CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864.

WE hardly feel like writing long editorials to day. Indeed the circumstances that surround us are hardly faver have undoubtedly occurred, and, as is always the case on the first appearance of a disease of this kind, these cases have been unusually fatal. It is true the cases have not been many, nor is the state of the atmosphere favourable to the spread of the disease still, with the experience of 1862 before it, this community is naturally sensitive, even to the verge of nervouswe have made reference. In this feeling we do not participate, save from sympathy, as we do not apprehend any personal danger from the disease,-we will not say epidemic-for it has not yet assumed an epidemic form-and we trust it will not. We wish we could feel as devoid of anxiety in reference to the threatened attack of the Yankees. We trust that may neither become epidemic nor fatal.

Between the Yellow Fever and the Yankees-between the fear that one may become epidemic and the other acute, there certainly is a queer feeling abroad,one calculated to distract the mind, and to interfere with regular attention to editorial duties for the time. This mainly out of sympathy, in the first instance, at least, and considerably so in the second also. We trust that both these storms may pass away without doing us ma- the fifth of these tenement houses, the Post says:

Each day brings us nearer safety in both cases-Yellow Jack has his limits, and as the time for killing frost-approaches, so near, we feel strong hopes that his limit. We trust also that the days of wintry weather, proverbially inhospitable on our coast, will add largely them in force.

Up to the hour of writing, 4, r. M., on Thursday, we have heard of two deaths occurring during the daytained form.

We can only repeat what we said yesterday. There the present weather there is little or no danger of a fort, two in a house, 4,416 buildings contain three famirecurrence of the scenes of 1862, or, indeed, of anything approaching an epidemic; still we think it advisable, as a matter of precaution, for those who can seven families, or thirty-five souls in each house! But tlemen. Should the worst come-that is-should a spell of hot weather give the disease a start, there will be the less danger, because the less fuel for the fire to work upon. contain 1,653 families, or nearly 15 families, or 70 souls Should this not be the case, there will by at least no leach: 24 others contain 407 families, being an average

P. S.-Up to gark no we weases had been officially reported to the Mayor. As there is every appearance of some frest, however light, before morning, there is hundred and eighty tenement houses in New York every ground for hoping that the chance of the disease | which contain by actual count, 10,933 familes, or about spreading to new cases is over, for the present.

Daily Journal, 14th inst. since our last report, but only one new case-a negro. Unless we have a change of wind to the South, with warm damp weather, we apprehend no danger from the York has an extent of about two miles, or counting

spread of the disease; but as we have no guarantee that such change of wind may not take place at any time, we see no reason for changing our advice to those who can conveniently get their families out of town, and panic, but simply as a matter of precaution.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.-A letter received by a gentle man here, states that there had occurred in Newbern within 24 hours-that is to say-in one day and night, 119 deaths from Yellow Fever. This is fearful, and appears almost incredible; still the writer of the letter is a per- ling, drinking, sleeping, cooking, washing and fighting feetly truthful gentleman and places full reliance in the in a room eight feet by ten, and a bed room six by ten; information upon which his statement is based. This can hardly, we suppose, be taken as an average, or anything like it. Still the average is undoubtedly high. - even two other families. One of the largest of these The Yankee troops have been hurried off into the woods | barracks has apartments for one hundred and twentyor anywhere. Of course they have suffered.

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA-HOOD PROGRES-SING-SHERMAN (UT OFF FROM HI + ARMY, &c. LAGRANGE, Oct. 17th, 1864. The flank movement of Gen. Hood upon Atlanta has so

Gen. French's division of Stewart's corps made an attack upon Altoona, which failed, the whole corps subsequently went to his assistance, when the town was carried by assault, and 4,000 prisoners taken, together with an immense

Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood. Slocum's 20th army corps now holds Atlanta. The rest of Sherman's army has gone up the rail road.

There is no cavalry at Atlanta whatever. Gen. Iverson captured East Point the other day, taking fifty wagous, in good condition, and the wracks of a great many more. Iverson's pickets are within one mile of the city, and either kill or capture every Yankee who ventures

Sherman is beyond Chattanooga, cut off from his main The evacuation of Atlanta is looked for every day. The enemy have no stock with which to haul artillery or . commissaries, and no railroad. The Augusta dispatch stating that Hood's movements had been anticipated and checked The telegraph office and every thing apportaining to the

army has oven removed from Newman. We cut the above from the Columbia, S. C., Guardan of the 12th. The same despatch was delivered to us, and after it was in type we were informed that the President of the Telegraph Company had sent orders not to deliver it, and subsequently Mr. GRAEME, the superintendent of the Press Association telegraphed that it had been suppressed by order of the Secretary of War as "contraband." Is it "contraband" to us, but

of this sort of thing.

recently taken to contain a population of 21,777,334 souls. With Venice and Rome a United Italy would contain a population of about 26,000,000, with a ter- it is not scientific. ritory of unequalled beauty and tertility, with unrivalled harbors and magnificent cities, of present splendor or historic renowa. Turin, Milan, Verona, Mantua, Venice, Bologne, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Palerothers we know not, bring up before the mind an array of celebrated places and great actions that no other There are very many of these cities still beautiful and employ against them. populous. Milan, among the most ancient of cities, is still splendid and presperous. Turin, the capital of Sardinia, the nucleus of the new Kingdom, compara-

be able to make his escape from Georgia.

