# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

#### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864.

The Daily Journal\_A New Volume.

To-day we enter upon the 14th volume of the Dailu Journal. Twelve months more have rolled around, leaving our town still free from the presence of the enemy. We trust that it may continue so to the end, although we cannot flatter ourselves with the hope of always enjoying that immunity from attack with which apparent. At any rate SHERMAN has man œuvred we have been hitherto fayoured. Still, even if attack. Hood out of Atlanta. He has again carried his ed we do not despair of being able to weather the point. storm.

SHERMAN'S march from Chattanooga to Atlanta is 'We need hardly trouble our readers with any refer-| one of the most astonishing movements recorded in milience to the humble course of the Journal during the tary history. It has been steady, determined, unchecked. past twelve months. The pressure of the times has His long line of communications has never once been weighed heavily upon the newspaper business, and has broken sufficiently to detatin him a day. Why all this is sowe cannot say. General JOHNTSON compelled publishers to advance their rates from time to time, yet without being able to keep pace with the did not once send any force to SHERMAN'S rear, nor

rise of everything else. There is no profit derivable did he try to do so. When Gen. Hoop did at last send from the subscription list of any paper at present rates. off WHEELER it was too late. Atlanta was gone. At There will soon be an actual loss. Of course the ad- any rate Wheeler appears to be effecting nothing. The Southwest appears to be the opprobriam of our vertising alone sustains the publication.

Still we are not complaining. We have been sus- arms, and this campaign is the crowning failure of tained most liberally, and appreciate highly the gene. the war. Away hundreds of miles from his natrons support which cur paper has always received and ural base, one hundred and thirty-eight from his which it now receives. The pioneer of the daily press assumed base at Chatlanooga, SHARMAN'S own in North Carolina, it has pursued the even tener of its communications have not only been preserved in way, making less noise, perhaps, than some others, yet a country called hostile, but he has actually been enjoying a large and steadily increasing circulation and able to fates us out of every position by threatbusiness. We will endeavour to make it still more ening ours. We may dislike SHERMAN'S person worthy of the public favour and of that confidence and character as much as we please, but it would be folly for us to attempt to disparage his energy or abiliwhich has never been withheld from it.

he is now carrying on .....

19	
	New Terms,
ra	We are relugantly compelled to announce the follow tes of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Joursal : DAILY JOURNAL.
6	months,
	months,
	month (to soldiers only,)
6	months,
8	months, No subscription to either paper taken for any time
76	r three or over six months. The only deviation fr

der three or over six months. The only deviation from this rule is in the case of Soldiers as above stated. Daily Journal, 7th instant

itelative Prices.

It always pains us when we find ourselves under the necessity of rafsing our rates of subscription or advertising. We know that these rates look high, and yet relatively, they are still comparatively lower, than the raling rates of anything which we have to buy, either in carrying on our business or in defraying our own private expenses.

We recollect that last week a gentleman from an a

## The Muation. There is no denying the fact. The appearance of

things is not so bright as we could this it to be. The General GRANT and the guns taken by our troops week news from Georgia is peculiarly unfavorable. It leaves ground for serious uneasiness that the worst has not

yet, been heard from. It looks very much as though our army had been cut in two, and HARDEL'S corps had captured hime of the spining to his nolucky informant, he completely isolated from the main body under Hoop. [This fear has since been set at rest—see telegram.]— It does not require a man to be a professional soldier to understand the danger of this state of things. That is the lip he added, " bring General Meade a little 'Ale-ree,' To the Relatives and Friends of Confederate Soldiers understand the danger of this state of things. That is and see that it is sweet and weak-apything strong affects his head.'

The Captured Napoleons,

BURGLARY .- We learn that about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the dwelling house of Mr. R. A. RIS-LEY, corner of Third and Nun streets, was entered through a window, and some silver and one or more ladies' dresses taken. We do not know that suspicion attaches directly to any particular parties, but it is thought very probable that it was done by negroes.

