CONFRONRATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1864.

WE HARDLY KNOW what to think of the report coming from Macon, that SHERMAN had sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice President STR-PHENS and Senator II. V. Johnson to meet him in * Atlanta and have a talk about peace. The thing certainly is not impossible. It would be in accordance with the new programme as set forth by Mr. SEWARD in his speech made recently at Auburn, New York, as also indicated in McCLELLAN's letter of acceptance, as well as in the editorial columns of the Northern papers. Sawaed does not profess to look for submission from the "conspirators" who constitute the Confederate authorities. "On the other hand," says te, "I do expect propositions of peace, with a restoration of the Union, to come, not from the Confederates in authority, but from citizens and States under and behind them." McClellan says, " Let me add what I doubt not was, though unexpressed, the sentiment of the Corvention State is ready to return to the Union it should be recaived at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitut up every touse in the place, are in very few instances tional rights." In a former issue we quoted the New York Herald of the 30th alt, to show that it proposed the plan of dividing the South by instituting separate negotiations with any of the several States. It will evidently be the policy to tamper or try to tamper with State authorities and leading citizens, or as Seward expresses it, with citizens and States under and behind the Confederate authorities.

The feeling in Georgia is an uneasy one. There is if not actual disaffection, at least a pervading disatisfaction, and to the existence of this dispatiufaction two at least of the three gentlemen invited by Sheeman, are believed to have largely contributed. We do not accuse them of infidelity to the Southern cause, but truth requires us to say that they have allowed their feelings of people to suffer. personal bitterness against President Davis to lead them into a course of action and expression well calculated to weaken the respect of the people for the Confederate government, and even less in their confidence in the ultimate success of our cause in a struggle conducted under the lendership of Mr. Davis. The two gentiemen we allude to are Vice President Exerness and

Governor Brown. It is possible that Shunnar attributes to these gentlemen sentiments which they do not entertain, or he merely wishes to sound them, or he thinks to gain some advantage by creating distrust between them and others. Many conjectures might be made, all aqually wide of the mark, and perhaps equally ussless, since SHRRMAN'S having made proposition at all is a mere the double contingency - first, of the proposition's hav ing been made, and second, of its being accepted.

We have made slight reletence to Sepator Harshall. V. JOHNSTON. for the ceasen that but little has lately been heard from him, and though we do not regard him as a supporter of the administration, we cannot be lieve that he could be induced to decupy the posicion of a prejudiced or embittered opp went.

Confederate army in the Valley; the infantry are in presents a gloomy prospect of disasters to come. fine condition, and full of spirit and confidence, and How different from Lzz's army, which, even in a righteous retaliation, is rainous to discipline.

Petersburg, either by direct attack, or manucuvring to done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force get possession of the South side and Danville Railroads | since its return to Virginia. There is not very much time left, but GRAST will hur- Without rigid discipline, we may have a large numry up things, since he has full power and immense re- ber of names on the roll of the army, but a compara-

ally commit suicide. It is part of the eliquette of the country. For instance, if Mean Fun is charged with killed by the common executioner.

port says, he soon gets as dead as any Chinese gentleman could desire. We don't know how it works, and we don't think it will become popular in the Confeder. yond our means at the existing premium. We cannot recommend it on the score of economy.

SPECULATION .- This word is used in all sorts of ways, and latterly would appear to have received a signification but slightly removed from that attaching to the word extortion, although there is really no necessary

Without going into any long discussion of the primary or secondary meaning of the word, we may assume that it means properly all purchases or other commercial operations founded, not upon existing prices, but on the prospect of an advance, or made with the view of bringing about an advance.

An advance may be brought about by creating an ticles and withhold them from market, thus creating an artifficial scarcity which enables them to obtain extertionate prices. This kind of speculation all will admit to be wrong, especially so under the circumstances in

which the Confederacy is now placed. But surely to this charge those engaged in importthem, does something at least to add to the common stock, which is uncommonly low. The mere non-producing trader who buys up things and holds them back from market for a rise, adds nothing, produces nothing, tion in its worst form. Of course the farmer, the manCounty Court.

We learn that the County Court last week granted licences to nine persons to retail spirituous liquors in SECOND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS HOOD the town of Wilmington for the ensuing twelve month; We perhaps ought to have stated sconer that Maj'r R. B. McRan, chosen Sheriff of New Hanover county at the election in August last, was last week duly qualitled, and entered upon the duties of his office, an office which, always, within our knowledge, has been filled by clever, high-micded and competent gentlemen, and in the hands of its present incumbent.