tively modern, is a handsome city. Florence is the pleasantest town in the world. Naples is as populors our foiled foes will admit. - Appeal. as Berlin, and has a site inferior only to Constantingple, if indeed it be inferior even to that. Venice even in its decay is the most interesting of cities, and Rome has the grandes, memories of all the world. Sure'y if ambition can be regarded as excusable, some excuse been made in Goorgia. "We hear of farmers, it adds, may be made for the Prince who has sought to unite who never made more than from three to five bales of and Register, waxes hot and bitter at the North. The this glorious land under his restoring its past power and prosperity.

who never made more than from three to five bales of and Register, waxes hot and bitter at the North. The cotton, who will make this year from twenty to twenty- New York Tribune, in the interest of Lincoln, charges generate into a guerrilla strife, the end of which may less of Alba; still she goes to the ball-room, where a line of restoring its past power and prosperity. THE visit of the President to the Southwest seems to

have had the effect of stirring up much enthusiasan, and it to sell." of swelling the ranks of Hood's army by the return of many stragglers to their commands. If all who ought to be at the front were there, SHERMAN would hardly

"Our best information advises that the cane juice The recent town elections in Connectiont show large before burning, taken off the fire. We have eaten sy-Democratic gains, indicating a probability that the State may go for McCLELLAN on the 8th day in next sired, and certainly what has been done can be again." and 10th of October. Fay. Observer.

Miss Slidell's Marriage\_A Curtous French Matri. monial Romance-Antecedents of her Intended Husband, the Rebel Banker.

Paris (Sept. 9) Correspondence of the Liverpool Journal The marriage of Mr. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Slidell is causing no small sensation.

M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mile Odeile

Lefitte (Charles Lefitte's daughter.) and the divorced wonrable for calm discussion. There is a feverish feeling lady being about to enter the bends of matrimony with abroad in the community. Some cases of Yellow Fe- the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest cumstances which can never happen but in France, is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce. The guilty party being pursued by the effended hus band was, of course, struck with terror, but philosophy coroing to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket book into the hands of the fagitive, ness: and hence, in part, the feverish feeling to exclaiming, Ah mal heureux! You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rime!-Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum. This will enable you to go further on-to Naples, perhapsand I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there. And with this consolatory speech the in-

Squalid Poverty in the North-How the Poor Live

jured party cooly turned upon his beel and walked off.

So goes the legend, at least.

in New York. The New York Evening Post calls attention to the increased mortality in that city, and the causes that produce it. One fertile cause of disease and death is three quarters of a million of whom, it is estimated. live in miserable, dirty tenement houses, where cleanli- strength. ness and comfort are utterly impossible. Speaking of The inmates throw their slops and refuse matter into houses in their neighborhood uninhabitable. Added to ment. off the population by thousands.

tenement evil has gone on increasing?

Of 115,986 families residing in New York city, only is no occasion for panic. At this late season and with home, 14.862 other families live in comparative comlies each, and yet do not come under the head of tene conveniently remove their families from town to do so. this is only an average. In the Eleventh ward, 113 hou- "The second command is, that all you notorious reb. ses (houses built on the backs of deep lots, and separated only by a parrow and necessarily dark and filthy court from the front houses, which are also "barracks" of 80 souls to each; and in another ward 72 such houses contain no less than 19 families, or 95 souls to cach This sounds shocking.

But this is by no means the worst. There are five 86 persons each; 193 others which accomodate 191 persons each; 71 others, which cover 140 each; and fi-WE HEAR of one or two deaths by Yellow Fever | nally, 29-these must be the most profitable-which have a total population of no less than 5,449 souls, or 187 to each house. The part of Fifth Avenue which holds the chief part of the wealth and fashion of New both sides of the street, four miles. These four miles of stately palaces are occupied by 400 families; while a single block of tenement houses not two hundred yards out of Fifth avenue, contains no less than 700 families, or 3,500 souls. Seven such blocks, Mr. Halliday perthat is, to get them out, without hurry and without | tinently remarked, would contain more people than the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles

A tenement house is thus described by the Post: It is commonly a structure of rough brick standing upon a lot twenty five by a hundred feet; it is from four to six stories high, and is so divided internally as to contain four families on each floor—such family eatunless, indeed-which very frequently happens, says Mr. Hallid-the family renting these two rooms take another family to board, or sub-lets one room to one or six families. It stands on a lot of fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, is entered at the sides from alleys eight feet wide, and by reason of the vicinity of another | intend that you shall feel them. barrack of equal height, the rooms are so darkened that on a cloudy day it is impossible to read or sew in them, and if your Southern brothren retaliate by shooting a without artificial light. It has not one room wich Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankcan in any way be thoroughly ventillated.

DEATH OF COL. W. M. BARBOUR.-We regret to learn from a gentleman, who has just received a letter hearted Col. Wm. M. Barbour, of the 37th N. C. Re. you, gentlemen. I have swcra it, and it shall be done. from Col. R. V. Cowan, that the gallant and noblegiment, and a citizen of Wilkesboro', has died from the effects of a wound received in one of the recent fights near Petersburg. We deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and relatives.—Iredell Express.