THE Yankees get queer items of news, as we are reminded by noticing in a New York Tribune of last month an announcement copied from the New Orleans True Delta that LEE was reinforcing Atlanta, and that BEAUREGARD had superseded Hoop.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Aug. 23d, 1864. Editors of the Witmington Journal,

GENTLEMEN :- For the information of the friends and rel atives of the killed and wound d, you will please publish day the 21st inst., and oblige, Very truly yours,

D. C. ALLEN.

Company A-Killed-Private John Pennington. Company B-Killed-Private Amos Williams. Company C-Wonnded-Private Jos. McDowell, ia both

ty. He is a hard-working, hard-headed, strong-minded, Company D-Killed-Corp'l Jas. Forsyth and Private Elijah Wilkins. Company E-Killed-Serg't G B. Newkirk. Woundedwell posted soldier. He has over matched all our J. J. Blank, in right arm, severe; J. W. Cavenough, in leg, Generals in the West, Jourston himself not excepted, severe ; D. W. Turner, in head. dangerously. and all military nea with whom we have ever talked Company F-Wounded-W. G. Walston, in knoe, dangerously; Lam Warren, in hand. have the highest vegetation for Jourston's abilities as

Company G-Wounded-Serg't J. N. Fuller, in leg; Pri a strategist. That SESSMAN's nature is cold and vates J. H. Frasier, in he d ; D. Y. Huet, in shoulder ; H. conrac is perhaps in his forour, in a war like that which | W. H. Bently, both thighs. please copy.

Still things may turn call better than we think, or at The Yankees now held in bonds in Richmond numleast less bad. - Hood may save his army-WHEELFR ber six thousand two hundred and forty-one, including B. igaduer General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exmay yet break SHERMAN's communications, and the twenty-seven negro prisoners of war. Of this number campaign may close on the Tennessie instead of the about five thousaud are rusticating on Belle Isle, between three and four hundred are in' the hospitals, suf-Flint or the Ocknudgee. At least we have a right to fering from sickness and wounds, and upwards of three handred commissioned officers are carefully looked sf-The action of the Chicago convention in nominating | ter at the Libby.

MCCLELAN and PENDLETON and giving a grand Union "You want a flogging, that's what you do," said a platform is not a very favorable circumstance, but it parent to his unruly son. "I know it dad, but I'll try either surprises us nor depresses us. We hardly looked to get along without it," was the reply. for anything the, although, of course, we might have

The Charleston Mercury, feeling assured that the fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Govhoped. A mere civilian slood no chance in that con-Chicago Convention will lay down a plank in its plat- ernment to it. vention. That was sheatfloant. VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, form proposing a general convention of all the States

each State for itself, co into such a convention. This The Richmond Whig "norates" the following about they will be pretty sure not to do; so that the hope of

getting them into this scrape is but a lost hope. The When Ulysses was informed that in addition to the rout of his forces at Reams', on Thursday, Hill and Hampton had captured nine of his splendid Nanoleon content to the rout would be an exercise of sovereignts. The sending delegates to it very act of sending delegates to such a convention would

confined in Northern Prisons: On the 22nd of July, 1862, the Cartel of Exchange

was agreed upon. The chief, it not only, purpose of that instrument was to secure the release of all prisonwit : ers of war. To that end, the fourth article provides that all prisoners of war should be discharged on pa-

role, in ten days after their capture, and that the pris. Hon. R. Ould, Agent for Exchange oners thin held, and those thereafter taken, should be transported to the point's mutually agreed upon, at the

vice, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time ; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

From the date of the Cartel until July, 1863, the Confederate authorities held the excess of prisoners .--During that interval, deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government fornished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion, I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been to bring ernel confinement, sometimes in irons or doomed cells, death in the defence of our sacred cause,

without charges or trial. In July, 1863, the enemy for the first time since the adoption of the Cartel, held the excess of prisoners. -As soon as that fact was ascertained, whenever a delivery was made by the Federal authorities, they demanded an equal number in return. I endeavored frequently to obtain from the Federal Agent of Exchange a distinct avowal of the intentions of his Government as to the delivery of prisoners, but in vain. At length on Mercaith the following letter, to wit :

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 20th, 1863.

change:

Sir-More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on its maps and despatches from Sherman's army. The both sides should be released in conformity with the Journal is unable to pay even board wages to its corprovisions of the Cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us I suggested that all officers and men on both sides should be released, unless they were subject to charges; in which event, the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

On the 29th of October, 1863, I received from Gen-

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.

Sir : You have several times proposed to me to ex-

change:

Ro. OULD.

Agent of Exchange.

### RICHMOND, Aug. 3d, 1864. Major Jno. E. Mulford, Ass't Agent of Exchange :

Sir - On the 10th of this month I addressed you a

communication, to which I have received no answer.--On the 22d inst. I also addressed a communication to Major, General E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. Commissioner erate Government is not sovereign, it follows as a ne- of Exchange, enclosing a copy of my letter to you of

Your obedient servant, Ro. OULD. Agent of Exchange. In a short time I received the following response, to

> FLAG OF TRUCE STEAMER "NEW YORK," Varina, Va., August 31, 1864.

