CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1864.

OUR TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME. The Wilmington Journal enters to day upon its Twenty-First volume. In another year it will have attained its majority. For the sake of the country, of our readers and of ourselves, we trust no untoward

event may interfere to prevent that consummation, since the capture of Wilmington, or some other equally unfortunate catastrophe is alone likely to cause its suspension or discontinuance.

The Journal has so far weathered the storm, without being shorn of its fair proportions, still maintaining its size, form and amount of reading matter. As for the character of that reading matter, it becomes us to say little. We trust that it has not altegether failed to meet the views and supply the wants of its large circle of subscribers. It shall be our endeavor to maintain. and, so far as we can, to elevate its standard of usefulness as a vehicle of news and organ of public opinion. May we not bespeak a continuance and increase of that support which has enabled us to make the Journal what it is?

THE enemy has concentrated his forces and gained at the points of concentration, but he has not thus gained as much as he has lost at the points he has abandoned are encamped, but upon the whole, his lines do not intern Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and a portion of Eastern Louisians, while the Confederates aga in make head | mously :in Missouri, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, and the invincible Forrest bids fair soon to be upon his communications in Middle Tennessee. He has taken the outer Forts at Mobile, but shrinks from attacking the city itself.

Let us lock at the whole field and give due weight to the gains and losses, and we will see how in fact what we have gained in one place more than balances what we have lost in another, while the general result goes to show that military occupation is not conquestthat advance in one section must be purchased by abandonment in the other, and that in fact the enemy simply helds, and only can hold, the ground over which his camps extend and his guns range, as long as our people are true to themselves and to their cause.

FARRAGUT .- The Mobile Tribune of a late date says :- "There is not a word of news from below. The York is, as it has always been, unalterably opposed to the fleet is inactive, and we hear nothing of the movement of troops. FARRAGUT, as we judge from the Yankee papers, has gone to another station. It is believed that he has been ordered to try his prowess at Wilming- as operative movements towards peace and Union.

Possibly. There is a thundering blockade off Lere now, that is pretty certain, whether the man with the queer name has any bing to do with it or not. We credit it mainly to the real or supposed presence of the Tallahaesee and sundry other mysterious sea monsters. The Yankee papers even report the Florida as among the vessels that have come into this port.

The Macon Intelligencer of the 24th, says it has the rumor from a very reliable source, that the Yankees occupied Griffic on Friday morning, the 23d instant .--We must regard this as doubtful, since the telegraph says nothing of it. But although doubtful, it is not impossible. Griffin is on the Macon and Western Railroad, 43 miles from Atlanta, and 60 miles from Macon. It is 14 miles south of General Hoop's former headquarters at Lovejoy's station, Lovej y's station being 29 miles south of Atlanta. Griffin is the coucty seat of Pike county, and before the war was a flourishing town with something over 3 000 inhabitants.

Loss or THE LYNX .- Last Sunday night the fine block-& Co., and commanded by Captain Rain, crossed New Inlet Bar and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a some few passengers.

Just after she got out she was pursued by the blockin. She was struck eight times, six times at or below tion, the Captain beached her some five or six miles sufficiently far in the direction of peace, even with to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy .the Lynx, by which one of the crew was wounded.

FERNANDO WOOD has come out for McClellan. In a recent speech he declared his belief that McCLELLAN if elected, will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great-party he will represent, without | de. regard to those he may himself possess. We thought FERNANDO would find some way to come round.

Ir looks as though McCLELLAN was soing to have a chance of election. His prospects have certainly improved rapidly. The Democrats are centering upon him to a man, all the dissatisfied are surrendering their dissatisfaction, and many Republicans, as well as Old Line Whigs, are coming up to him. Upon the whole, there is much reason for uneasiness on the part of ABRAHAM and WM. H. SEWARD.

There will be but two camps,—that of Lincoln and Sherman's army. McClellan. Fremost will not be run, neither will any bolting Democrat. It will be a straight out fight It will be bear and husband, and we do not know yet whether we care much which whips. But we think it

best to watch the progress of events. MR. BETHUNE, the Commoner elect from Robeson who was so much injured by the collision on the North Carolina Railroad some days since, was at last acwell. One of his legs had to be amputated.

Uron the whole, we think it something of a compliment when papers copy snything from our editorial columns, even when they give credit for it. Of course it is still more of a compliment when they take anything bodily, without credit, and publish it as their own. For this last and highest compliment, our thanks are due to our respected cotemporary of the Charleston Mercury in the case of a rather brief editorial of our commenting upon an article in the New York Herald of the 30th ult., headed, "The New be. Plan of Peace-How to Divide the South," which the Mereury not only did us the honor to adopt bodily as its own. but which other papers in Savannah, Columbus, Macon. and elsewhere, are also kind enough to copy, giving credit

to the Mercury. There is a queer laxity about such things now. We find ta, cool, observant and reliable," informs the Macon deserter from our side or from the enemy's, and was things published without credit in places where they could not have occurred. We think we can say with safety, that not one article in three, whether news items or editarials, copied from this paper, is credited by the parties copying. We believe that the same is the case with other papers.

THE YELLOW FEVER .- The Augusta Constitutionalist of Sunday says that this dreadful scourge seems to be extending its ravages along our coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and certainly raging at Jacksonville and St. Augustine, F.a .-We are pleased to know that, thus far, our troops in South Carolina have been exempt from its encroach-

THE Chicago Convention adopted a non-committal! platform, the object of which was evidently to concean rather than to express thoughts or principles. It was looked upon as a sort of peace platform; at lesst was capable of receiving that construction. If the platform was thus ambiguous, the letter of the presidential candidate, Gen. McCLELLAN, was sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most ultra-Unionist. That letter declared the restoration of the Union to be the "one condition of peace," and re-affirmed the so-called Jacksonian declaration that " the Union must be preserved at all hozards."