Col. Wm. M. Barbour was from Wilkes county, and a lawyer by profession. In 1861 he enlisted a compaby of 12 months troops, which was placed in the 37th Regiment, and at the organization of said Regiment, Charles C. Lee was elected Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. Barbour was elected Lt. Colonel. On the re-enlistment of the regiment for three years or the war, prior to the passage of the Conscript Act, he was reelected to the same position.

On the death of Col. Lee at Malvern Hill, Lt. Col. Barbour was made Col., and in every way proved himself worthy of his gallant predecessor and the noble 37th. He returned from captivity a few weeks ago. and before the order was issued announcing his exchange he had met his fate. His death will be universally lamented .- Raleigh Conservative.

THE FORREST RAID .- We believe from information received it may now be stated that the expedition under Gen. Forrest, having accomplished its purposes, otherwise-are positively prohibited from paying rent had reached a place of safety, bringing with it all the for such use and occupation, except to landlords and fruits of its work, so far as prisoners, horses and mules, owners who are unswerving, unconditional and undefree to others? or is there any rule on the subject? We munitions of war, etc., were concerned. If we are viating Union persons or corporations. correct, so nicely were previous arrangements made that a time was fixed for the meeting of transporta- ings will, on the 1st of August, atone to the Govern- States at her back; and if we had the power, we have set down. For all that, the most acmirable order pre- fered with by the well berers. tion and the forces at a certain point, and everything ment of the United States and make their payment of THE present Kingdom of Italy appears by a census worked to a charm. There was no hitch whatever, in rents to the post quartermaster, at the nearest post in which is not of her own choice. If this were done, we parting. The inner court of the Tuileries, la cour either the calculations of the commander as to what he this district. would be able to accomplish, or the length of time that would be required. This is practical military skill, if 1st of August, 1864, will be valid.

So far as the communications of the Federal army with its bases above Chattanooga are concerned, they must be useless for some time. This was the primary object of the movement, no doubt; but we conceive it had another, which was to also so distract the attention mo, Leghorn, Pisa, Ferrara, Como, and how many of the enemy from the neighborhood of General Wheeler's forces, which had been scattered somewhat. as to facilitate their movement south of the Tennessee. At all events, both expeditions are now beyond the country can rival. And this not simply in the past. reach of any force the enemy may have gathered to

Our own people will be astonished, and the enemy mortified, to learn the smallness of the force that went out with Gen. Forrest. It may not be stated for reasons that will be appreciated, but everybody will be satisfied to know it was sufficient for its mission. This

pected that it will fall lower, perhaps to \$5. It has sold at Charlotte for \$5; at Columbus, Ga., at \$3 05. | vessels of this fleet. So says the Herald, of the 4th. The Columbus Enquirer says that a vast quantity has

The Montgomery, Ala., Mail says that a good deal ites overshot the mark. This sort of warfare helps the of the crop in that section has alresdy soured and spoil- intended victim. ed in consequence of its being improperly boiled, and

should be boiled up to the point of burning, and just | we are not advised. rup thus prepared, a year old, as good as could be de- a cold snap, more or less severe, occurs between the 5th

Life in Kentucky.

Gen. Paine, the new Yankee commander appears to be a tyrant and despot of the most unadultered order .waite 1 upon by several delegations of citizens, who reand then replied to them h substance as follows:

order of picturesque interest. One of those curious cir- Government than all your tobacco, cotton, banks and negotiation, others contending that it was the duty of business is worth. The question is not how much mon- the Governor to have seized the General's messenger co, cotton or hemp you can grow. The only question ification of our own and the curiosity of our readon trial here is 'are you people of this district ready for ers, called upon the Governor, and enquired after the and contempt had done much to mitigate the prisoner's the Federal salvation?' If so, well; if not, you must die. facts. wrath, and so, instead of "chastising the insolence" ac- I have a plan to suggest, and I hope God will give me The Governor, in reply to our enquiries, stated that grace to sustain it. My plan will be only plan of Fed- Mr. Wm. King, who represented himself as the bearer eral salvation in this district. It is substantially as fol- of a message from Gen. Sherman, called upon him, and lows: The first and great commandment is that all you stated in substance that Gen. Sherman had requested disloyal, rebellious people shall not circulate one dollar bim to say to the Governor, that he would be pleased of capital in this land. Not a dollar, no debt or bill to receive a visit from him and other distinguished of exchange can be paid or made without my signa- Georgians, with a view to a conference upon the state ture, and I pledge you I will not approve any money of the country, and the settlement of our difficultiestransactions of a disloyal man. All his capital-his that he would give the Governor a passfort through money -every ceut of it-shall be placed at the dispo- his lines with an escort, if desired, to go and return at sal of the Government. I will teach you that, having such time as might be agreeable to him, that he (Gen. encouraged this rebell on, having comforted and aided Sherman) recognized him (Governor Brown) as Goveryour country's enemies, you must-aye, shall-reap a nor of the whole State, and as over an hundred miles

traitor's reward. "This is now the fourth year of the war, and you rethe overcrowded condition of the population, nearly defense and support-made poor that you may become sideration due their positions during the conference rich-made weak that you may know how to prize which he invited-that he did not wish to be compelled