Sir : I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of to day, requesting answer, &c., to your comexpense of the capturing party. The sixth article also munication of the 10th inst., on the question of the ex-stipulates that "all prisoners, of whatever arm of ser-change of prisoners.

To which, in reply, I would say, I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make answer.

> I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD, Major and Ass't Ag't for Exchange. I have thus fully set before you the action of the

Confederate authorities in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy. The fortunes of your fathere, husbands, the following list of casualties in the 30th Regiment N. C. false accusations against us, it has never been alleged sons, brothers and friends are as dear to those authoriwhile dep'oyed as skirmishers near this place on Sun. that we failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries ties as their persons are precious to you, and I have of prisoners who were not under charges, when we held made this publication, not only as an illustration of the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that the Cartel was openly and notoricusly violated by the your Government has spared no effort to secure the re-Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in lease of the gallant men who have so often fronted

Ro. OULD.

Agent of Exchange. Aug. 31, 1864.

An Exchange of Compliments between Two Noted Yankse Editors.

The following is an exchange of compliments that recently passed between two noted Yankee editors-Bennett, of the New York Herald, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. They are so characteristic of the The Observer, Confederate and Western Democrat will the 20th of October, 1863, I addressed to Brig. Gen. they deserve to be perpetuated as specimens of the true Yankce taste and character :

BENNETT TO PRENTICE.

From the New York Herald. The Louisville Journal, an impudent one horse Kentucky corncern, conducted by a walking whiskey bottle, says that one of our correspondents deprived it of respondents, and relies upon us for the news. Our correspondent purchased the maps and intelligence referred to from one of the starving reporters of the Journal, in order to save him from patting an end to his miserable existence, since he could live no longer on the bottle of Bourbon whiskey a week with which the Journal supported him. The Western editors are all whiskey bottles, their reporters are all whiskey and

their papers have all the fames of that beverage with-

# A NEW SONG OF NEW SIMILES

BY JOBN GAY, 1753. My passion is as mustard strong ; I sit all sober sad ; Drunk as a piper all day long, Or like a March have mad.

Round as a hoop the bumpers flow ; I drink, yet can't forget her ; For though as drunk as David's sow, I love her still the better.

Pert as a pear-monger I d be, If Molly were tut kind ; Cool as a cucumber could see The rest of womankind.

Like a stuck pig, I gaping stare, And eye her o'er and o'er; Lean as a rake with sighs and care, Sleek as a mouse before.

Plump as a partridge was I known, And soft as silk my skin; My cheeks as fat as batter grown, But as a goat now thin !

I melancholy as a cat, Am kept awke to weep ; But she insensible of that, Sound as a top can sleep.

Hard is her heart as flint or stone, She laught to see me pale : And merry as a grig is grown, And brisk as bottled ale.

The God of Love at her approach Is busy as a bee ; Hearts, sound as any bell or roach, Are smit, and sigh like me.

Ah me ! as thick as hops or bail The fine men crowd about her; But soon as dead as a door-nail Shall I be, if without her.

Straight as my leg her shape appears; O were we joined together ! My heart would be scot-free from cares, And lighter than a lea her.

As flue as five-pence is her mein, No drum was ever tigh er ; Her glance is as the razor keen, And not the sun is brighter.

As soft as pap her kisses are, Methinks I taste them yet; Brown as a berry is her hair, Her eyes as black as jet.

As smooth as glass, as white as curds, Her pret'y hand invites ; Sharp as a needle are her words, Her wit like pepper bites.

Brisk as a body-louse she trips, Clean as a penny drest; Sweet as a rose her breath and lips, Round as the globe her breast.

Full as an egg was I with glee. And happy as a king; Good L-d! how all men envied me ! She lov'd like any thing.

But false as hell, she like the wind. Chang'd, as her sex must do : . Though seeming as the tu-tle kind, And like the gospel true.

joining county complained that five dollars was very high for six month's subscription to the Weekly Journal. We asked him what he had got for bacon :--\$5 50 per pound for hams. He actually not more for one little pound of the hind quarter of the unclean beast than he was willing to give us for supplying him with the products of our industry and the results of our labors and our expenditures for six months ;- for our editor als, our telegrams, our correspondences, our news items, our miscellaneous selections, our poetical selections, our grave morality-for all these for six months he grudged us sixteen cunces of hog meat.