Atlanta and Wilmington. We place these two names of towns in jux aposition

for one reason. That reason we shall try to give. Atlanta has been token. Wilmington is threatened Newspaper correspondents, with few exceptions, the most flippant and the most useless of men-we mean the professionals -and some editors also, say that it serves Atlanta right. They say it was a mere nest of specu-

These same gentry would say the same thing about Wilmington, should Wilmington fall into the hands of as it is of the people they represent, that when any one the enemy, totally forgettal of the fact that the permanext Wilmingtonians, those whose industry has built speculators. If that thing has been done here, it has General J. B. Hood, been mainly by people who hardly own a domicile here The same thing, we suppose, was the case in Atlanta.

> But suppose Wilmington is taken, or even seriously threatened, who are to be the losers ? The people who have come here simply for trade, will scent the battle afar off, and they will say, ha! ha! They will be gone, beyond Chattanooga. The basis of exchange to be the prehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, Pompey, Plutarch says: "when birds fall on for the simple reason that they will no longer have an old cartel. I will send an officer with a more detailed will you now say whether you mean by 'prisoners held such occasions it is not because the air is so diviinterest in staying. The permanent citizens of Wilmington, the people by whose life labor this town, such as it is, has been built up and made a place, they must fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Col bear the loss-they must leave their homes. The women and the children, the widows and the orphans, true Confederates, true North Carolinians, they will be the

Atlanta had good and true men and women and children, just as Wilmington bas. They, we suppose, town to be condemned for or on account of parties who de not own it? Of men who, no matter how good they may be, and we have no doubt there are many clever and worthy men in their ranks-still constitute mainly that speculative element against which so much has

We know nothing personally about Atlanta. We think we know something about Wilmington, and the General J. B Hood, sum of that knowledge enables us to say this :- If Wil mington is taken, its temporary blockade running residents will have been shrewd enough to save themlves, and we don't binne them. What will pass to the enemy will be the inheritance of families, the acmatter of report, thus making the thing depend upon cumulation of years of labor, the support of old age, or wid whood, or of orphanage, and, we suppose, these lippant gentlemen of the press, editors and correspondeats will say-"Served Wilmington right !"

pression that the great difference between the army Ving his and that of Tennessee is in its discipline. It Dalton, was even more dreaded by the inhabitants than Was the army of Subaman. The soldiers, and even the THE Richmond Sentinel Whats, that so far as sheet of the owner to do to his slave." wan is concerned, the campaign in Georgia is over- the excuse that, if they did not, the enemy wouldthat his advance this year is stayed-that Virginia will Subsequently stragglers from our own army almost be the theatre of concentrated against for the six to ten sacked the stores in Atlanta. Now, complaints loud weeks of the senson y it left for military operations to and deep come up from that portion of Georgia in the the field. Resources will be dearn from all quarters to neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages commit you will release an equal number of our poor fellows at session by the owner revives all his rights of ownership. reinforce the army of the Potomac under Means, and | ted by strangeling squade of cavalry, and of insults of | Anderson, I will ga ner these together and send them You are the harborer of a runaway or the hider of stothe army of the Valley under Sheardan, who has niready fered to the families of the best and most patriotic citia large numerical force compared of the debris of sur- zens. This straggling-not confined to cavalry-this number of my trained soldiers, but will take men oe- war as conference and comparison what lincoln Thinks about my clerklan dry army corps from the trace Measurement of the U.S. Army, subject to your of "a drove of Confederate mules or a herd of cattle, a heavy body of c walry. His interry, it would up - are not free, besides its intrinsic wrong, is wholly sub- control. pear, is very deficient in marale, and his everly do all versive of discipline, and destructive of all hopes co the fighting. The very reverse is the case with the efficiency. If not checked by some master spirit, it offset to such of each stragglers and foragers as your remit the e mu'es or cattle to the freedom of the prai-

have to do all the fighting, the caval y appearing to be hostile State, behaved itself with marked propriety .very much disorganized since their naturn from Mary- How different even from Sherman's army, which purland. The least liberty of plunder, even as an net of sued its etern and ruthless path from Chattanooga with- the places appointed and recall those not beyond Chatout strangling, and committed outrages simply as a SHERIDAN would be required to push up the Valley matter of policy, and in chedience to orders. License and thus flank the left of LEE's position, while GRANT is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the modihaving drawn all the men possible from Sherman would find license of the Maryland campaign ruined the cav- delivering of the colizens, male and female, of Atlanta, make the attempt to drive Luz out of Richmond and aley of the army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has who start to go South.