"Talk about your rights! Way, you have no rights State, &c. to talk about. A loyal citizen is the only one left with any rights at this time. And yet you come to me, ask- ernor replied: the streets, and not less than 2,500 loads are carried ing for a banking privilege. Great God! the devil Please make to Gen. Sherman an acknowledgement away daily. Besides this perpetual nuisance, there are might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in heat of my obligation for the personal courtesies which you wo hundred and fifty slaughter houses in the densely ven. No; if in your prosperity you have despised this say he proposes to extend to me. But as he is only a populated sections of the city, from which fecal matter great and go d Government, you may soon have the General commanding an army in the field, and I the ravages will not only be brief in time, but restricted in finds it way along the gutters to the sewers. The privilege to love it in your adversity. Not only this, Governor of a State, neither the Constitution of his stench emanating from these establishments render many but you ought, aye, you must fight for this govern- country nor of my own, confers upon us any power to

to our defences before Farragur, is ready to approach offal establishments, whose feetid exhalations infect the yourselves too good to fight, afraid of Fedral bullets, or particular, we would have power to bind no one by any atmosphere. With such a catalogue of life-destroying something else. And when I come to get your nigger compact we might make. As our interview could agencies, is it a wonder that pestilence does not sweep to make a soldier of him, you set up such a howl-wny, therefore result in nothing practical, I must decline the a nigger is worth a thousand dollars; you can't spare invitation. While the portion of the State now in the The Post gives the following startling figures relative him. Too cowardly to fight yourselves, you are too rear of Gen. Sherman's army is held by him. and the one at the hospital, and one in private practice. We to the classification of the population, taken from sta- mean and stingy to allow your nigger to go; and yet execution of the laws of the State suspended by armed have heard of some new cases, but not in an ascer- tistics published five years ago; since which time the you are harping about your 'rights'—that miserable, force, I know of no service which I could render to the insane idea, 'Southern rights,' Southern artstocracy- people of that section by a personal visit. If I could just as it a man born in Kentucky is better than a man better their condition or mitigate their sufferings, I 15.990 are able to enjoy the luxury of an independent born in Illinois, or either of them better than a man would, on their account, cheerfully go at the expense of born in Maine or Massachusetts. That is what is any inconvenience or personal sacrifice which the trip troubling you people here, and the sooner you get rid of might cost me. it the sooner you will find the way to peace again. I To the remark that General Sherman does not wish

> vation, to protect and defend Union men, to show you conferred no such power apon her Governor. that they are the very sale of the earth, to teach you that the sooner you cluster about them, and protect and while Georgia possesses the sovere gn power to act defend them, the better it will be for you. "Your plats, gentlemen, are good for your cause

> but not for mine. We have wasted too much time al. ready in trying your plans. We lose by it every time. Our streets are already red with the blood of Union men, sacrificed while we have been listening to and trying your plans. Look at Tennessee. Look at Missouri. It is no use, gentlemen, no use. My mind is made up, my plans are all arranged, I was here in 1861, and advised you then of the better way, the only way to peace. I told you what would come, if you persisted, and now, after three years, I return to you again and find that you have not improved anything, except your wealth. Rebellious, proud, defiant, betraying our done her by the Confederate administration she will cause, actually leading Forcest's army in here, and clanping your hands as his murderous fire swept away toe triumph with her Confederate sisters, or she will sink were n ade to feel the effects of your distoyalty, and I ple of Georgia, already understand, and our enemy

"I shall shoot every guerrilla taken in my district. ere, brokers, and cotton men, and make you kneel down and shoot you. I will do it, so help me God! You men of such large influence will be held responsible for the peace of this district. If a Union man is murdered by these guerrillas here, the same fate awaits five of " I am going to manage this district so that when I come together in the name of the Lord, and say that

we belong to the United States." General Paine has also issued the annexed orders:

HEADQUARTERS, DI.TRICT WESTERN KENTUCKY. PADUCAH, July 26, 1864. General Order No. 7 .- I. All banks within the imits of this district, except the post of Cairo, are protransler, except by special permission from these head-

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE. PHELPS PAINE, . Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, Ky., July 23, 1864. General Orders No. 6.1

I. All persons occupying houses and barns and other buildings--all persons occupying lands as tenants and

II. All persons so using and occupying such build

III. No payment of rents between this day and the By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE. PHELPS PAINE,

Cal tain and Assistant Adjutant General. This is tyrangy in its most hideous form. Truly the people of Western Kentucky are indeed ruled as it were with a rod of iron.