Now that thing won't do. We cannot afford to work ab that rate. We must have two pounds of bacon at least for a half year's subscription to the weekly, and five pounds at least for a half year's subscription to character. the daily.

We must get at least one pound of coffee, old R o. for six months' weekly, or two pounds and a half for six months of the daily.

We have taken account of slock in the way of comparing prices, and the result is that we find we are getting comparatively nothing, or -what procures no nothing of the things we and our workman need ; hence in justice to them and ourselves we have adopted the new rates which we publish to day. All other things have gone up to twenty prices and over. We ask only eight prices. We are not getting one half the same relative value for the Journal that we d d before the war-not one-third.

as first reports make them appear to be.

Hoop responsible for that disaster. He was like a rate the fact was art doctor called in at the last minute to take charge of a Well, when the war broke out, or before it, the Southpatient given up by all his medical advisers.

Georgie, is more than we can venture to predict. There has New England influence paramount at the North, can be predicated with any reasonable accuracy.

of railroads through Georgia, connecting Savannah and war and excitement against the South all State lines course unable to say. Much must depend upon circumat Hoop's disposal-the necessity of covering the seat | " loyaley." of Government at Milledgeville-the diversion that Gen. WHEELER may be able to effect, and, indeed, number of other things that we cannot now enumerate.

sled to account for the decline in the price of gold New York. No victorious achievment has crowned the Yankee army, nor have their prospects in the field improved in any way; for the fall of Forts Gaines, could exert very little ulterior influence, so far as compelling the evacuation of Mobile is concerned. Nothing new in the way of financial arrangements has transpired, even if any have been effected, which is more than doubtful; indeed, it is generally believed that Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN's financial manceuvres have resulted in failure. And yet in this absence of any favourable circumstances, military or financial, we notice an improvement in Greenbacks. Gold has recently fallen some 20 per cent. or from about 260 to 240. We can only account for this by supposing that the rumours of peace movements, however vague and unsatisfactory, have not been without their influence among bankers and capitalists, who seize upon them with avidity, in the hope that by some means the war will be ended before the bottom has dropped out of the financial tub. Any peace, or hope of peace, would appear to exert a favourable influence upon Wall Street. hence the recent, otherwise unaccountable fall in gold

SEYMOUR, PIERCE and their friends were nowhere, or were noubled. That, no, was significant.

hope so. All is not lost that is in danger.

views of the Oceledencey. That is would recommend a Mercury is perfectly right in the matter. The Confed- the excess on one side or the other to be on parole.- he scandalously violated, and he feloniously broke the convention was fully anticipated, and that, too, upon a crate States are so many sovereignties, each a nation in Will you acupt this? I have no expectation of an wals of the papers and stole their contents for the use mercy of the northern majority.

The rest clusions of plantades. Like the gentleman been fighting for the last three years and a half; the

haps instructive to much the phrases in common, and, we may add, popular use and acceptation.

and origin of the word, but simply to make a few remarks upon the d fizzent modes in which it is used,-States of the old Union must be aware that the distinetive appellation of " Yankees" was formerly confined to the ratives of the States North and East of New York, known os New England, or the New States?

England States, Massuchuentts being the principal of FEW THINGS turn cut to be either as bad or as good these istales, and the dome of the State House at Bosfon the hub of the New England universe. We recol-Few of our successes have been decisive in their ra- lest very distinctly when a New Yorker, Pennsylva-

We have lost Atlanta, but our drug is neither cut have promptly republiced the idea of being a "Yanin two nor demoralized. Atlanta perhaps had served lace," and rescaled being-called one. Why this was so all the purposes that could be expected from it. At we need not enquire. Probably the "Yankces" afore- yet from the answer made by him to Jacques and Gilany rate a point had been reached wherein its fall was said were a little too keen for them, and few people like a foregone conclusion. It would be unjust to hold Gen. an body to get the better of them in a trade. At any

era people, recognizing the functionsm that bred all the What will next present itself on the military slage in mischief as a phont of New England growth, and find-

is a signal want of knowledge of events on the part of classed the whole North with those to whose wiles or all who attempt to speak of events in that section .--- dietetion they had submitted their judgment and sub-Everything is so confused and uncertain that nothing ordinated their option. Then, possibly for the first time, a't Northern men were oslied "Yankees;" at The enemy will now seek to break up the lower line teast such is our inter stim. In the first lervor of the