tively small number of men actually "at the fcont."-Without rigid-discipline we may have a collection of DYING LIKE A GENTHEMAN .- A gentleman who had brave men, but not an army of soldiers. The Yankees been around the world in the old navy mentioned to us have not as good men as the Confederates, but they lately a queer custom prevalent, or said to be prevalent have drilled them into soldiers and moulded them into among the high mandaries in China. They occasion- armies which we know and feel to be formidable. We do not need either stricter rules or severer laws. We need simply their enforcement. We need that officers the defence of the city of Long-Tung, and fails in said should do their full duty, and then the men will be apt defence, he is bound, as a gentleman, not only to will to do theirs. Valor in the presence of the enemy is an himself, but to kill his grand-mother and his wife's indispensable part of what is required of officers and grand-mother, and his wife, and his children, and his soldiers, but it is only a part, and, to be of value, re- stating that you accepted my offer " to exchange prisobrother-in law, and his brothers, and his father, and his gaines to be combined with other qualities and acquire pers of war in hand at this moment." There being no mother, and his wife's father and mother, and his uncles, ments. It needs no military education to see and condition attached to the acceptance on your part of and his aunts, and his cephews, and his neices, and his know all this. There is nothing professional about it cousins, and a best of other people, to save them being | -it is the humblest sort of common sense, but for all that, it might be worthy of some more attention than But the queer thing is the way the high Mandarin takes would appear to have been paid to it, often as it has tive Staff Officers, Maj. J. B. Eustis, A. A. G., and to go off himself. He swallows gold leaf; and, so the re. been urged before through numberless channels, and by Lieut. Col. Warner, I. G., intended to arrange such

undoubted authority, that a statement of the death of ble. acy. Dying in such a gorgeous style is altogether be- General D. P. Woodbury has been recently published in the Northern papers. He died at Key West, of Yollow Fever. He was stationed there in charge of part of your Government to doom to hopeless captivi- recently. the fortifications at that point, and at the Dry Tortugar, ty those prisoners whose term of service has expired As Captain Woodbuky, the deceased was formerly or will soon expire. vell known in Wilmington, where he had a residence.

made with Daniel McDiarmid, Erq., for the delivery of 500 tioned by mc. All captives taken in war who owe no (possibly 700) cords of wood, for distribution to the poor obligations to the captors, must stand upon the same of this town during the coming winter. Mr. McDiarmid has taken the contract at \$2 per cord less than the lowest

have to call apon the citizens for about \$30,000. Fayetteville Observer, 15th inst We publish the above with the view of calling the attention of our townspeople to the propriety of adopting a similar course towards furnishing fuel to our peo artificial scarcity. Parties may monopolize certain ar. ple, who must suffer during the coming .winter if no provision is made for their relief. Whatever is done, should be done as an early day, as the time is rapidly'

It may be something short of petit treason for us say so, but still we will say it-that we are not so sure ing goods through the blockade are not necessarily that the Tallahassee expedition will pay a large divi amenable. Their operations certainly bring goods in- dend. She certainly kicked up a fuss, but we doubt to the country and thus tend to relieve, - they certainly very much whether she weakened the military resources cannot increase, the scarcity. There may be, and of the Yankee government to any appreciable extent. we suppose there are evils connected with blockade. It is pretty certain that she has turned an unpleasant running, but they are unavoidable. The blockade-run amount of attention upon this port, and may be the ner who brings in goods, or the manufacturer who makes cause of bringing down upon us the main force of the

Ar last we have had some rain and may have more The dust is laid and possibly there may be some water does nothing but harm. That sort of thing is specula- for the mill streams between now and Christmas. The san will cross the line to-day or to morrow, and the ufacturer or the importer who holds back netual ne- weather ought to go on a breeze, which as yet it has ecssaries, so as to enforce undue prices, is, so far, equalnot done. Old Equinox has kept quiet. A good blow during this campaign, and not only was my action would contribute to the general health.

would contribute to the general health.

From the Chattaneoga Rebel-A Proposal for Fxcharge of Pilsoners

HHADO'RS ARMY TENNESSER, IN THE FIELD.

September 8 h, 1864.

Commandi g U. S. Forces in Georgia : Sir :- I have the bonor to propose an exchange of prisoners officers and men captured by both armies which, we feel assured; will suffer no derogation while since the commencement of the present campain. The to be allowed as regarded by the stipulations of the

take place between offic rs specially commissioned to though the Confederate authorities had abandoned retary of the Smithsonian institution says might possimake preliminary arrangements to effect the exchange. J. B. Eust's, A. A. G and Captain W. A. Reid, ac- authorities to exchange man for man and officer for surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere is in the companied by an escort of six mounted men and an officer, without paroling the excess on either side, the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. B. Hoop, General. [Official copy.]

> HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Atlanta, Sept. 8, 1864.

Commanding Confederate A my :

General: - I have received your letter of this dat and accept your offer to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment. I fear most have already gone which with characteristic impude ce he addresses to an instant. Or possibly to circular motion is caused North, but have sent to ascertain what number about | Col. Onld. The gist of the letter is the following in- in the air, as a whirlpool is preduced in the sea by are on hand, and I may also stop such as have not gone quiry made of Col. O: "To avoid all possible misap the agitation of a storm. And in his life of account of prisoners on hand to morrow, to Rough and in captivity' colored men, duly enlisted and mustered ded as to leave a vacuem, but rather because the sound Ready, to confer with any one you may name. After into the service of the United States, who have been strike them like a blow. If the shouls of the multitude prisoners reach Nashville and beyond, they properly captured by the Confederate forces; and if your au- in the Roman Theater could produce such effects as

Yours traly, W. T. SHERMAN, (Signed) Maj G n. Comd'g. END RSBMEKT.

I have just heard that there are about 1000 en route for Chattanooga and 500 here, besides some squads not owned Atlanta as they own Wilmington. Is the good | yet sent in by the various brigades. I will have an of ficer at Rough and R ady to morrow, at 1 P. M, with full details. W. T. SHERMAN. (Signed)

Major General Official copy, J. B Eusris, A. A G.

> HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION) OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.

Commanding Confederate Army

benefit of their character, pretended or real.

with the officer you name, I will send the prisoners to them? But enough of Butler the B ast ! taneoga, and you may count on about 2600 in the aggregate, and get ready to give me a like number. I am willing to appoint Rough and Ready or Jon's

I am, with respect, yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, (Signed) Maj ar General Commanding.

Brig. General Govan is at Chattanooga, and can be brought back. I would like to have Stoneman and Captain Buel.

Official copy: J. B. Eustis, A. A. G.

> HDQR'S ARMY TENN . In the Field, September 18th, 1864.

Mojor-General W. T. Sherman Commanding U. S. to you an exchange of prisoners, officers and men cap-

tured by both armies since the commencement of the my offer to exchange prisoners, I regarded it as obligotory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by you to be within your jurisdiction.

At the meeting on the 1st just., between our respecpreliminaties, as the time and place of delivery. &c. a communication was a cerved from you, readering, I re-DEATH OF GENERAL WOODBURY .- We learn upon gret to inform you, an exchange of prisoners imposs - v.mg bim from every position.

Your refusa to receive he exchange your . .

The new principle which you seek to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well Wood - We are gled to learn that a contract has been as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sancequal looting. The duration of these terms of service can certainly impose no duties or obligations on the captors. The volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subset to all of the burthens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations. This prinsiple is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into reason, justice and the public laws of all civilized na-

> My offer to exchange the prisoners captured during the campaign precludes an intention on my part in the been impossible, and could not have been affected, as I | covered they owed him \$40,000. had no reliable means of ascertaining what proportion of your men were entitled to their discharge.

Your avowal that this class of your soldiers will not be exchanged, but will be rewarded by the soffering and privations incident to military imprisonment, because their boldness and courage subjected them to capture, although their term of service had nearly expired, i deeply regretted by me, as I share the earnest desire of Yankee Navy. The blockade here will be doubly strict, the large number of prisoners held by both parties. my Government to release from prolonged confinement Permit me to hope that this declared policy of your government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly op-

pressive to those whom the hazards of military service

has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well understood obligations assumed by a government towards those who are enlisted in its service. As was proper, I notified my Government of my offer to you to effect an exchange of prisoners captured

posal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville. I have the honor to renew my offer to exchange

prisoners as proposed in my first communication, and J. B. Hoop, General. Official copy:

J. B. EUSTIS, A. A. G. From the Richmond Whig, 12th inst. The Ex hange of Prisoners.

exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents sioner of Exchange," has thought it necessary to take the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest public notice of the correspondence between Colonel cause. Plutarch's explanation of the supposed fact is Ould and Major Mulford, lately communicated to the not very satisfactory to a physicist of this time. But Should you accept this proposition, a me ting can Press. From that correspondence it appeared that, his own observations contain a cause that the sectheir indisputable right to demand a fulfilment of the bly connect a great battle with rain in physical se-This flag of truce is borne by my staff officers, Major | cartel, and had accepted the proposal of the Yankee | quence. "If, however, the air (says the secretary) is latter had permitted nearly a month to clapse without then a violent commotion or an upward current of air taking any notice of Col. Ould's communication inform- produced by a large fire may bring on rain which irg them of such acceptance. It was only when this might in some rare instances not otherwise have falfact was officially laid before the people of the two len." The shouts of ancient armies, and the clash and Governments that the Yankies felt the necesity of clangor of their arms, produced nearly as great commomeking any response, and therefore, Butler, the Beast, tion in the atmosphere as the firing of cannon in a smong the most astute and artful as well as anprinci- modern battle. Piutarch, in his life of Flaminius, pled of their disputants, and one who being outlawed by says: "The hyperbolical accounts that have often this Government, might salely calculate on not being been given of loud shouts were verified on that answered or noticed, was set to the work of mistify- occasion. For the crows, when they happened to ing the simple facts as they appear in the correspon- be flying ov r their heads, fell into the the theatre. For chief of staff to Gen. Hood. deuce referred to, and breaking the force with which they the sound of many united voices being violently strong, would impress the Yankee mind. Butler, the Beast, the parts of the air are separated by it, and a void is left therefore, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, which affords no support. Or perhaps the force of the writes a communication for the New York Times, sound strik a the birds like an arrow, and kills them in thorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so muster- here mentioned by Pintarch, how much greater must ed into the United States army, whether colored or have been the effect of the noise of an ancient battle in otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for disturbing the atmosphere? man, officer for officer?" Further on he says: " If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed " Observe, the artful Beast does not say that even then the exchange will be resumed. He very carefully leaves a peg to hang other objections upon. " One principal difficulty will be removed," but how many others will be started! What reason, oh, most cunning of Basts, is not good enough for not doing a thing predetermined not to be done? After a good deal of cant about the duty of protect-

flag," Butler, the Beast, indulges in some lawyer's I arning as to the status of property seized in war .-The ownership, he says, passes from the loser to the person can commit the offence of resisting the draft, or capter. "Therefore, if we" (Beast lequitor) "obtain counsel a resistance to the draft. It is an operation actual exchange of prisoners, man for man, and equal of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should for equal, diff rences or balances to be made up accord | there be any doubt that the property, like any other, ing to the cartel of 1862. I have appointed one of my reses in the United States? The reas in why there should complaint, and hereby order his discharge. Inspectors General, Lieut. Col. W. Warner, to carry be any doubt is, most logical Beast, that you do not obout this exchange, and will empower him to call for the | tain possession of them in any way recognized as lawprisoners, and all such guards as he may need to effect ful by the code of war, and therefore you do not acthe actual transfers. We have here twenty-eight off. quire the rights which that code confers. You steal cers and seven bundred and eighty-two enlisted men, and them for the most part, and larcery never confers title. Discipling. - Somehow we can bardly avoid the im | en route for Chattanooga 93 officers and 907 men, ma | Morecver, if our laws treat s ves es property, yours do king 1 810 on hand, that I will exchange for a like not, and therefore no ownership parses to you, for you number of my own men, captured by you in this cam- have no law that confers or protects such ownership .paign, who belong to regiments with me, and who can Therefore, it is nousually absurd in you, Beast though is notorious that our own army, while falling back from resume their places at once, as I take it for granted you be, and entitled to be absurd, to say as you do :- | gruder in T. xas Magrader redeves Price in Arkansas, and will do the same with yours. In other words, for these ! Slaves being captured bous, and the right of property

men I am not willing to take equivalents belonging to in them vested in us, that right of property has been disother armies than m; own, or who belong to regiments posed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been Morganza, and a few counting parties. Buckner will cer-By your laws, all men eligible for service are ipso But you and your Government are not, and cannot be, facto soldiers, and a very good one it is, and if needed the owners of slaves, and herefore you are without the for civil duty, they are smally detailed soldiers. We jus disponenti, and have nothing to manumit. The found in Atlanta about a thousand of these f hows, and | slave remains for the time being simply out of the pos-I am satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and secsion of his law'nl owner, and the resumption of posroad and shop duty, and I do not ask for them an equal | the criminal code, but not recognized by the laws of which wander or rush across the Confederate lines in-We hold a good many of your men s'yled " desert- to the lines of the United States army," shows the falers," who were really stragglers, and would be a good lacy of your argument; for if you were to undertake to cavalry picks up of our men, but I am constrained to ries, to emancipate them and declare them forever exgive these men, though sorely against the grain, the empt from the right of new to assert any right of property in them, do you suppose that such " manumis-As soon as Col Warren agrees upon a few points sien" went i have any effect if we were to recap are