register, designed for running the blockade of Southern the government and change it from a republic to a above it is a gigantic chandelier, gleaming like a sun. ports, was spoken off Cape Race on Sunday last, on monarchy. Thus to destroy our liberties must cost the The sight is really marvelons. The reception takes her first trip out from Glasgow. She was bound for Northern people their own; and the republicanism of place in the Salie des Marechaux, and the ball in the der, and warmly especially the cause of Southern Independent Wilmington, N. U., via Halifax, and had a cargo of America must in future be a reproach and a by-word Gallerie de Diane. machinery. The officers of the Caroline reported that among all nations. her sister ship, the Colonel Lamb, would pass Cape day last. One of them was chased in on the previous sovereign State to determine for herself what shall be Molasses. - The new crop of Sorghum has been sel- day by one of our gunboats. The United States steamling here at \$10 per gallon by the barrel. It is ex- er Florida anchored below Halifax on Sanday, and may, perhaps, ere long, cut short the career of some of the and peace and prosperity will be restored to the whole ing four, eight, or twelve persons, and, as about four

five barrels of syrup, and whose families cannot con- and promises the documents to prove that McClellan is not be seen by the present generation, and the hate en- ess of Alba; still she goes to the ball-room, where a there. sume more than one or two barrels of it. There is a coward and took refuge in an iron clad gunboat while gendered by which will last through many fature gen- special dais is erected for her. Here she remains, surhardly a farmer or planter but will have more or less of his army was desperately engaged at Malvern Hill .-This is sufficiently disgusting. We think the Lincoln-

> FROST -We had a heavy frost on Monday morning last. What extent of damage was done to the crops We have remarked for a number of years past that

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Confederate Union.

Gov. Brown's Reply to Gen. Sherman's Message. As much has been said about the informal mes-Shortly after his arrival at his field of operations, he was sage sent by Gen. Sherman to Gow. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator Johnson, inviting them to presented the various interests in that section. Accord- visit the General in Atlanta, for a conterence in refering to a letter in the Chicago Tribune, a very bitter ence to the state of the country, with a view to negoabolition sheet, the General heard what they had to say tiations for peace, and as the public mind has been much excited upon the subject, some saying that it is "Gentlemen, it is a notorious fact that this district is the duty of these gentlemen to accept the General's inintensely disloyal. It has caused more trouble to the vitation and make an effort to settle our difficulties by y you can make this year. 'I'is not how much tobac- and ordered him hung as a traitor, we have for the grat-

of the territory of the State is now behind his lines, he (Gen. S ) would allow the Governor to go and visit his bels have not learned the grand, solemn truth, that the people in the rear if he desired to lock after their conlife and peace of this great nation are wor h more than dition, and return at his pleasure; that he would rethe life or peace of an individual. You will never learn ceive him and the other distiguished Georgians at his this until you are made to feel the want of a nation's headquarters and treat them with the respect and conto overrun and desolate more of the territory of the

After hearing the statements of Mr. King, the Gov-

negotiate a treaty of peace. We probably hold but few these abominations are numerous fat boiling, hide and "You are, all of you, able-bodied men, but think sentiments in common, but if we should agree in every

ments; and the 11,995 dwelling houses which remain intend to tie up every, dollar of money now in the to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the are the homes of 72,386 families, being an average of hands of rebels in this dis rict, every dollar of it, gen- territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests upon him to attempt this, unless it be the cruel orders of his government. If he makes the effort, he will find els get out of your houses and leave my district, so that | much greater difficulties in the way of his advance for Union men and women may come here to help me re- the next hundred miles than those encountered during deem this country. What do I care about your tobacco his march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may posinterest, the market value of your niggers or cotton? sibly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and If you were loyal to your Government, your interests her people will never treat with a conqueror upon her in stocks and lands would be, are, always have been, soil. As a sovereign State, she had the undoubted right projected and defended. Not a man in West Ken- to dissolve her connection with the government of the tucky can point his finger to a single act by which the United States, when the compact had been violated by Government ever oppressed him-not one. If you then the other States of the Confederacy, and to form a new rebel against the Government-(so generous, so good compact, which she has done. She is as sovereign toand true to you) - if you rebel against it, how is it that day as she was the day she seceded from the old Union, you can come to me? Standing, as I do, in the field and has the same power, by a Convention of her peoof battle against you rebels, periling my life to redeem | ple, which she then had to resume all delegated powers, my country from the danger into which you have plun- and all the attributes of sovoreignty, and then to deged it, do you, can you, be so insane as to suppose that clace war, nego iate treaties of péace, and do all other I shall spend a moment's time in guarding your inter- acts which a sovereign State may do. While this ests in stock and trade? No! I have other matters to power rests in her people, who are the original source of without strong places and fortified towns except on the attend to. I have come here to offer you Federal sal- all sovereign'y, her Constitution formed by them, has sea coast. Even Richmond and Washington have been

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that separa ely, her faith, which never has, and I trust never her Southern sisters, that she will not exercise this Croydon—is now one of the strongest places in the power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act; and come weal or woe, the will never withdraw from it in dishonor. However un qual may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion and leave her Confederates in the lurch. Whatever with them in one common ruin. The intelligent peowill soon learn, that the independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no stronger term, of the administration, is one thing, and disloyalty to our sacred cause is another, and quite a different thing .-While the people of Georgia think for themselves and will not blindly appland the mismanagement of our rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency,

nor expect dishoner for reward. The foundations of our government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States ning with old-tashioned muskets, the Southerners adas their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty am done with it the men and women who remain can of the States, and the whole fabric lalls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism, takes

the place of constitutional liberty. When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided, we may make peace by negotiation, but never by the sword.