It was said that McCLELLAN had accepted the nom ination but repudiated the platform, and that therefore VALLANDIGHAM and others would repudiate him; and so for a while the thing looked. There was and still is talk of a peace Convention, under the auspices of the Mczart Hall organization of New York, led by the WOODS (BEN and FERNANDO,) of Mr. MULLALY, of the Metropolitan Record and others; but this will all end in nothing. The Democratic politicians know that their only chance for a return to office and emplument is inperfect unity of action. They may succeed in electing McCLELLAN; they know that it is too late to get out a Democratic peace ticket in opposition to both the regularly nominated Republican and regularly nominated Democratic tickets. " The cohesive power of pub lie plunder " will once more exert its influence. There will be many conversions and convictions during the next six weeks. McClellanism will become epidemic gard to the command of the Army of Tennessee in order to carry out his present policy. He has a part | before the month of October is half gone, and even the of Virginia on which GRANT'S and SHERIDAN'S armies | peace men will catch the infection. The Cincinnati En. quirer, an original peace paper, and Mr. PENDLETON's clude as much, certainly not more of that State than confidential organ, denounces all bolting, and endorses they did when GRANT commenced his campaign in May McClellan's letter. The Democratic Convention of last from the Rapidan. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta, the State of New York mot at Albany in that State but he has drained Mississippi, Upper Alabama, Wes- on the 5th instant, re-nominated Horatio Srymour for

their representatives in Convention assembled, ratify and ne fails. General Beauvagard will be ordered to the comendarse the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for mand of the army in Georgia. Our deductions are drawn President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President of from the feets; and our readers can judge of their corthe United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention, as nobly and elequently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy oised concerning this distinguished here, and more partic- ifest. npon which alone the American people can restore the Union, re-establish constitutional liberty, give security to individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and mand in Georgia, we are permitted to give the substance

Resolved. That we heartily respond to the p'edge of our candidate, George B. McClellan, that he will if elected. 'exhaust all the resources of statemanship to secure peace, re establish the Union, and guarantes for the inture the rights of every State;" that with this pledge and the Jacksonian declarations that "the Union must be maintained at all hazards," that "It is the one condition of peace;" that "without it no peace (at be permanent," we present him for the soffrages of the electors of New York, confident a few date." that they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the constitution. Resolved, That the democratio party of the State of Nev

rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy, and in the manifest popular determination to change the present administration and return to the policy to which the Executive Congress, and the people were solomaly pledged in the Crittenden resolution, Resolved, That the administration of Abraham Lincoln

by its usurpations : its disregard of the constitution : its violation of personal liberty and State right : its resort to military power to subvert civil authority; its temporizing and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign polor : its privarsion of the war from its original object, and to avowed determination to prolong it; in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to compel "the abandonment of slavery," has become revolutionary in its character, and with the pride and intoxication of violory and conquest. hat it is the duty of the conservative men of all parties to upito in substituting in its place as administration which out the country. The idea has become prominent to our and the limitations of its power.

Resolved. That the thanks of the people of New York are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of the State and or the Union, who have so notly defended our flag and our nationally; that we will benor the living, liberally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead. Resolved. That to Governor Horatio Seymour the grati-

ude of the Democracy is ever due. They can never forget that it was he who, in the midst of our disseters, and in the face of an overwhelming adversary, was foremost in since borne unsullied through every battle. That it was They will surely not walt and listlessly idle away the goldhe who, by his wisdom, arrested public discord, by his en opportunity that will certainly bring victory and peace firmness repelled aggressions upon State rights and perto its, whilst their comrades are backing with weak indomsonal liberty, and, by the purity of his public life and the | itabie lines against the despicable Tankee. The example elevation of his purposes, exhibited in the midet of gene- of our brave soldiers on the field appeals to the manhood. ral corruption and factiousness, the highest qualities of a and cour see and the honor of every man who has the pride statesman and patriot.

No doubt the Woods and Vallandigham, Long, of Obio, and VORHERS, of Indians, will ade-running steamer Lynx, belonging to John Frazes fied a way of reconciling the support of McClellan when his presence is so imperatively demandwith their own ideas of duty as well as with their form. They are expected and required to repair promptly to their er professions. But the mere fact of their doing so, cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred bales of should they be compelled to do so, is not the really imcotton, one-half on government account. She also had portant fact in this connection. The really important \$50,000 in gold on freight for government. She had fact is that the shrewdest politicians of an ambitious and not over scrupulous organization, anxious to regain power, anxious to catch the popular breezs, and to taminated with his excerable presence. ading squadron, by which she was completely. hemmed | shape their course thereby, have found it necessary to sustain the position assumed in McClellan's letter .the water-line. Finding the ship in a sinking condi- If the sentiment of the Northern people had advanced above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped | Southern independence, the peace portion of the Northwith a portion of their effects, and the vessel was burned ern Democracy would not be under the necessity of succumbing so readily to those who regard Union as The gold belonging to government was saved. The primary condition of peace, etc., etc. We may rest as enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at sured that when the Northern people are determined to have peace, they will have it, and there will be no difficulty in finding parties and candidates to represent and carry out their views in that respect. That no party has yet done so is proof positive that no sufficient upon matters and things in and around that city ly strong demand has been made upon any party so to says :-

> THE Federal forces in the Valley were reinforced before the recent fight with EARLY by some two corps, say twenty thousand veteran troops, brought up by the description of GRANT himself, probably commanded by him. These trops probably came from Sherman's army. He had got an armistice of ten days in which to send these men to GRANT, while at the same time he accumulated stores and fortified himself at Atlanta against any attack. All accounts state that the roads North of Atlanta were crowded with troops going North from

The North Carolina General killed near Winchester was General Godwin not Gordon. , General Gordon was a brigadier of cavalry, and fell some months since in the defence of Richmond against a dash by the encmy's cavalry. General Godwin is spoken of as a splendid officer both in appearance and in reality.