Augusta with Macon, and also with the Southwestern at the North stem to have been obliterated, and all system of Railroads in Alabama and Mississippi. What sectional distinctions last, if the Southern people callmeasures General Hoop may adopt to frustrate, or try ch all the Northern propie " Vanhees," all the North-any other way the Constitution is violated. Now, by to frustrate, these movements of the enemy, we are of era people com to have 1 era willing to adopt the putting these States into a convention with the Yankee Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver sobrance as a mark of distinction between them and States, with the understanding that all parties are to an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As stances, as for instance, the force which may be placed the "rebels." It's with the home as a badge of

The New York, Failadelphia and Western papers pro-

THE PRICE CF GOLD .- Most people have been puz- test boldly; indignantig, and not a little contemptuously be done solely on the basis of the entire independence out. this New Deglard accordancy. Old BENNET and sovereignty of each particular State. That must Inquirer gold eloquent spon the wrongs that have been Morgan and Powell have al nest been forgotten, and England greed und uppersy. Calculations are made of the number of New Eagland born men who crowd every avenue of prof. (ment and exclude others from the highways of self and ecculation. o called " Washdes" are a bit worse than the rest .--They are a litile knewly and a good duel shrewder than most offens in the hunt after green-backs-that is all, But the even back hunt is biginning to be regarded as a perilous amusement. The war for New England ideas is not so popular ins it was at first. The other Northern States are not so much taken with " Yankee notions " as they were. "They begin to be tired of accepting the general classification of "Yankees." They even give utterance to remarks that verge upon high treason strainst their lords and masters of Massachutreaty-making power is the same in both governments. sotts, and one reckless parson has been heard to speak disresp-ctfully of Besting, and has even gone so far as to d-n the " End for the Universe." He has very properly bees sent to Fort Warren, where it is to be This clamor against New England-this uprising supplies in North Carolina. We would very much against New Englandism generally—is a symptom of a trine of State rights, and must know that all this blood osition therein made is accepted by your Govern-like to see the road once more in our possession, if only growing hatred, if not to the war, at least to the mode has been shed in their defence,—should think it possi- ment. of conducting it, and to the objects for which it is prosecuted. It is a reaction against abolitionism, and famy's shells in that city. SHERMAN certainly means to doing. The time may be at hand when she will reap withdraw from the Confederacy, each State on its own at Varina. On the following day I sent to Maj. Multhe whirlwind.

that once formed the United States, takes occasion to you frankly, I do not expect any. Perhaps you may the Louisville Journal. show that the Constitution of the Confederate States disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept As to the platform, that amounts to little. We does not authorize the Government to put the said the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of have worked out sime plauks for platforms in our day, States, or any of them, into convention with any for- bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of to which, without having seen it, we referred yesterday eign power. There is but one purpose for which the dissipating the idea, that seen 3 to have been purposely in our notice of W. F. G. Shanks, a war correspondent and know semething about them, and we can truly say that the object in quarty is rather to conceal meaning the Confederate Constitution; and the manner in which the Confederate Constitution; and the manner in w than to change it. The true significance of this plat- this convention is to be made is described by the Con- changes. for a depende up, a what it could, and that includes stitution itself. It no where grants any power to con- In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I rewspapers mentioned by us yesterday. This is all a alt it ought to have included in order to have met the voke a convention of the States to any agency what-now propose that all efficers and men on both sides be base and unmitigated falsebood. The map was given ever for any other purpose than that alluded to. The released in conformity with the provisions of the Cartel, to the Herald's correspondent upon a condition which

basis timt, would have the southern minority at the itself, with all the claims and attributes of sovereignty. answer, but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does of his theying employees and the em-This is the doctrine we went out of the Union proclaim- come, I hope it will be so .n. ing ; the doctrine for the maintenance of which we have

who stells the shop, the remarks of the platform are of doctrine which distinguishes us from our enemies of the a gen-ral-hadad it may be said-of a very general Yankee States ; and which, if we surrender, we give up all we have been contending for. Being independent nations, they have united in a partnership for certain eral Meredith a communication informing me that my MERE cylibels mean very little, and their use seldem specified purposes, and have appointed an egent or ator a torney is known as the Government of the Con-

federate States. Its power of attorney is the Constitation, and it cannot transcend the limits conferred by For instance, the mord " Yaukens." . We mean to go | that instrument any more than an attoiney of flesh and into no philological disquisition upon the true meaning | blood can go beyond the limits of the paper by which he is created such. Now, what right has such an agency as this to put any one of the independent nations changed. from which it holds its power into the proposed conven-Everybody who has travelled through the Northern tion, or any other sort of convention, not authorized expressly by the Constitution ? If there be any power to put these States into a convention of any sort, why not put them into a convention with Great Britain, which is no more a foreign power than the United