If Mr. Lincoln would have peace and prosperity reestablished upon a firm basis, let him stop the war, and planting himself upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, let him recognize the sovhibited from paying out any money or making any ereignty of the States, and agree to leave each sovereign State to determine for hersel', by a Convention of her people, whose delegates shall be fairly chosen by the legal voters of the State, without military interfer. ence or intimidation, what shall be her future connect tion-whether she will remain in, or if out, return to the old Union, or adhere to the present league.

There may be doubts whether Kentucky, Missouri, and probably other States desire to continue their con nection with the United States or to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these doubts, is the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States should, in Tuileries on the night of a court ball. We quote: solemn Convention, decide to go with the United | The Tuilleries look very imposing at a distance on yet can scarcely believe it possible, that a congregation States, neither the Confederate government, nor the the night of a court ball. The whole enormous ideade in Youngtown, Pa., were lately edified by a discourse other States can object. We cannot govern Kentucky is lit up from top to bottom, and on the Place du Ca- against the sinking of oil wells, on the ground that for instance against her will, unless we can subjugate rousal there is such a throng of carriages that it is diffi- God intended these out deposits for some great genus

conquering us.

ritory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of two hundred thou-

country.

On the other hand, if this is not done, the war overwhelmed with debt and taxation, when it may deerations.

Neither Gen. Sherman nor I can control this, however much we may deplore it. If those on both sides who have the constitutional

and settling it as sovereigns in their own way.

From the London Times, Sept. 5. American Battles.

The singular prolixity of American conflicts probably expresses something beyond a mere parity of military force. It is, perhaps, a result of the tactics employed. Four great armies, under as many chosen generals, have now been in close contact for weeks, and even months together, without any achievement which can be regarded as decisive. The fighting has been desperate : but though each particular battle may bring a repulse to one side or the other, there is nothing like absolute discomfiture. We are applying these remarks, not to the actual march of Grant upon Richmond, or of Sherman upon Atlanta, but to the operations which have been reported since each of these commanders closed bodily with his antagonist and commenced the work on which he had set out. In neither case does it appear that the proceedings resemble those of a siege. Grant is not formally besieging even Petersburg, much less Richmond, nor can Sherman effect anything like a regular investment of Atlanta. From the latter quar- Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the ter, indeed, the only authentic intelligence represents Hood as being largely reinforced-a sufficient proof that his communications are completely open. If we look, however, a little more closely at the accounts received, we shall discover a circumstance which will explain the position of affairs. The truth is that both in Virginia and Georgia both armies are intrenched alike. It is not that Grant and Sherman keep the field while Lee and Hood are shut up in their lines, for the Federals have thrown up earthworks as well as the Confederates.

As soon as Grant arrived at a point where he could make no more" flank movements," but must either stand or go, he constructed a little Richmond of his own and was prescutly found so strongly intrenched that Lee declined the cost of assaulting him in his position. Exactly the same thing took place at Atlanta. Sner. A guorum being present, telegrams were received from abman marched after Johnston in resolute pursuit until sent directors, giving their assurance of emperation bethan he reached the city he wished to capture, when he im- action of the beardmediately threw up fieldworks and enscoused himself A resolution was adopted, directing the President to conin his lines. The result is that in Georgia as well as respond with the President of the Southern Telegraph Com-Virginia the main body of each army holds a secure pany, with the view to arrange a fair and equitable composisition, and they only fight each other, as it were by mutation for the payment of tolls for Press reports; also

ments in firearms. Breech loaders and earthworks ap- sidered at the present meeting, apprising them of the propear to term the strongest combination of offensive and posed action of the Telegraph Company and embarrasedefensive power, and it is somewhat remarkable that ment to the press that may result therefrom, at the same the result is directly opposed to the theories formerly time assuring them of the entire confidence of the board prevailing. It was a maxim of military science that earthworks could never stop good infantry; the meaning being that the slope at which such works were necessarily constructed could always be ascended by soidiers brave enough to face the fire of the defenders .-But it now seems that the deadliness and rapidity of the fire maintained by the breech-loading rifles is more instant than can be endured. Grant's heaviest losses have been encountered in his attempts to storm the earthworks of that he reached Kenesaw on the 6th, just in time to witthe Coefederates, and Lee foresaw a similar danger so clearly that he refused to run the risk of it, and left Grant undisturbed within his lines. That this is the true history of affairs is plain from the incident report ed of the pattle of Cold Harbor—that the attack lasted scarcely ten minutes. It was much the some after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg. A quarter of an The enemy captured a small carrison at Big Shanty and at hour of such a fige as good troops well armed can now Acworth and burned seven miles of Railroad. He says he There was nothing like this in former times, though our is perfectly secure. own attack upou New Orisans did foreshadow these modern tactics to some extent. In fact, the Ameri- in the way of provisions. cans, in their civil war, appear to have been perfecting the original tacties of their countrymen. They were the first people to discern the value of scientific musketry aided by delenerve works, and they have now carried both principles to an extent never known be-