WHETHER due to the exertions of the Catholic clergy, or to the better knowledge of the real state of the counts at the Pettigrew Hospital in Raleigh, doing case, or to the offer of greater inducements elsewhere, or to the exhaustion of the centrifugal impulse which every now and then causes the Irish population to fly off at a tangent, even to the ends of the earth, certain a it smelled very offensive. No information could be but managed to get into his boat again, and pulled off next morning the paper appeared with a card, signed by main, it would have been granted. it is that the Irish emigration to the Northern States ascertained as to where it came from has greatly fallen off, if it has not wholly ceased for the present. That is so far encouraging, as it cuts off one sapply of soldiers. If the Germans could also be kept at alligator with a large hog of mine in the creek. I shot Harris and turned adrift. We saw him safely on board, saying he had every reason to be thankful to Captain "The first information of the depredations of the home it would be another good thing; perhaps they may and killed him. On getting him out, I found him to be

> rate information in reference to Sherman's force at man. These parts doubtless belonged to the same body Atlanta, only differ the slight sum of sixty thousand in Where the man came from, or who he was, I have no their respective estimates. A "gentleman from Atlan-Telegraph that Sherman's force is from 90,000 to 120, 000, while a correspondent, sig ning himself "Grafton," puts it down at 44,000, soon to be reduced by expira- ed from my pasture.

tion of terms of service to 19,000; hence the armistice. We do not know much about the matter. We do not think SHERMAN has balf of 120,000, but we have no notion that his forces will be reduced below fifty thousand. He can hold Atlanta with thirty thousand, spare GRANT twenty thousand, a dawait reinforcements, which will soon reach him from some point.

It is reported that General FORREST has been made

WE are glad to see that the "Hemphis Appeal," having been driven from its base at Atlanta, has again made its appearance, now hailing from Montgomery, Alabama .-The Appeal is one of the heat papers in the Confederacy. and we are glad to see it published in any other town than our respected cotemporary.

The Army of Tennesses.

We had supposed that no doubt existed in regard to the assignment of General BRAUERGARD to duty with the Army of Tennessee, but it would appear that still to these few men, and I contrast their treatment with there is nothing definitely settled, and that the matter, although certainly on the tapis, is yet in abeyance .-We make the following extracts from Southern cotem-

From the Charleston Courier, 26th inst. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL .- Gen. Beauregard, accompapied by Col. D. S. Harris, Col. A. G. Rice and Col. A. Roman, of the General's staff, arrived in Charleston by special train of the Northeastern Rail Road, eight o'clock Sunday morning. The General was met at the depot by a depotation of military officers and citizens, and escorted to the residence of our fello a chizen, Mr. Taeo. D. Wagner, whose guest the General will be during his stay in the city. and spirits, and expresses, as he always has done, the most unbounded confidence in our inture success. He is very warm in his traise of our army in Virginia, a: d especially of the heroic endurance of that portion of it doing duty in

had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., isst weak, the result of which is said to have been highly gratifying, and The General will remain in our city natil further orders.

From the Charleston Mercury, 26th inst. General Beauregard.

General Beauregard and Staff arrived in this city yesterday. He does not go on to the army in Georgia immediately, but is to remain here to await further orders. We suppose the meaning of this movement to be this The President has gone to the army in Georgia to endeavor to arrange matters, without putting General Beaure-Governor, and adopted the following platform upani- gard in command-that is, to recoccile, if possible, the army to General Hood's continuation in its command. If be succeeds, according to his estimation. General Beaure-Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, through gard will be returned to his command near Petersburg. If rectness as well as we can. If we are correct in our interences, however, it appears to us they disclose, in the prosent emergencies, the most tremendous trifling.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. GEN. BEAUMEGARD .- As public curlosity is much exerularlar at present with regard to his assumption of comof a brief collicquy netween a gentleman and President

GENTLEMAN -"Mr. President, we have heard here that Gen. Hood tas been superceded. Is it so?" PRESIDENT .- "If Fo, I have not heard it and do not know GENTLEMAN .- "We understand that General Beauregard was to assume command."

Parsident .- "Gen. Beauregard will take any command

and to serve his country. He will pass through Augusta in

The quidanucs are welcome to draw whatever conclusions they prosse - Augusta Constitutionalist.

