### From the Richmond Enquirer.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION-EXCITING PROCEEDINGS-MCCLELLAN FOR PRESI-DENT AND PENDLETON FOR VICE-PRESI-DENT-THE PLATFORM, &c.

The Northern papers have little else than the privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is proceedings of the Chicago Convention. For the time it overshadows everything else in interest. The Convention was permanently organized on the second day by the election of Governor Seymour, of New York, as President. Gavernor Seymour returned his thanks to the Convention in a speech severely criticising the Lincoln administration, and declaring that the triumph of the Democratic party in the ensuing election will put down despotism and bring liberty to the land. The tenor of his re- heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, marks was conciliatory, but his whole speech was and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and any man based upon the contingency of the restoration of the calling himself even half Democrat, he would have Union-a thing the South can never consent to. On a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; the conclusion of Gov. Seymour's remarks, Mr. but he begged the convention not to nominate Mc-Gathrie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Clellan. submitted the following, which were adopted with but few dissenting votes :

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the Resolved, That this configuration

as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, of the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike tredden down, and the ma- on the rights of property and person. [Great apverial prosperity of the country essentially impaired .--Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the possition of hostilitles, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other penceable means to that end, that, at the carliest practicable moment, peacs may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the Sintes.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kehtucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such sets in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and to be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Domocratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the

Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the vokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures. of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile such men as clamation of Lincoln; the willing instrument of a Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the sup-corrupt and tyranical Administration, aiding, while port of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton."

### WAR NEWS.

There is no war news of interest. Nhe Yankees are still busy lying over their disaster at Reams' station.

A dispatch from Louisville on the 30th announces the capture of a company of Yankees six miles below Gallatin by Wheeler.

Wheeler's force is estimated at from five to twelve thousand men,

### GOLD

Gold is unchanged since last quotation.

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH. WEST-PREPARATIONS FOR ARMED RE-SISTANCE TO THE WASHINGTON DESPOT-ISM. We have mentioned that General Heintzelman, issued orders from Cincinnati, prohibiting the ranroad, express, or other forwarding companies from

forwarding or delivering fire arms, powder and ammonition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the next sixty days, without a permit from headquarters .-The order also prohibits dealers in these articles from selling the same within the time, This looks very much like preparation for war on both sides. One of the first measures adopted against the South by the Washington Government was just such a prohibitory order as this; never theless the South has managed to get possession of some arms, and to burn some gunpowder since that time. What the South has done, the Northwest

