304. As my time for setting for the same is near at agud, I must say to those indebted that unless their taxes are paid before September

SHOVELS, PINS. RAZOR, WHITTEMORE COTTON
Court, I shall be compensed to distrain.
E. D. Hall, Sherill
Backs, Tobacco, Couton Yams, from No. 6 to 14; Crow
Res. White Court, I shall be compensed to distrain.
E. D. Hall, Sherill
Res. White Court, I shall be compensed to distrain.
E. D. Hall, Sherill
Res. White Court, I shall be compensed to distrain. FOR SALE.

GOOD LIGHT LUGGY AND HARNESS. Apply to A ARTHUR C. SMITH, at Major John W. Cameron office, or to P. C. FELT, Buggy and Carriage maker. 3012t -49-11* Aug. 30.