The Constitution confers upon the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of making treatics; and apprehensions have been expressed lest, under this treaty-making power, the President make a treaty providing that the States shall go sults. Few of our reverses have been beyond remedy. minn, derseymon, or Western man generally, would into a convention with the Yankee States to alter and amend the Constitution. The Mercury itself seems to entertain some fears from this quarter. We are convinced that they are groundless, if for no other reason, more when they made a proposition to submit all ques-I delivered to him at Varina, on James river : tions in dispute to a convention of all the States, Yan-

kee and Confederate, in which a vote of two-thirds was to be decisive. We had seceded, he said, and were now fighting to get rid of the tyranny of the majority. It Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exthat he will wilfully violate the Constitution he is sworn to support, in order that he may replace us under that very tyranny of the mejority, from which we have ef- change the prisoners respectively held by the two belfected our escape at the cost of much blood. That it ligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same use the treaty making power-conferred with a very of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners different object-to bring the States of the Confedera- This proposal has heretolore been declined by the Concy into a convention with the Yankee States, we have | federate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of no doubt is as clear to the President as it is to the the Cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on writer in the Mercury—as it is to everybody, indeed, who either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very has read the constitution & understands its objects, grants large number of prisoners now held by each party, and and limitations. The Constitution has pointed out one the suffering consequent upon their continue confineacquiesce in the decision of such convention, we render equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they not the change merely, but the destruction of the Con- will be declared exchanged.

stitution a matter of absolute certainty. The President This proposal is made with the understanding that Latterly, however, a different long is observable in certainly can have no power tending to any such re- the officers and men who have been longest in captivthe Northern papers and among the Northern people. sult, nor do we think he ever dreamed of exerting any ity will be the first delivered, where it is practicasuch power. ble. I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, it must possible whether this arrangement can be carried

As usual, you have as yet made no response. 1 tell out any of its strength. So much for the slanders of

From the Louisville Journal. PRENTICS TO BENNETT - This paragraph is the one telligence referred to-that is, the map and the rebel ployer, instead of throwing a stone at us, ought to be pecking the article in the State prison. It is not supposable that any paper on earth could have aught to Tribute to North Carolina-Letter From Gen. Lee.

If I and Molly could agree, Let who would take Peru ! Great as an Emperor should I be, And richer than a Jew.

Till you grow tender as a chick, I m dul as any post; Let us like burs to gether stick, And warm as any toast.

You'l know me truer than a die, And wish me better speed; Flat as a flouder when I lie, And as a herring dead.

Sure as a gun she'll drop a tear And sign, perhaps, and wish, When I am rotten as a pear, Aud mate as any fish

gain from a dispute with the New York Herald .-We have been permitted to make the following erthe editor of that concern was so low down that filty tract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimillstones around his neck, waist, arms, and legs could menting the North Carolina Froops for their giorious n't sink him lower. Notoriously he has been oftener victory achieved at Reams' Station. This tribute clicate any shing ; soll it is at times amusing, and per- torney to carry these purposes into effect. That agent sultingly told that if the excess of prisoners was deliv- United States. Wheever has had the slightest fancy honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every ered they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by for horse-whipping or kicking him has done it. The soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable me and put in the field. To show how groundless this license to operate on him in either way, or both, value :

impution was, it is only necessary for me to state that could not have been more perfect if he had worn the since then I have repeatedly offered to give ten Federal words "to let" in chalk marks upon his shoulders or captives for every Confederate soldier whom the ene- coat tail. When he has waked up each morning, his His Excellency, Z B. VANCE, \*, my will now to have been wrongfully declared ex- reflection has been " now is it to be a horse whipping or a kicking to-day ?" and occasionally it has been both,

From the last named date until the present time eked out with a small nose pulling. In fact, his nose there have been but few deliveries of prisoners, the en- has been so frequently twisted, that it is an entirely one emy in each case demanding a like number in re- sided affair, and we think that, in common fairness, the twister" should be sentenced, by a court of justice to