may do. The extent and character of the movements in the Northwest may be interred from a speech made by the Governor of Indiana, (Morton) at Indianapothe 22nd of August. We make an extract: For eighteen months past the people of Indiana have been told repeatedly that immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been coming into the State for the avowed purpose of resisting the State and Federal authority. This has been well known to me during that time, and likewise to the authorities of the United States; but because until now the people have not happened to see with their own eves the visible evidence of the truth of these things, it has not heretofore made a very deep impression upon their minds. There has been all the while one party to deny the truth of the assertion that this wholesale importation of arms were going on, and pronounce it all an Abolition falsehood, a mere Government lie. But now the people have seen for themselves, and no wonder, that they begin to realize their great danger. Let me tell you, notwithstanding, that you have not seen it all. The arms, and ammunitien that were seized in this city on Saturday, are but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense quantity that has been imported into the State in a similar manner during the last twelve or eighteen months, My fellow-citizens, it is time for us to consider where we are standing, and it is time for us to act I do not mean unauthorized or intemperate acts, but such action as shall legitimately secure us against the terrible fate with which we are threatened .-How shall this be done? It cannot be done by standing idly by and attending to our business. we do so, we shall have civil war right here in Indiana ; and when it comes all your wealth and prosperity will vanish in a day. If you would secure your homes, your wealth, your business, your pros perity from the torch and the robber, you must "take time by the forelock." The New York Tribune publishes "a mass of correspondence" to prove that there is a wide spread organization in the Northwest for the overthrow of the Government (such as it is) and adds : We have no expectation of keeping any body out of it who is disposed to join it, .or of convincing those who are already involved of their duty to abandon it. But loyal people should understand that the determination to organize a Northern revolution is a fixed fact, and put themselves upon their guard accordingly. That the Government is convinced of it, and is taking measures to meet it when it comes, we do not permit ourselves to doubt. It was incredible to many excellent people, four years ago, that the South corld ever rise in rebellion against the Government to which North and South alike owed allogiance. It took a whole winter of events culminating in the bombardment of Sumter, to beat the belief in'o them that the South meant war. It is still more incredible now that the events of the last four years should have failed to convince the most short-sighted that Northern sympathizers and will seek them by the same means, as Southern traitors. Mason and Dixon's line is no bar to treason; it is not a crime of purely Southern growth; the same influences, the same designs, will nurture it in one latitude as well as another. The Southern traitor meant War or Disunion; his Northern sympathizer means Power or War. If he cannot achieve the first by peaceful means and restore the old alliance with the South for their and her-pur poses, he will try what force there is in arms, and come to the aid of the Southern rebelion with Northern bayonets. An attempt at a Northern revolution is no more unlikely now than a Southern rebellion was in January, 1861. Men of similar character, bound together by a common sympathy, aiming at the same end, are likely to resort to simi. lar measures to attain it. The people of one section first conspired, then armed, and then broke out in revolt against the government. A portion, of the people in another section, identified with them in principle and purpose, have first conspired, are now providing arms, and why should they not also break out in open revolt, when convinced that in no other way can they attain to power and reinstate the old order of things in conjunction with their old 'partisans from whom they have been violently parted ? A civil war of three years and a half should have taught us, at least that much wisdom.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said Liccoln had been guilty of in-terfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before In your resolutions you have arraigned him before In your resolutions you have arraigned him before. In your resolutions you have arraigned him before In your resolution you have arraigned him befo attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough thing that you can crack, is good to est. Since the refreshing rains, with an ingenious friend of ours, we have been gathering mushrooms. He is a person of exceedingly active appetite, and is ever ready to lend ns his experience in the preparation of a breakfast. With prejudices against what we had vulgarly associated with the agaric muscarius, or Devil's Snuff box, and which we ascertained from our friend was a fungus putting up from decayed vegatables, or decomposing animal matter-we have found the champignon a most delightful article of food-a rare and notable delicacy. Care only must be taken in the selection, the rules for which may be found in Miss Leslie's familiar Cookery Book. The Agaric Campestris, or common mushroom, found out on the commons, in grassy lanes, in meadows, &c. It is cooked with milk, butter, and crackers-seasoned with salt and pepper. Care is to be taken in the distinguishing between the good and bad, as we have remarked, as the eating of the Toad-stool has the effect of killing you. Among the most difficult articles of food to procure now are bread and salt: that these are not absolutely necessary, is proved by the fact that the Liaplanders never taste either : they substitute animal oils, and exercise.

Rats are another well-known, but neglected source of commissary supplies. The Chinese have them in their markets, just as we have have or

Frogs are said to be of exquisite flavor-and are numerous, almost any evening, on Main Street. An excellent article, takin to this, is firied snails ... They are greatly relished in Paras. Althost any well is full of them (not fried.) The young Rook is eaten in England, and as we know of no difference between the rook and the crow, we do not see why young crows may not be eaten, or indeed, in war times, old erows.

For consumptive people, snakes are excellent: the receipt for making viper-broth may be found in the pharmacopecia.

This month of August is the season for locusts and numbers may be gathered in any yard. Locusts and wild honey, it may be remembered, were the food of a celebrated character, whose example we recall to our Baptist friends.

In China, the common earth-worm is always served at good dinners. They are we believe, eaten either cooked or raw. Birds'-nests are also greedily

# Telegraphic News. REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHUR, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Georgia.

LOVEJOY'S, GA., Sept. 5. 当天的"常"()的名词称并第三个

Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All the trains were brought off safely. The federals entered Atlanta in column by the Peach Tree road on Friday morning at 10 clock, left a garrison and post command and push. ed through to join the main army in possession of the city. They are very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

### SECOND DESPATCE.

MACON, Sept. :5. It is believed that the enemy will not make a eneral advance until he re-organizes and accumus lates stores at Atlanta,

All reported quiet tooday. Our army is re-organizing and recovering from its late reverse.

### From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, the enemy opened a most furious cannonade on the city, to which it has been exposed since the enemy made their appearance here. It lasted for about two hours, our batteries replying most effectively. No loss of life or limb. and but little to property.

. It is reported that the enemy are massing heavily. infantry, cavalry and artillery, on our extreme right, near the Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the Southside Railroad. or for another grand raid.

All quiet in front. Weather intensely hot.

### Gen. Morgan Killed. BRISTOL, Sept. 5.

Brigadier General Jno. H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.