L'etorning to their Commands. The Macon Intelligence, of the 21st, says that large numbers of our soldiers who have recruited from the fatigue, sickness and wounds of the late campaign, are passing to the army, to take their places and strengthen our barriers against the advance of the insolent Yan-

Already the force of our army has accomulated to most form'd ble proportions, and by their bolt and deflant from have made the Yank is General more cautious and less demonstrative than he was a few weeks ago, when flushed The spirit of return seems to be generally diffused throughwill seek in the constitution of the United States and the people that the fall campaign will be very active, and there laws passed in accordance therewith the rule of its daty is a cheerful and buoyant honefulners extant, porvading every mind, that our may meute will be crowned with sucpresent stronghold. To effect this desirable result requires he assistance of every man who can and should do the dg. ties of a soldier, and now that the spirit of enthusiasm has so thoroughly imbued the country and the influence of example is u'ging our recruited sol res to repair our hitherto attenuated ranks, there is a more attractive and promising prospect for our success than her been presented and in excellent order. When we let her, the firme

Yet there are many laggards, to whom the example of uplifting the banner of constitutional liberty, which he has their brave comrades appeals with stirring eloquence .a veteran survivor of the war. Then surely no true and and brave soldier will listlessly and culpaby remain away from his duty at this perileus ed by his companions of the battalien or regiment commands, and engage in the momentous operations that will be made during the autumn compaign. On their presence depends the defence of the e matry against the farther inroads of the energy; on their prowess and courage depends the result, whether our loved country is to be further mutilated, desolated and destroyed; or that the prond Yankee shall be burled from his lofty summit of power and cast abased into the dust of the earth, he has so foully con-

> Theo let there be no delay. The soldlers of the South only require to know that they are needed to shield their country from the farther advance of the enemy, and that the future promises brightly for our arms, to make them rush to their places and fight again with the valor and bravery that has ever marked them and made for them a | destroy the great industrial pursuit of the New Engname unsurpassed in legend or history; a name that will live when the mold of autiquity shall hide from view and memory, their lesser wars that are ineignificant in comparison to the present.

THE presence of Yellow Fever at Newbern, under the name of " Congestive Chills" is announced by the Washington Chronicle.

The Pig in the Fence.

The "local" of the Macon Intelligencer commonting

The present excess of population in the city and the outrageous prices we are required to pay for everything and the course that the selfish pursue reminds us very forcibly that the ratu e of the human family is well portrayed in

A PIG IN THE FENCE.

Did you ever observe when a rig in the fence Sends forth his most piti ul shout, How all his reighbors betake themselves hence

To punish him ere he gets out? What a hubbub they raise, so that othere afar May know his condition, and hence Come running to join them in adding a scar To the pig that is fast in the fence.

Well, swine are not all the creatures that be, Who fied themselves sticking between While the world is still shoving them in; Who find that the favor they meet with depends Not on worth, but on dollars and cents; And 'tis few that will prove themselves friends

To the pig that is fast in the fence. WHITE OAK RIVER,

FOUR MILES ABOVE SWANEBORO', Sept. 11th, 1864. MESSES. EDITORS: On the 4th of this month I found in a creek, known as " Hadnot's Creek," the body of a that-I'm a poor fellow-only a fisherman, sir." man cut off at his lower ribs, all below that being gone. I got all the people together that I could, took it up and had it buried. It had been in the water some time, I he

This morning, while talking with Mr. E. W. Peile-

tier, I heard an alligator catch one of my hogs; I caught my gun and ran to the scene of action, and found the one of the largest I had ever seen ; he was also uncommonly full. We cut him up and found in his stomach Two parties, both claiming to have perfectly accu- the foot and leg and the lower part of the trunk of a of which the upper parts have already been found .means of ascertaining. It is believed that he was a caught by the alligator while trying to swim the creek.

> doubtless the remains of a cow which lately disappearer in Southwestern Virginia, in riding around his circuit, lost his way and stopped at a house for some directions.— An old lady came out, and, after giving him the desired in-formation, asked him if he had any news. He said he had

We also found the hoofs and leg bones of a cow,

not; and asked her if she had any. "Yes," said she. " There was an exerter come along here this mornin and said that the Yankees was a mortifyin over at Biacksburg, and Mr. Goslin's critter company

From the Richmond Dispatch. The Cruise of the "Tallahassee,"

SUNDAY, 141H .- This morning we begin our second week at sea, the "Tallabassee" still in good sailing trim, this. It seems to have been unfortunate, and its appear- with coal enough to last eight or ten days. The injury ance in any place seems to be an omen of attacks and cap- done to our upper works, the loss of our mainmast, toture by the enemy. We trust that Montgomery will prove gether with some repairs needed upon the engines, make an exception to the rule and thus close the wat derings of it necessary for us to run into some port within a few days-Halifax, probably.

We have a few prisoners on board to-day-the officers and crew of the Lamot Du Pont. They are most y from Delaware, but still are genuine Yankees. Upon the quarter-deck is a large pile of baggage belonging my own when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy .-Everything was taken from me, even to an old and much-worn tooth brush-the last article in the world to steal-and not even a change of underclothing al-

Weather thick and foggy, with light breez's from southeast, which hauled later to south southwest. A 10 o'clock, all bands called upon the quarter-deck, when service was read by Commander Wood. From Meridian to 4 P. M., thick and foggy; the air chill and damp It is quite cold for August, and the atmosphere plainly indicates our progress northward. During the day rain fell, with thunder and lightning. At 3, the the General, we are glad to state is in excellent health tog lightened up, and we exchanged colors with an Englieh ship. From 4 to 6, weather toggy; wind light from porthwest.

A little after 6 in the evening the fog lifted again, the trenches before Petersburg.