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities " untwist the twist." The editor of the Herald is said only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be to have a great deal of money, but his kicks far exceed tion on the 25th inst. fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what, with-out any hesitation, they had done Juring the first year thank God was when sharp-to d boots and shoes were pose on the part of the Federal Government to violate experience, he could always tell, when asked, its own agreement, the Confederate authorities, moved whether the application was made by boots, shoes, broby the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly gans or slippers ; at what particular store the article held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their was bought, what was it's cost, what its quality, and commander and the admiration of the army. fair demands, and accordingly, on the 10th of August, whether it was made of the hide of Durhams, Short-1864, I addressed the following communication to Ma- horns, Alderneys, Herefords or Devons. When cattle j r John E. Mullord, Assistant Agent of Exchange, in were killed, it was a frequent understanding that, while ry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and charge of the flag-of-truce boat, which on the & me day the fat was to be tried on the fire, the leather was to be efficiency than those of the infantry. tried on the editor of the Herald. He is r garded as

York, not that he is a l-ather dealer, but that leather dealers have had so much to do with him. He has come so often in contact with leather that the part of him chiefly concerned has itself become leather. So he not only walks upon leather when he walks, but sits upon leather when he sits. The editor of the Herald has lived a good deal longer than he ought to have done, but it is to be hoped that ie can't live always .- North. The New York Herald, the News, the Metro would be a palpable violation of the Constitution to offer has also been made by other officials having charge And if he ever dies, his hide should be tanned to leather, that is the small portion of it that hasn't already been, Argus, the Chicago Times, the Cincinnati Enquired, his hair used as shoemakers' bristles, and his bones the Hartford Times, the Harrisburg Patriot, the Colummade into shoeing borns.

> The following exquisite poem will be read with pleasure | York World, the Boston Courier-all advocate peace. by all lovers of poetry. We copy it from a Northern paper. It is doubtless taken from the new volume of Ten-

THE RINGLET. " Your ringleis, your ringlets, That look so golden gay, If you will give me one, but one, To kiss it night and day, Then ever chilling touch of time Will turn it silvery gray ; And then shall I know its all true gold To flame and sparkle and stream as of old, Till all the comets in heaven are cold, And all the stars decay." " Then take it love, and put it by ; This cannot change, nor yet can I.'

When Bing'et, O Bing'et,

She clipped you from her head, And Binglet, O Binglet,

" Come kiss it, love, and put it by;

You golden lie

She gave you me, and said,

If this can change why so can I.

O fie you golden nothing, fie."

I coust you much to blame,

I doom you to the flame,

You put me much to shame,

Has given all my faith to turn ? Burn, you glossy heretic, burn, Burn, burd.

For what is this which now I learn,

O Ringlet, O Ringlet,

For Bigglet, O Bigglet,

So Binglet, O Binglet.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 29th August, 1864.

Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh :

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving the admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Sta-

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporrary command of Gen. Conof the operation of the cartel. Seeing a persistent pur changed to some re-tord. It is said that, by long ner, advanced through a thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's works with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicious part in the operations of the caval-

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the being undoubtedly the best judge of leather in New spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her delence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

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

There is a strong current in favor of peace in the politon, the Record, the Freeman's Journal, the Albany bus (Obio) Crisis, the Journal of Commerce, the Concord, (N. H.) Patriot, the Concord Standard, the New There is a good deal of clamor at the North for peace, and no doubt a portion of the Northern people, discouraged with the prospects of subjugating the South by force of arms, would give up that long cherished but now hopeless project for peace. But the great majority of the people and the politicians, want peace with subjugation, or what is the same thing, reconstruction of the old Union. To accomplish this they would renew their broken pledges and make any amount of new promises of adherence to the Constitution and the principles upon which the original Union was founded, to be disregarded as soon as their object was accomplished. The peace propositions of the North, so far as we have seen, with only a few excep-

WE regret to see that our old friend JOHN W. SYME, Esq., of the Petersburg Register is compelled to suspend for want of paper. The enemy on the Petersburg his nose, so that he may weep for his sins. Railroad has cut his communications with his base of supplies in North Carolina. We would very much that we may have the Register again.

A MODERN HEROD .- The papers say that the Sexton in Atlanta reports thirty children killed by the enerival, if he does not out-Herod Herod.