> GEN EARLY -" Phax," who is lately from the Army of Virginia, contributes to the Rebel the following sketch of the distinguished commander who is opposing Old Jubal Eurly, or as Gen. Le calls him, his " bad o'd man," has won a name during his sojourn in the Valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of consid-rable corporosity, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height of redness. He is about six feet high, and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddie, and comes from his mouth somewhat on the style of a bard shell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied ed with an interpolat on of caths. In the winter his head is encased in a net striped woollen skull cap drawn down over his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth overcoat striking his beels. His legs are covered by leg- and concession to get them back into the Union? Abangins of the same material, wrapped from the don all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two feet upwards as high as the knees with a white tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in where are the Democrats to do this? It was a tree fight, his personal appearance. There are many anecdotes re- and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down lated of old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memo y but one. During the battles of the Wilderness on dered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in

belonging to "regiments we at times are on a 1 who the one near E glash herses—of the late Baron de ting the mouth, there are now evidences of a fraternal have been discharged, discloses a fixed purpose on the Salem and the rank and file

No wonder, says one of the papers, that young man died of disease of the heart! He could not live without intense emotion, frequently renewed. Gaming on Change and at the card table, were his favorite that his father, Baron James de Rothschild, sent him lather, and more than once produced temporary cool- mount and maintain fifty men until further orders." by our respective Governments and is sanctioned by ness between them. Every day three carriages would The purpose of this armed force is evidently to keep and ride about there until twelve or one. o'clock at stitutions, and destructive of all private rights. And approaching when aid will be more urgently required and more difficult to be obtained.

delivery to discriminate between your prisoners, as all night. I may mention, to show the free use made of would have been delivered; and even had it been in his purse, that he was so unexpectedly shipped to State, of placing an armed guard over them in each tended, this discrimination between your men, whose America, his friends of the Jockey Club owed him county, Lincoln goes still further and orders them. to term of service had and had not expired, would have \$20,000; and it is said that after his death it was dis. without even the form or pretext of law, to be taxed to

LINCOLN THREATENS TO RESIGN .- It was rumored and stated in the North that Lincoln had agreed to resign upon certain conditions, and that certain radicals had assembled at Joliet, Illinois, to consult about it .-The Herald says of this story :

These statements were denied by some papers and ridiculed by others; but our correspondent now com- anything Lincoln does. pletely confutes his critics by giving the authority for his statement. In connection with the facts stated by our correspondent we have received a report, from an- which awaits them in the event of final subjugation. other perfectly authentic source, informing us that one of the members of the Cabinet had said positively that Mr. Lincoln agreed to resign if General John A. Dix were nominated at Chicago. Whatever may be the upshot of this business we are willing to vouch for the ruth of these reports.

Admiral Buchanan has so much recovered from his wound that he is able to move about on crutches .--

ATMOSPHERIC CONCUSSION-THEORY OF RAIN BEING PRODUCED BY FIRING CANNON .- The learned secretary of the Smithsonian institution, in some meteorological observations, alludes to the current opinion that rain may be produced by the firing of cannon. He says :

The notion that rain is in some way connected with great batt'es, was entertained by the ancients when no cannon were used. Plutarch, in his life of C. Marins, says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles, whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purity the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corrup-Butler, the Beast, who assumes to be "Commis- tion, by the moist add heavy vapors they emit, thicken

> In the case of Mr. Mullally, editor of the New York Metropolitan Record, the United States Commissioner

decided as follows: " A careful study of the sections has led me to the conclusion that before any person can resist any draft of men enrolled into the service of the United States, or shall counsel another to resist any such draft, the draft must be octually in operation, drawing the names from the wheel and going through the modus operandi of the preceeding. It is true the enrollment is completed, or being completed, and the Provost Marshal is perhaps ready to draft as the expiration of the time ing the who fight beneath the folds of "the national allowed by the President under his proclamation for the Reset indules in some lawser's the respective districts to fil the quota assigned. Still, until the order is actually enforced, I cannot see how a not of itself, and all the steps taken up to the 5th of ments of Gen. Grant, and the remaining two thirds to su September are mere preliminaries to the draft, and I ply the casualties of battle, loss by discharges, desertions, decide that the defendant is not properly put on the garrison forts, fight guerrillas, and keep open communi-

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi army is better equipped at present, than it has been during the war, and its morale is splendid. Among Road was torn up for several miles, and one entire regithe changes that are taking place it may not be improper to mention that Buckner revieves Watker in command of the Department of West Louisiana. Walker relieves Ma-Price goes to hi sourt, wi h sufficient force, it is believed. to free that State from the invader. There are no Yankees in West Louisians, except a garrison of about 5,000 at tainly cross the Mississippiriver in time to have a hand in the present campaign in Georgia. Notwithstan ing our little reverse at Atlanta, the sky is bright all around, and the repellion, instead of being on its. "last legs," presents being rapidly depleted by men whose time of service has to day a more formidable front to the per-evering Yankees then ever. Should Jonathan ever accomplish the impossible feat of subjugating the Confederate states on this side of the Mi-statippi, he will find the war just commenced. He cannot subdue the Trans-Mississippi empire in a thousand years. He had better make peace percre he becomes utierly bankrupt, if he is not so already.