It must not be forgotten that though fortifications enter thus large v into the machine v of this desperate war, they must in some instances have been extemporized. America was the one country in the whole world fortified since the war began, and probably we may learn by and by something more of a system which l'odleben introduced, but which Beauregard and his colleagues have developed. We are assured that Richwill be violated, is pledged by strong implication to mond—as open a town four years ago as Brentford or world. We know that Vicksburg, hastily encircled in this city. In it is a letter from Grant to Sherridae, had never been heard of till the other day, when the General Lee. little place all of a sudden was found to be an Antwerp | This order was issued while Sherridan was, as h or a Mantua in strength.

sistance of the South against an enemy so superior in Valley with his freebooters, and Early in pursuit. I numbers and resources. Without doubt, the chief there a man belonging to the Valley who can stay away credit is due to the energy and courage of the Southern from his colors under such circumstances? If there is, population; but the Confederate engineers have shown | he must be dead to all the impulses that ennoble man that true mastery of science which consists in turning | Never was vengeance more loudly ended for. actual circumstances to immediate account. Beginvanced to breech loaders as rapidly as their means would permit, and then economized their strength by the adoption of fortifications at every point. Grant finds himself in an extemporized quadrinateral. Whichelse, he attempts to reduce him to surrender by breakdistant still, whereas there is no longer any time to spare. So long and so skillfully have the Confederates fed to the inmates regularly, like all other tool. maintained their defence that the issue of the strife will now probably be determined by the political quarrels of their assanan's.

It is strange that the Times should have fallen into such an odd mistake as that about breech-loaders. We doubt if any considerable portion of the infantry of evening. either army have breech-loaders. The only breechloaders are carbines in the hands of cavalry.

A COURT BALL AT THE TOILERIES. Bentley's Miscellany has the following sketch of the

her. This, we have no power to do with the Northern cult to comprehend how the equipages will be able to conflagration, or other purpose, which was pelog inter no right to coerce a sovereign State into a connection | vails, and is most visible at the period of the guests demust, in future, govern her people by the bayonet, d'honneur, is truly splendid. In the place of the gas which would convert our republicanism into the worst lamps, you see everywhere the imperial N, or the imspecies of military despotism. So it must be with the perial crown in a lautel wreath, blazing with light, and North it Mr. Lincoln should succeed in his policy of as this illumination is repeated on all sides at least two hundred time, it is easy to form an idea of the splendor If we were overrun and for a time subdued, our ter- and prightness of the court yard, which is so large that and no known enemies. ten thousand men can mence ivre in it conveniently.-The principal stair-case inside the chauteu also pro- LIDDY, a native of county Clare, Ireland, aged 31 years. sand men to govern and hold us in subjugation. The duces a grand impression. From top to bottom on Requiescal in pace. support of such an army would not only continue the every step there stand alternately a twelve armed can-NAVY ITEMS .- The Caroline, a new and very fast country in bankruptcy, but in the hands of the Execu- delabrum and a Cent Garde, en grande tenue; there is side wheel steamer, of four hundred and seventy tons tive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of a dark red carpet on the white marble steps, and high

A portion of the Emperor's private apartments is If President Lincoln and President Davis will agree also used on the occasion of the court balls, and supper Race to day for the same destination. There was twelve to stop the war, and transfer the settlement of the is- is served in the Pavillian de Marsan. At the latter July, 1861, he sought and obtained authority to raise a blockade runners lying in the harbor of Halifax on Fri- sues from the battle-field to the ballot box, leaving each only five bundred guests, chiefly ladice, sit down with their Majesties; the remainder are spread over various her future connection, and who her future allies, the large rooms, where buffets are erected, of course, leaving it has done good service. He displayed great vigilance, or present devastation, bloodshed and carnage shall cease, nothing to be desired. Supper is served at tables holdoccasions, the attendance is befitting the exalted com- coast, he was temporarily detached from his command in last for years to come, till both sides are exhausted and | pany. As the rule, the Emperor opens the ball with a last August, and detailed to sail on board the S. S. Wary lady; usually the wife of an ambassador. The Empress rounded by her ladies, and this is the moment when the pointing his family, both by example and precept, to hen-Grand Chamberlain presents to her distinguished foreigners. The toilets to be seen on the dais at such a affable to all he met. moment are truly ne plus ultra of elegance and wealth. power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, re- It is impossible to say how many millions worth of jew fase to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and to els and precious stones are collected at this small spot. -

leave the settlement of the question to the States when | The costume of the Empress, though not always the they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual costliest, (Frau von Rothschild, for instance, sometimes effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States | wears a spensoer completely covered with brilliants.) North and South in their sovereign capacity may then is the most testeful. Nothing more beautiful could be and his country a brave and efficient officer, and a self-sabe justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands imagined, and a cry of admiration bursts from a crificing patriot thousand lips. The Empress never remains long, but l Oct. 12th, 1864.

retires very quietly before midnight. The illumination then disappears from the south side of the palace, but the ball goes on uninterruptedly till about day break, The Emperor usually remains longer. But the longer. the ball lasts, the more guests find their way to the Pavilian de Marsan, where play rooms are, and where many an old general goes on patting till near six in the morning. The direct expens s of such a court ball of which four are given annually, are said to figure in the Sivil list at 240,000 francs; but the indirect exneases of the guests invited, and especially the ladies may easily exceed ten times that amount. Hence, the imperial court balls are most welcome to the mithness silk mercers, and jewelers.

