

CIRCULARS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1864.
Sir—Numerous publications...

THE AMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.
General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Va.

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tion except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone most propa-

At a meeting of the convention, Mr. Gilmore made a speech of some length referring to the States as "rebels" and rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed only to the point of the interview, and that he should not refer to the views of Mr. Lincoln as to the policy of the Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore furnished copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and also copies of the manifesto which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign Governments. The principles, sentiments and purposes of the manifesto are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government, and it is unnecessary to repeat here the substance of the manifesto, or to explain its contents. It is sufficient to say that the manifesto is a declaration of the independence of the Confederate States, and that it is a declaration of the independence of the Confederate States, and that it is a declaration of the independence of the Confederate States.

On the 25th of July, 1864, Col. Old conducted a conference with the President, and the result of the conference was that the President would not be bound to receive any communication from the Confederate States, and that the President would not be bound to receive any communication from the Confederate States, and that the President would not be bound to receive any communication from the Confederate States.

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ruptions and miserable imbecility of Abraham Lincoln and his Administration, were most ecstasically rebuked.

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.

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 from re-election, and will assemble another nominating convention.

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Soft gleams on clover-bloms they fling,
And glimmer in each shadowy dell,
And on the fields bright gems they strew,
And on the meadow green they glow,
And through the forest wander to and fro.

They store no hive, nor earthy cell,
Nor do they hoard, nor do they store,
By day unseen, unknown they dwell,
Nor do they care for their own care,
Nor do they care for their own care.

Now you who in life's garish light,
Unseen, unthought, walk to and fro,
When death shall bring a dreamless night,
You will be glad to have them so,
You will be glad to have them so.

John Paul Jones, calling himself Jones, commanded, during the third year of the war of the American Revolution, an armed ship named the Bonhomme Richard, which ship was never in any part of the United States, and was manned (though her chief officers under her captain were Americans) by foreigners, for the most part Irish, Scotch, Portuguese, Norwegians, and others, with only a few Americans, and all picked up in Europe.

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THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.
The Herald thus vents its windward on the New York draft.

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