Official information received, states that Hood's rmy is not discouraged by the untoward events of

NOMINATED. The convention re-assembled at ten o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed and the crowd outside greater than ever. The vote was then taken by States, the chairman

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In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and

usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man

who has gone even farther than Lincoln in perpe-

trating similar tyranical measures upon the sacred

guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a covereign

State. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus,

and helped to enforce an odions emancipation pro-

possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will

you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the

standard-bearer of the Democracy ? With all his

Almost any other man who claims to be a Demo-

crat would satisfy him and would satisfy the North-

west. Weak as is your platform in many respects,

we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain

it; but in God's name do not add to its weakness

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed in anawer

to Harris; and quoted from McCiellan's letters to

Burnside, to Halleck and to Buell, when these

admonished them that the only object of the war

was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the

majesty of the laws, and he invariably cautioned

them to strictly guard against any infringement up-

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-THE CANDIDATES

placing such a man in nomination.

of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called : MCCLELLAN. SEYMOUR.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

subversion of the civil by milicary law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force : the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum ; the open and avowed disregard of State rights ; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference | Kentucky, with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as Ohio, calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the Indiana, perpetuation of Government "deriving its just powers from Illinois, the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

Resolved. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnessly extended to the soldiers of our army, Oregon, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDS TO THE NOMINATION OF

CANDIDATE-EXCITING TIMES-A KNOCKDOWN.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate: whereupon,

Mr. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated General George B McClellan

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Governor

Powell, of Kentucky

Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentleman but firmly believed the crisis demanded the candi date of the party should come from a non-slavehold ing State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleague from the gallant State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thomas H. Seymour.

Mr. Wickliffe, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Thomas II. Seymour, and proceeded to culogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows

One man named here to-day is a tyrant-fcheers and hisses -He who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down that map is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the band of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass up\_ on the merits of public men whose names may he presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McCiellan, I repeat, is a tyrant .-[Great confusion ] He stood here to vindicate him-A delegate -- " I call him to order."]

The President said he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech ; certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. Harris read McCleHan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say all the charges of usurpation and tyranoy that can be

Connecticutt, New York, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan,

plause.]

Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, California,

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination .---He would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people un-

der the laws and Constitution. The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of General McClellan, and bearing as a motio, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of b ttle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 20,000 citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Uhicago nominee.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the convention, which was seconded by Mr. Mc-Kcon.

Governour Powell and Judge Allen, of Obio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of General Mc-Ciclian, when inauguraied next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then voted for Vice-President .-The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 651; George H. Pendleton, 541; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Governor Powel, '321; John J. Phelps. 8; Blank, 1. On the second ballot, New | with treason are quite as bad, have the same ends, York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other condidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT MAKES'A SPEECH -THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which he at the foundation of our Government-the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. With the hearts of millions of freemen with them. the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last. An executive committee of one person frem each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

devoured in China-unpromising as they look the palate. Hens'-nests would probably answerthough of course, less delicate. The head of the ass is also greatly fancied by the Chinese -as well as cats and dogs (the latter already known to be numerous here from statistics published.)

The old Romans stuffed their pheasants with assafeetida-but this, we take it, is hard to get now. In his feast in the manner of the Ancients. Dr. Smollet speaks of a very pleasant dessert which was a sort of jelly, composed of a mixture of vinegar, pickle, and honey, boiled to a proper . consistance, and candied assaucetida, called among the ancients the laser Syriacum' and esteemed so precious as to be sold to the weight of a silver penny.

The article commonly known as "bad eggs," is eaten with avidity in Cochin China, but we have an unconquerable aversion to it.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" -- we merely throw out these hints. Talk about starving the South.

### THE YANKEE DEBT.

The broken merchant dreads of all things an examination of his books. He knows he is ruined hopelessly, but his nerves are too weak to withstand the shock of seeing that ruin depicted in black and white-in figures that will not lie. Our enemy labors under precisely this cowardice. He will not open his books and face the music of its terriple column of figures. He prefers to shut his eyes and spend four millions a day; consoling himself the while with the reflection "aprez nous le Deluge."