# TELEGRAPHIC

1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## FACTORY BURNT.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14th, 1864. The Factory of the Porcelain Company, at Kaolin, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by tire last night. LATER .- The Kaolin works were burned by accident The loss is estimated at \$200,600, upon which there is iran-

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

The Loard of directors of the Press Association having adjourned from Columbus to Augusta, met here to day .-

a resolution directing the President to send a circular to This is probably one consequence of the improve- the members of the Association, explaining matters conin the usefulness and permanence of the present organiza-

## UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14th, 1864.

Sherman telegraphs Halleck from Altoona on the Sth. ness at a distance, the attack on Altcona. He suffcipated the attack and ordered a corps from Rome as relative ments. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing two hundred in killed and a thousand wounded and prisoners. Our (Federal) loss was 700 in the aggregate .has an abundance of provisions at Altoona ground. Grant, in one of his assaults on the Confed- | Hood had moved back to Dallas. Vanwort was watching erate lines, must have lost a thousand men a migute .- him in case he trues to reach Ki gston and Rome. Athana

Sherid in is at Woodstock. He has destroyed everything

Grant has returned to Washington.

Pennsylvania, Iudiana and Ohio have god e Republican

Sheridan was at Fisher Hill.

The Governor of Nova Scotia will visit Grant. The fight was not resumed to-day on the North side of

James river as expected. Affairs below Richmond all quiet. No news at the War Department from any, quarter.

HORBIBLE VILLAINY. The New York Harald of the 5th bas been received

with defensive works, resisted every hostile attack, and in which he directs him to burn every house in the Vayielded only to famine. The very man who took it ley; to kill every horse, cow, heg, sheep, or other amcannot succeed, though still at the head of a Jarge force, mai; to destroy every mill; to set fire to every barn, in taking the little country town of Petersburg. It is wheat or hay stack; to cut down every ornamental tree not easy to see the design of Grant's late operations, and carry off every negro. He says that if this war but they appear to be directed against the communication continues twelve months longer, he desires to convert tions of Petersburg, with the hope of establishing such | the whole Valley into a howling wilderness. There is a blockade of that town as may possibly in the end lead nothing in modern history so atrocious as this order. to its surrender, and thus perhaps open one of the roads It is the act of a man with small brains and great vanto Richmond. The defences themselves are too strong ity, who has been beaten and bafiled until his senses even for the reckless obstinacy of the Northern com- have fled completely. It is the out-pottring of a beaton mander; and if he cannot effect his purpose indirectly and wounded spirit. He cannot whip Lie, but he can he must give it up altogether. Yet these fortifications starve the women and children. We turn him over to

thought, carrying everything before him. It had not These remarks will help to explain the successful re- | time to be published before he was flying down the

Richmond Disputch. CHARCOAL FOR SWINE. - It is perhaps not generally known that one of the best articles that can be give to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great, that ever way he turns the defences of the enemy are too weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them strong for him, and so, in despair of doing anything of motion, and fattened on three grains of computer ing up the railroad. This, however, is a work of day and as much coal as they can devour, have become time, and the result to which it might lead would be little time, and are never sick while they have a good fat in eight days. The hogs eat voraciously after a

SIEGF, OF CHARLESTON.

Since our last the enemy's fire upon the city has falls off considerably. Eighty-three shots were fired during the twenty four hours ending at six P. M., Wednesda, The fleet was much smaller yesterday than it has

been for some time, one monitor and several gunbats having left during the night. The cause of their sudden disappearance is matter of conjecture. The Pit sburg Disposch learns from a reliable source,

Suddenly at Camp Limb, (Senior Reserves) on Samo day, the 8th i st., Mr. WW KEIFH, a crizen of Kalata District, New Hanover county, aged about 4) years. Mr. Keith was a worthy man and a good citizen; modeand unobtrusive and benevotent, he leaves many triends In this town, on the 17th inst., of brain fever, DENNIS

Unarleston papers please copy. At Hamilton, Bermoda, on the 27th of September, 1844.

in the 53d year of his age, Capt. JOHN W. GALLOWAY. Senior, of the Coast Guard. Imp essed, early in he present war, with the belief that his country needed all the as istance her cizens could rendence, Capt. Galloway would not allow the consideration either that he had a large family or that he was already lar

past the meridian of his vigor, to deter him from enterior the service of his country. Accordingly, in the month o Company for the defence of the coast of North Carolina. south of the Cape Fear. The Company was soon raised and ordered to its post of duty, below Fort Caswell, where ergy and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, winning the confidence and esteem or his superior officers, and the love and respect of those whom he commanded. huadred footmen are employed in the palace on such Owing to his long and thorough acquaintance with the Celestia to take her outside our bar on her way to Barmada, and to bring her into port on her return. While in

He was a most exemplary husband and father, ever or and virtue. With his friends be was sincere and sociabie, and generous almost to a fault ; and he was kind and He had been, for several years, an active member of the Episcopal Church, and endeavored to conform himself to the standard of a Christian gentleman. His sufferings were

borne with calm resignation, and he sauk quietly and peace-

fully to rest, no doubt in the hope of a blessed immortali-In his death his family have sustained an irreparable loss,