The Grant (Wis) Herald contains a very interesting gard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war pelies, ur, ed by the friends of Gen McClellan. Hood in sending his cavalry to the rear. We must con-We give the President's expressed views, omitting the cede, he says, to our enemy, that he met us patiently and

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though am not free from these infirmitles, but I cannot but feel that the west or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programe offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that any must result in the permanent destruct on of the Union

. But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellau is in favor o crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate ' 'Sir." said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebal armies cannot be destroyed by emocratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the serv ce of the United States nearly 200,000 ablebodied colered men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restering them to slavery. The

black man who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they

are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to At the same hour, Hampton attacked his position north of hight two nations instead of one. You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them unl mated success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulscale. Will you give our military enemies such a tvantages as insure successs, and then depend on cosxing. flattery hundred thousand men ir m our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be com-

we have to hold territory in inciement and sickly places; this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave

long before the present pelicy was inaugurated. There have been men base enough to propose to me to one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was or- return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olusice, and thus win the respect of the masters they the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which with friend and toe. My enemies pretend I am now carrythe column, and in that pecunarity of tone for which he is noted, cried out at the top of his voice. "Boys, you got us into this d—d scrape, and by G—d you shall help us out. Charge!" The regiment were so shall help us out. Charge!" The regiment were so su due this rebellion without the use of the emancipation and the that there exceeds a point of the charge in the feet drief. policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the Little Book and Fort Smith enroute for Missouri. motal and physical forces of the rebellion,

breedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised i wai give na more vet. Just so much n has a tracked from the enemy, and instead of allenaof the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not neccessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue.

DESPOTISM IN KENTUCKY.-The Yankee nation is amusements, and it was to cure him of the fatal sports. fast sliding into the most oppressive despotism on earth. and if Lincoln shall be re elected to the Presidency, we to America some years ago. He had lost \$240,000 in | predict that he will be proclaimed absolute Dictator in one speculation on 'Change. His father shipped him less than another year. The most striking example of at six hours' notice, and refused to allow him to leave the galling despotism of which we speak, is presented America, unless he promised that he would not indulge | in the news from Kentucky, wherein we are told that again in such gambling. But the young man could "Gen. Ewing has issued an order, dated at Louisville. not resist the temptation of excitement, and despite his requesting the justices of each county of the State to promise, he would gamble. This greatly distressed his ass mble in ten days, and levy a tax sufficient to arm, stand before the young man's door from three in the the people in subjection, and prevent them from resistafternoon, until one at night. If the weather was fair ing Lincoln's abolition proclamations, which are in he would go to the Bols de Belogne after the opera | manifest violation of both the State and Federal consupport the hand which thus cruelly smites them! If this is not the climax of humiliation we cannot imag-

ine what would be. Poor Kentucky! Gov. Bramblette has ordered the courts to disregard this military decree of Ewing, but whether he has the back bone to stand up to his proclamation remains to be seen. We believe he has not, and that he will cowardly submit, as he has heretofore submitted, to

We hope the people of the Confederacy will read in the melancholy fate of Kentucky the dreadful despotism Lynchburg Republican.

A PASSAGE FROM MACARIA.—"Father, it would not require much stretch of the imagination to belive that, by some descendental metempsychosis, I had become an experienced member of the sacred gnomides, torn ruthlessry from my sisterhood in Cerro de Frio on the cold dreary cavers of the Agathyrsi." Jolly, lofty, and luminous, ins't it?

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis. trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

HAMPTON'S CAVALRY-CAPTURE OF CATTLE PRISONERS. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 17th, 1864. Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines on Thursday near Sycamore Church, Prince George county, seventeen miles from the city, capturing twenty five hundred head of fat beef cattle, three hundred prisoners, a number of horses and ten wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's division of Yankee cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains. Hampton and men in full feather and eager for another chance at Grant's choice beef.