We learn that President Davis and General Beauregard bow. Course was changed accordingly, and at 7:40 overhauled the American ship James Littlefied, of Banwill probably lead to the assignment of General Beaure. gor, Maine, with a cargo of Cardiff coal for New York. After coming to, Lieutenant Ward was sent on board | gal relations. with a prize crew to take possession and stand her on our course. This coal was just the kind we wanted, and Captain Wood hoped to take some on board ; -but the |gon zea being too rough to lay alongside, and the transfer in small boats being a long and tedious job, it had to be

Meanwhile the ship had been turned, and was now going northward, the steamer following. About 9 clock, the fog came up suddenly, and completely hid her from our sight. We were in great danger of losing wight or her altogether, but steamed on in her direction, ringing the bell and blowing a for horn. In a short time we heard the ship's bell in answer, and made her light. A hawser was carried to her to prevent such aceidents in future; and while the crew were removing the stores and preparing for destruction she was towing the steamer. We got very little from her, the captain and mate being allowed to take everything they wanted, even to a roll of carpeting that was on the man-

At 10, the fog again cleared and the moon shone out The ship looked splendidly in the night, her tall spars and white sails gleaming in the moonlight. About midnight she was scuttled and abandoned to her fate. Afterwards, steered due north.

MONDAY, 15TH .- Two or three sail in sight at daybreak. The schooner Mercy A. Howes, of Chatham, now returning with a full cargo of cod and mackerel .-We supplied ourselves with fish, took the crew on board and scuttled the schooner. At 7:15 started the engines again and stood northwest by west. Light breezes .-Sea emooth.

At 8 A. M. spoke Neva Scotia schooner Sophy, from Turk's Island, with salt for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia -Having a number of prisoners, they were permitted to board this vessel and arrange for passage home. The captain said be was a very poor man, but would do all be could for them, and asked, as a favor, for some provisions. Quite a quantity of beef, pork and hard bread was sent on board, together with half a keg of tobacco. The crews of the prizes Lamet Du Pont, James Littlefield and Mercy A. Hawes, were sent off, with three boat loads of baggage and personal effects.

At 9 o'clock, captured echooner Haward, belonging to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and just from Cape Breton with a cargo of coals. This vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the "Florida," about six weeks ago, and bonded by Captain Morris to take sixty three prisoners to New York. This bond did not protect her, however, and Lieutenant Benton was sent on board to remove stores and set her on fire. She was a magnificent vessel, the cabin elegantly fitted up with passenger accommodations, and everything about her clean had reached the masthead.

Midday .- Very warm, considering the cold chilly nights and days just past. The sea is as smooth as a river. Captured the fishing schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Maine, just returned from four months, a storm. fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There was over three thousand dollars worth of cured fish on her, just of a soldier and who hopes to be honored and respected as ready for the market. The captain, named Chandler Jewett, was a genuine Yankee, and the loss of his vessel went very hard with him. He repeatedly declared be " would rather it se his wife than that schooner."-This was thought to be a joke at first, but he repeated it so often we saw he was in carnest. The vessel was worth, perhaps, one thousand seven hundred dollars .-In these fishing crafts some eight or ten men are engaged, and fish on shares. One-half the fish goes to the vessel, and the remainder is divided among the crew .--In this case, there were seven men besides the captain and owner, and, allowing one-half, or one thousand five hundred dollars to the vessel, we see that each man would receive a little over two hundred dollars for four months work. This is called a profitable ibusiness by these rough, simple people along the coast, and is their only dependence. By breaking up the fishing trade we land coast. The Fioral Wreath was a good specimen of the fishing vascels that swarm every year on the banks in the Gal of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. After cutting the masts away the schooner was

At 8 P. M., took fishing schooner Restless, returning from the Gulf of St. Lawrence with one hundred and seventy-five quintals of green fish-codfish-for cargo. She was homeward bound, and within one day's sail of that?" home. These rough, hardy fishermen are a timid set, and show much terror when taken on board. Several thing by it. have shed tears, and others, with faces deathly white, remulously ask, " what will be done to them?" Boatswain Cassider was sent with a crew to destroy this schooner, and take to the boats, while we pursued another three or four miles ahead, running off before the wind. She had been warned by the Howard, upon which we sent our prisoners, and which we saw communicate with her. After a short chase we overtook her-the schooner Sarah B. Harriss, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, just returning from the Gulf of Canso. Several men put on the Howard had changed into this vessel, as she was bound to their homes, and there being so many on board. Captain Wood bonded ber for eight thousand dollars, and sent off all our prisoners .-She was bound for Portland, Maine.

and laid at anchor, all hands being engaged in hauling the captain of the Howard was with us, there was a in fish. We got some fine fresh fish-hatibut, haddock | Herald on board containing some falsehoods of this and cod-a quantity of ice and a few provisions. The kind, and they were shown to him with the remark that much triendship had been expressed by the people.master, or skipper, as they are called, came over the all prisoners had received the same treatment given him. side tremblingly, and walking up to Captain Wood, He replied, these stories were invented by the press re expented too much; at any rate, pulled his foreton and put his hat under his arm.

charge of your schooner."

I be poor devil looked ready to sink through the deck. after his dunage, He was allowed to take everything him, in which it was stated the fruit had been stelen, he wanted—small boats, lines, &c., and then his craft along with many other things on board, after the bond taining accounts of our captures, and learned the ex-was scuttled. The skipper and his three men were put had been executed. To correct this falsehood, the cap citement regarding us. Several vessels have been sent into their small boats and towed down to the Sarah and steamed away.