rails at it in the New York Herald, and the Cincinnati be preliminary to, and cannot be a subject of, negotiation. The Confederate Government has no right to make any peace in which one inch of land belonging to indicated upon the Creat North West through New any one of the States shall be given up, or one iota of ment of the mortality which was hurrying so many is privileges as a sovereign be surrendered. This, so Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave. far from being the subject of negotiation, must be the On the 20th of the same month, Major Muiford restarting point from which all negotiation must proceed. | turned with the flag of truce steamer, but brought no If the enemy refuse to concede it, then we cannot nego- answer to my letter of the 10th of August. In convertiate with him. It follows that there can be no such sation with him I asked him if he had any reply to Now, we do not know that the New Englanders, or thing as treating for peace in earnest until every hostile make to my communication, and his answer was that soldier shall have been withdrawn from our soil and he was not authorized to make any. So deep was the every hostile ship from our waters. Then we can talk solicitade which I felt in the fate of the captives in of peace and all those matters of secondary importance Northern prisons, that I determined to make another e-which it may be necessary to dispose of, and which, in-fort. In order to obviate any objection which technivolving no principle, and affecting the rights of no cality might raise to the person to whom my commu-State, come properly within the sphere of the treaty-making power. We have no reason to believe that President Davis does not stand upon this ground, al-though we judge of his opinions only from his acts and Lis public declarations.

Yackee States into convention with ours than President | Mulford on the 10th of August. Davis has to put us into convention with them. The

all power for all purposes. The States they regard as possessing no more sovereignty than the counties. Indeed, in one of his speeches, Lincoln expressly declared on the 10th inst., I addressed and delivered to Major hoped he will repeat in such cloth and ashes. He is to that they had no more power than this. Should we John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange .-be fed on bread and water. Onions are to be held under agree, therefore, the convention would certainly take Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper

place. It is wonderful, in the meantime, that intelli- to forward this paper to you, in order that you may gent men like Vallandigham and Fernando Wood- fully understand the position which is taken by the who must be fully acquainted with the Southern doc- Confederate authorities, I shall be glad if the propble to get us into such a convention, or to restore the Union by means of it. What we want, first of all, is entire and separate independence.

separate account and responsibility. They can then, ford the following note-to wit :

Respectfully, your obedient seevant, ROBERT OULD.

Agent of Exchange. I accompanied the delivery of the letter with a state-

And Ringlet, O Ringlet, You still are golden gay; Bat Ringiet. O Ringlet, You should be silver gray; For what is this which now I'm told. I that took you for true gold. Bhe that gave you's bought and sold, Sold, sold. O Ringlet, O Ringlet, She blushed a 10°y red,

is public declarations. The Yankee President has no more power to put the of its date. Accompanying that letter was a copy of the communication which I had addressed to Major

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 22, 1864.

Exchange :

Sir-Enclosed is a copy of a communication which,

Respectfully, your ob't erv't, Ro. OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

will yield a third more than ever known before.

tions, are an insult to the good sense and self respect " My ringlet, my ringlet, of the South. They suggest to us the idea of a high-Thou art so golden gay. Now never chilling touch of time wayman who, relying upon his superior strength, attempts to rob an unoffending man of his purse, but Can turn thee silver gray; And a lad may wink and a girl may hint. after a severe struggle, and finding himself worsted in And a fool may say his say ; For my doubt and tears were all amiss. the conflict, proposes peace on condition that his intend-And I swear henceforth by this and this, . That a doubt will only come for a kiss, ed victim will peaceably surrender to him what he has failed to wrest from him by violence. The South is And a fear to be kissed away." fighting for separation and independence, the right to self-government. If she is willing to surrender these "Then kiss it love and put it by If this can change, why so can L' and become the political, commercial and social vassal O Ringlet, O Ringlet, I kissed you night and day, of the unprincipled faithless Yankee nation, she should have made the surrender in the beginning, before so many noble martyrs had shed their blood in defence of

> her righteous cause. All desire peace, but peace on the terms offered by the North would be a lasting shame and degradation to the living, and base treason to the illustrious dead. Let us hold out no false colors-let us frankly and firmly say to the North, you have our terms of peace-INDEPENDENCE .- Savannah News.

#### Siege Matters\_Four Hundred and Twenty-Second Day.

Since our last report seventy-eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumter and forty shots at the city. Batteries Simpkins and Cheves have kept up a steady fire on the enemy's working parties at their new battery on Schooner Creek, firing some fifty seven shots. The Yankees made another futile attempt last night to blow up Fort Sumter, but failed, the torbedo exploding about three hundred yards from the fort. There is no change in the fleet. The only loss of life yesterday by the enemy's shells was that of an unfortunate cow. A negro was severely but not dangerously wounded by a tragment of shell. Charleston Mercury, 3d inst.

Prince Edward de Polignac, brother of the Prince A gentleman writing to the Confederate Union from naticism, and all sorts of isms. New England has sown the wind. So far she has made a profit from so timated at \$43,000,000.

[ Tennyson.