SHERMAN WANTS A CONFERENCE-EXILES FROM ATLANTA -- EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IN GEOR-

MACON, Sept. 17th, 1864. it is reported with a considerable show of truth that Sherman has sent an informal request to Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator H. V. Johnston to meet him in Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brig Gen. T. A. Stroup has been relieved of duty as Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines -Several hundred families have arrived in the most destitute

condition imaginable. Gen. Bood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2,000 prisoners. Eeven hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 16th, 1864. A gunboat on yesterday came close on shore near the mouth of Dog river. A field battery opened on her, giving her five good shots, when the enemy retired.

It is reported that the enemy have repaired the gunbost Gaines, and put her in commission. The Fish river expedition has returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. GRENADA, Sept. 15th. via MOBILE, Sept. 16th, 1864. Memphis dates of the 13th inst, have been received. Gov. Flanagan, of Arkansas, has called a special session

of the Legislature. Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is in-

The Memphis Argus says that an official bulletin from Secretary Stanton gives interesting facts relative to the call for five hundred thousand more men. The credits to States for previous excess will consume two-fifths of the number, leaving three hundred thousand men actually to be raised; one third of the amount to meet all the require-

GEN. SHELBY'S VICTORY-COTTON CROPS DE-STROYED ON THE MISSISSIPPI-YELLOW FEVER

CIINTON, LA., Sept. 16th, 1864. Shelby's victory in Arkansas is complete. The Rail

The army worm has destroyed all the Cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans. The Yellow Fever is very violent at Key West and Tor-

FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, Sept. 16th, 1864. The exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is expired going home. Some statements place the number

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 13th has been received. It says that Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tenner-

Morgan's Staff had arrived at Chattanooga. Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army. saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had manonvered for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall instantly Our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with the

main army, and At'anta fell into our possession. OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17th, 1864. The following was received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V. Sept. 17th, 1864. To the Hon. Secretary, of War, J. A. SEDDEN:

At daylight yesterday morning the enemy's skirmishers who were west of the Jarusalem Plank Road, were driven back on their entrenchments, along their whole extent .-Norfolk. He captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms and wagons, a large number of horses and twenty-five hundred cattle. Gregg attacked Hampton on his return in the afternoon, at Berrier's Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but was repulsed and driven back .-Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss will not exceed fifty men.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE PEACE MEN IN THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17th, 1864. The New York News of the 13th inst., states that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democratic party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19, 1864. The New York Herald of the 15th inst. says despatches from the Southwest rebort that Price, with five thousand cavalry had crossed Arkansas river, halfway between Gen. Howell commanding a brigade of the 10th corps of

Gold closed at 223. European advices of the 4th say that a Mexican envoy to Italy had been received by the King. The half yearly drawing of the sinking fund of the Confederate loan, took place on the first, nearly one-sixth had already been redeemed, viz; 340,600 pounds by cotton; 138,000 by the sinking fund.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm. American had advanced 14 to 1d. Intelligence from Winchester to the afternoon of the 6th, state that our forces held the ground from Winchester to Accquan. The enemy's infantry, estimated at thirty thousand, remain behind their entremchments—their cavalry, ten thousand strong, display considerable enter-

prise and activity.

Early's forces are in fine condition—erjoying an abusdant supplies, including vegetables. A raiding party of Yankees burnt the rail road bridge over the Rappidan yesterday afternoon.

A conflict recently occurred on Main street, Norfolk, between some sailors and negro soldiers. One sailor was killed and two badly wounded. One negro was mortally New Orleans dates to the 6th say that the vote for the Constitution in New Orleans, was 4 900 against it 508. Gold in New York on the 16th opened at 229 and closed at 2282. The Boston Herald, formerly the organ of the Douglas

Democrats, opposes the Chicago piatform. Medary's paper protests against McClellan.

FROM MOBILE. MOBILE. Sept. 19th, 1864.

From six to eight blockaders are constantly off this har-Last evening the engine of a passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad blew up, killing the Engineer and slightly damaging the track.

Six vessels are off the bar. All quiet. Rumors are un-

RE-CAPTURE OF ESCAPED PRISONERS. CAMDEN, S. C., Sept. 20th, 1864. Two Yankee prisoners, said to have escaped from Florence, were re-captured; at Major Blore's plantation, on Lynch's Creek, by his negroes, guarded all night and brought to town yesterday by said negroes and lodged in jail. Two others were brought in this morning.

The Surgeon in charge of City Garrison Hospital tenders his grateful acknowledgments, in behalf of the sick under his charge, to H. May, Esq., through Mrs. Medway, for twenty-five pounds coffee and the same of sugar.