The appearance of several mirages of remarkable beauty and distinctiveness have afforded us some pleasure. The tog clouds that hang low upon the water. play fantastic tricks with the sails beneath, or in them. Sometimes a fac simile of a vessel is seen reversed upon a cloud, apparently high in the air; sometimes it appears cut in asif, one part towering, like a marble column, one hundred feet in the air. Sometimes, again, fishing schooner look as large as a line-of-battle ship .-

Tuesday, 16re.—Spoke a Nova Scotia schooner at an early hour. At 1 o'clock, overhauled barque P. C. Alexander, of Harpswell, Maine, bound to Glace Bay for a cargo of coal. She was a fine barque, of two hundred and eighty-two tons, and valued at twelve thousand come along and drove 'em away. He said the newis had dollars. We got a few provisions from her, but nothcome on the pettigrass wire, to Christiansburg, that the preserves was all called out and the State of Virginny was to be vaccinated; and while he was telling it, the provoto be vaccinated; and while he was telling it, the provoto get safely home as a curiosity. I have also a piece of Times.

specimens of nature.

Later, overhauled schooner Leopard, of Boston, from Cornwallis Maine, with wood. George Cowley, mas-

Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, fishing craft from the banks of Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish. Rufus Greyer, master. Burned. Schooner Sarah Louise, of Jonesboro,' Maine, with

Owen Wincapaw, master. Burned.

ther's vessel. She was a good looking, black eyed girl, the open ports, we saw the shore was well cultivated give her smiles to a few rather handsome "pirates" who There are also some fine farms that stretch back from gave up his room to her while on board, and this she and cattle. It is eight miles only to the city, and in less insisted upon putting to rights before leaving, saying than an hour we were anchored off the town. home," "when I was to home," &c. They spoke of their for the purpose of gaining information. wives as " the old woman," and the man who said he not the only one who showed singularity in his conju- permitted to go on shore.

and I've put five years hard work in it. Now it's all air of age, although the main portion of the town is

"Yes, I replied," and your people have destroyed not only what we have gained in our whole lives, but chants and the military. The land upon which the city our ancestors for over an hundred years."

They acknowledged the truth, but could not see why they should be made to suffer for what others had done Singular enough, we have not yet lound a single man | bor. At the present time the garrison consists of the who would acknowledge himself a Yankee. They inva- bixteenth and Seventeenth battalions, with detachriably claim to be Southern sympathisers," "allers have ments of the Royal Artiflery. In the harbor is St. ocea treindly to the South"-all were opposed to the George's island, also heavily fortified and garrisoned by Government to Lincoln and the war, and a majority the artillery. Halifax is quite a business town, and or their secession proc ivities. I presume they thought the trade annually enlarges. Its fine harbor gives it we believed this gammon, and hoped to get better treat- many natural advantages. It would be superfluous to ment by lying. It made very it ile difference, however, enter into a detailed description of the town in this what politics they had or professed -one was treated as diary, and I pass it by with the few remarks already well as another, and all as prisoners of war

All these vessels were taken while running down the The people generally are very friendly to the South, coast of Maine, and the last three or four near the Is- but in too many instances I can but think it an inter-We ran close to Martenieus, and saw the people on ern trade, and, undoubtedly, are honest in their sympashore watching our movements. The day was spent thy and in their admiration for Confederate valor. A cruising around these Islands, and burning vessels few men can be mentioned who have done a great deal chief engineer, reported the cool fast going, and in or- thing else besides empty words. Among these are Dr. to get a tresh supply to continue our operations among W. J. Almon, Dr. Slayter, B. Weir & Co. A. Keith, Massachusetts, was first captured. She had been for the fishermen, Captain Wood tuened for Halifex, and and Mr. Pillsbury, editor of the Journal, who has tafour months in the Bay of Chalcur fishing, and was at dark we were dashing on atthirteen knots an hour ken a strong stand in our favor. Dr. Almon, especial-

WEDNESDAY. 17th.-At 6 o'clock, when I woke, we him for many kindly acts. Through his energy we obwere on Brown's back, about forty miles from the tained a mast to replace the one lost, and his whole Ispe. It was a duli, smoky day, the sea calm and the time while we were there seemed devoted to us. I have ir cool. Although in the middle of August, an over- reason to be very grateful to him, and many other Concoat was not uncomfortable. Saw several fishermen in federate officers can say the same; for he is never the distance, but did not turn from our course to pick | weary of good deeds. A son of Dr. Almon is an esthem up. One coming in our way, was captured-the | teemed surgeon in our army. The archbishop, also, is fishing schooner North America, of New London, Con- very friendly to us, and his heart, his house, and his necticut, Daid Mainwaring, master. We got some fresh | purse, have ever been open to needy Confederates. The fish - helibat weighing sixty to seventy pounds, some British officers are unanimous in their expressions of ice, and a few provisions, then scattled the vessel. At 9, captured brig Neva, of East Machine, Maine,

dollars and prisoners put on board. Japa Sable, and during the day skirted along it, just cautious manner of his expression. There is a change near enough to discreguish the houses, villages and forts in the feeling plainly seen, owing probably, to the by the shore. A large steamer, standing to the south- course of the Government, which grows daily inimical ward, passed us at 3, P. M., but we bud too little coal to us. The colonial administration is controlled entire

At 4, P. M., captured schooner Josiah Acheme, of Rockland, Maine, bound to Cape Dreton for coals. -There was nothing on this vessel of value to us, and she where the governor of one of the colonies, or other high was burded as soon as the prisoners and their baggage official, was friendly to the South, he has been removed

Towards 5, the air grew heavy and some rain fell .-A dense mist hangs over the water. Two lighthouses visible on the shore, and a long line of sterile coast .-Barometer falling. Wind northeast, with prospect of

Ranning along the coast, we saw two small fishing schooners a few miles ahead, which, as soon as the flames of the " Achume" blazed up in sight, turned in shore. We put on full steam and soon came up with them, and just in time to see the crews of both take to their small moats and pull towards a little island a few miles away. The schooners were entirely deserted. We headed off the boats, and ordering one back, brought the other alongside. When asked why they foresok their vessels. they replied they were atraid we would kill them all. Indeed, they were very badly frightened, and hard. ly one out of a doz n men was able to talk intelligibly. The schooners were the D. Ellis and Diadem, of Harwick, Massachusetts, returning from a fishing trip in the Bay of Chalcur. Such a pack of cowards I never This demand was laughed at; but still affairs began to saw-some were crying and a-king if they were to be look serious. killed, or what was to be done with them. All disclaimed any connection with the war, and vowed they had always been opposed to Abelitionism and the Government. This information was volunteered, and, with Puritan solemnity and air, they called, with impious frequency, upon God to witness the truth of their declarations. They were Methadist Protestants, and boasted of their piety. One said, " I hope God may strike me dead it I ever had anything to do with the

"But," said I, " you carried a forch in that Black Republican procession in Harwick. How came "Ye-yes," he stammered, "but I did'nt mean any-

He told the truth, because he was too much confused boats and make a straight course for home.

Obtained a Portland paper this morning in which we are called "pirates," and a long list of atrocities committed by the crew of the pirate "Tallabassee" lies embraced in this account of our doings is most astonishing. One man especially, who, to my personal knowledge, was treated kindly on board, publishes a "stunner." Some stories told by the late Baron Munchausen and generally considered difficult of belief, were simple exaggerations compared to the stories of this martyr. His clothes were stolen, his bat taken from his At sunset, came upon the Ella Caroline, a small | bead, his boots from his feet, and, horrible to tell, he fishing schooner from Portland. She had sails down, was given nothing to eat but meat and bread. When porters, and often without seeing the person whose despite our condition, the law, custom or sympathy, we Captain Wood said, "Well, captain, I must take statement they give. His own case was an example .-When taken by the "Florida," he was returning from Queen's counsel decided while we were there that the "No?" said he enquiringly, "Oh! you would'nt do the West Indies with a cargo of fruit, Captain Morris vessel of a belligerent power has the right to go into a purchased some pineapples, limes, oranges, &c., and neutral port and remain long enough to make all ne-"But you are the very fellows we are after," was the paid him in gold more than be would have received in cessary repairs, take in coal, and twenty-four hours afgreenbacks in New York. He told the reporter Cap- terwards. Considering the feeling against us, I doubt tain Morris had got some pineapples from him, and the it Captain Wood had seen fit to beg permission to re-

how he told the truth thereafter. are to be paroled, and they ask over and over if it will | San Jacinto. These were all the vessels available in potect them from the draft. They fold their paroles the navy." they look like little toy boats floating a few feet above away very carefully, and look upon them like bank bills. the surface of the water, and then, when the mist is "This is worth \$350 to me," said one; "I would not one small vessel, short of coal and sadiy in want of rethick and the vessel near, it looms up largely, making a take a thousand to rmine said another. One skipper declared if it would protect him from the army he was STABILING RUMORS .- It is said that a Methodist preach- I was much interested by the strange tricks of these willing to give his vessel for it, and the captain of a works only against one side, and that, perhaps, the bonded vessel brought his whole crew on board for the weaker. purpose of obtaining paroles. It is ridicalous, indeed, to hear them converse about the draft and their fears of

> being taken for a soldier. At dark, we were still running along the coast, and about sixty miles from Sansboro Head, at the entrance. Went on under easy steam to make it at daybreak. Weather thick and foggy. Wind northeast and ris-BOHEMIAN.

sponge still attached to the rock upon which it grew -the dense fog that hung heavily over the water lackand in the process of formation. Both are interesting ing only the name to be a shower. We made Sambro Head at an early hour, and then ran along the rocky coast towards the mouth of the harbor. Presently we saw a small boat coming through the mist, and a cheery Irish voice asked if we wanted a pilot. To be sure we did-and a red-faced weather-beaten young fisherman clambered over the side. At the entrance to the harbor, or rather Chebucto bay, we stopped to fire the guns, the law prohibiting, or, at least courtesy forbicwood for Boston. George Dobbins, master. Burned dirg, us going into a neutral port with shotted guns Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Maine, fisherman. A regular branch pilot now came off to us and took the ship from the fisherman, who was only permitted to take in vessels when no pilot was at hand. He was sat-Schooner Sea Flower overhauled and let loose on condition our prisoners should be taken into some port, isfied, however, and went on his way rejoicing with two there being at this time a large number on board .- or three pounds of tobacco in his pocket. Being wat Among them was a genuine Yankee girl, some seven- and disagreeable on deck, we saw but little of the scene. teen or eighteen years of age, who was cook on her fa- ry in going up the bay. Getting short glimpses through who, after her first fright was over, was not uwilling to, and dotted here and there with little white villages scemed disposed to converse with her. One of these the water—the green pasture lands covered with sheen

she had "allers been accustomed to work at home." The For some days back the Yankee papers have been males were much frightened when first taken, but when filled with the doings of the pirate "Tallahassee," and a assured they would be well treated and soon returned, large number of small boats soon surrounded the ship. began to develop their Yankee traits : speaking in a filled with curious individuals anxious to see what ab very load tone of voice, with a masal twang-cursing, was like. A few friends were permitted on board, but using slang words, and very peculiar idioms, they caus- a majority were refused, and had to be content with an ed us no little amusement. One expression was com- outside view. Several boat loads of Yankees were pointmon to all, s e, "to home"-they speak "of going to ed out to us; probably sent off by the Yankee consul

About 9 o'clock Captain Wood called upon the Adwould rather loose his wife than his schooner" was miral, Sir James Hope, and upon his return we were

Halifax is a city of some forty thousand inhabitants. "I hat beat was all I had in the world," said one The houses are built principally of wood, and have an comparatively new. Along the bay is the business portion, and back upon the bill the residence of the moris built rises rapidly from the water into a hill, crowning which is the citadel, a strong and heavily armed fortress, protecting the town and commanding the hardaimed to have been threatened with feathers and tar stores and warehouses increase with great rapidity as

and of Martenisus and Monbegan in Penobscot bay .- ested friendship. They derive great benefit from southmarked our course. Towards night, Mr. Tynnus, our for our cause, and have shown their sympathy in somely, has done all in his power, and we were indebted to friendship; but I notice a great change in their lecting. Policy seems to control them, and the fear of their Yagrom Lyngan bay, C. B., to New York, with a cargo kee neighbors is evident. I had an acquaintance in of coals. Bonded sor seventeen thousand five hundred the Seventeenth, Captain ----, who, when I was in Halifax last winter, was very warm and open in his Two o'clock .- Made the Nova Scotia coast above sympathy for our cause. Now, I could but notice the ly by Lord Lyons at Washington, who is, as is well known, completely under the thumb of the Yankee Minister of State, Mr. Seward. In every instance and another of the Lord Lyons school appointed. This is seen in all the Canadian appointments; in the removal of Lord Melgrave and the appointment of Dr. Richard McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; the removal of Admiral Milne, and of Governor Bailey, of Nassau. The appointees are in every instance strongly against us. Dislike of slavery is at the bottom of all this, and, also, fear of the Yankees. Every day it becomes more and more evident that we have no hope from any friendly feeling in England or her colonies.

FRIDAY, 19TH .- Went ashore about twelve to day but had been there but a short time before an order came to go on board at once, as there was a rumor of some difficulty with the authorities. Ever since our arrival the telegraph to the States had been monopolized by the American Consul, Judge Jackson, and it was understood that Lord Lyons had telegraphed a very emphatic order to "send that vessel to sea." During the day, Judge Jackson had made a requisition upon the Government for the steamer, demanding very modestly, the crew and officers be delivered up in chains .-

The "Tallabassee" was on the Dartmouth side of the river taking in coal from a brig, and nearly all her officers were on shore. Early in the evening, without a word of warning, several armed boats and launches were sent down-to us with orders to go to sea at once, and forbidding us to take over one hundred tons of coal, enough, it was said, to take the vessel into the pearest Confederate port. A naval officer was put on board to see that all dispatch was used, and the boats anchored alongside. This was rather galling to our pride, and entirely unnecessary, for a simple order from the Admiral would have been sufficient without all this armed display.

All haste was now used to get the vessel to sea .--Nearly one hundred tons of coal was taken on board, and a small quantity of oil and engineer stores, abso-The prisoners were paroled and told to get in their lutely necessary. About dark we hauled out into the stream, and only waited the return of a guard party, sent out to look up some runaways, to go down the pay. Through the attention of Dr. Almon, we got a spar and hauled it up on the deck, ready to ship it asgiven to the public. The numb r of direct, unmitigated soon as we arrived in some port where we should be permitted to remain long enough for the purpose .-About nine o'clock the guard returned and reported twenty-seven men missing, evidently entired away from the ship by Yankee emisaries. Judge Jackson had a band in it, and it was remarked that this was not the first time he has been guilty of such dirty work. We could wait no longer, and, after dropping the naval officer into the boat, got under steam and soon left the town behind tis.

Of course ve were much disappointed with our treatment in Halifax, and it was little expected, since so But they are hardly responsible for the acts of the Govwere peremptorily ordered to sea. I learned that the

· While in Halifax, we saw the Yankee papers, contain inserted a card the next day, giving the true story, out in pursuit. A Washington telegram says :

Morris for his kind and courteous treatment. A few pirate Tallahassee was received by the Navy Departhours after, he was waited on by a man in the confi- ment, on the 12th instant, after office hours. Secretary dential employ of the Government, and told if he wish- Welles immediately ordered the following vessels in ed to keep out of Fort Lafayette he had better hold his pursuit, namely: Juniatta, Susquehanna, Eolus, Rontongue about that matter. Of course he was careful toosne, Dumbarton and Tristam Shandy, on the 13th; the Moccasin, Aster, Zantic, R. R. Cuyler and Grand It is truly amusing to see how eager all these people | Gulf, on the 14th; and on the 15th, the Decotah and

> All these steamers, and more, starting out daily, after pairs! British neutrality! I stood on the deck, in the moonlight, thinking of the strange neutrality that

About 11 o'clock we crossed the bar and rau out to sea, the lights on Sambro and the opposite point visible on either hand. In two hours' time we were far from

SATURDAY, 20TH, - Clear and calm. Sea smooth .-We run due east for several hours until well off the coast, then turned direct for Wilmington. In the evening captured schooner Roan, of Salisbury, Massachuto get safely home as a curiosity. I have also a piece of Thursday, 18th. - Morning came in cold and wet setts, from Newburyport to Long Bay, Cape Breton,