Neither Chase nor Fessenden have had the courage to investigate fully the national accounts. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any investigation would reveal the whole truth. The Yankee Treasury, unlike our own, was thoroughly organized at the beginning of the war; its system of checks and balances ought to have been perfect. But, as if by tacit agreement, the proclamation of war was hailed as the signal for universal peculation in all depart" ments and among all grades of officials. Moreover, the reputation of Mr. Chase, previous to the war, was not the best in the world. We may be very sure, therefore, that the actual expenditures of the United States have been largely in excess of its published budgets

Republican papers estimate the national debt, in round numbers, at eighteen hundred millions.-Democratic journals, more honest, state that, on the 4th of March next, the debt will exceed twenty-six hundred millions. The World compares this debt with that of Great Britain, which is known to be the largest in the world. On the 31st of March last, the British national debt was 799,802,139 pounds sterling; or, reckoning five dollars to the pound. \$3,999,010,695 - the interest on which, at three per cent., is \$119,970,320. The entire wealth of the English nation, according to the official returns in April, 1861, was \$31,500,000,000. The yearly interest, therefore, is at the rate of one dollar for \$262.59 of the valuation.

Including four million slaves at Southern valuation, the entire wealth of all the United States and Territories in 1860 was \$16,159,616,008. The public debt of the North, exclusive of State, municipal and other liabilities, will be, in March next, \$2,653,-

the last week.

The Washington Chronicle, of the 1st, contains dispatches from Nashville, which indicate increased uneasiness there from the proximity of Wheeler. A correspondent gives an account of the pursuit of the Fallahassee into the port of Wilmington.

A special dispatch to the Whig, from Bristol, says our cavalry, under Morgan, was surprised at Greenville, Morgan killed and all his staff captured, except Major Bassett.

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Apples:	Leather:	9(7)L	£1	
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1	Lard, pr lb Liquors :	ß	to	536
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Butter, 516 to 6	Corn whiskey,	25	to	80
Beeswax, " 814 to 4	- Hye whiskey,	70	to	75
Brandy :	Logwood :	90	10	100
Old French, in bottles 75	Extract, pr lb	0	to	0
Beans, pr bus 28 to 30	Molasses, pr gal	0	to	U.
Brick, pr M 60 to 100,	Country made,	16	to	17
Candles:	Moal, pr hush			25
Tallow, pr lb 7 to 75	Nails; pr 1b	2	to	24
Adgmantine, 14	(retail.)			3
Sperm, none.	Oil:	1.1		1.1
Wax, box, 7	Berosine, pr ga	1		75
Cotton, pr hund 190 to 200	Onions, pr bush	15	to	18
Cotten yarns, 875 to 40	Oats, pr hun	5.5		20
Coffee, pr lb 12% to 18	Paper :- wrap,	1		35
Copperas, pr lb 2% to 8	Potatoes:	1000		
Corn, pr bbl 100 Calf Skins;	Irish, pr bush	6	to	7
Trankish seek 140 to teo	Sweet, "	144		20
Euglish, each 140 to 150 French, " 175 Chickens, " 8 to 5	Pork, pr lb	3	to	3%
Chickens, " 8 to 5	Peas, pr bash	100		20
Chickens; "8 to 5 Cotton Cards:	Rice, pr hun	85	to .	
No. 10, · 45 to 50	Rye, pr bush	-	10.0	25
Cards, Wool, none.	Rags, pr lb	15	to	25
Caps, pr 1000 25	Rifle Powder, pr lb Shot, pr lb		2.5	20
	Saleretus,	dist	1.1	10
	Sugar:		853	
Flour :		1216	to	15
Superfine, 150	Brown, "	8	200	-9
Family, 165 to 175	Soap:	- C.C.	150	
Flaxseed, pr bu 8 to 10	Co. made, prib	116	to	2
Fodder, pr hun 10	20008 11 00	A 1997	10	416
Feathers, pr lb	Sheetings, 44.	816	-to	8%
Jéese, pr pair S	Spirits Tarp tine.	0	to	0
fay, 4 to 6	Salt, Va., pr bush	0.387.2	1	50
<b>11068</b>	Wilmington,	24		45
Green, pr lb 1% to 2	Tobacco, pr hun, r	one	offe	ring
	Tallow pr ib	8%	to	4
100, pr 10 2 10 2 10	WOOJ, pr 1b		to	8
" Sorghum, 5	Wheat, pr bus	-		25

### PUBLIC SALE.

TAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR, THE undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H: Check, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September, 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Farniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Qats, Horses, Tobacco in hids, \$2 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property be-longing to the deceased. Six months credit for all sums over \$100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of these who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence. -

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r. Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29, 1861. 21 ← w3t.

PUBLIC SALE

TAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR, THE UN.

Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds.,

brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. |Hisses, cheers, and cries of " Vote for Jeff. Davis ")

The President wished the convention would come to order ; there is no attack made here, he said, but what can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from gentlemen who are ready and able to make a full explanation :

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was an assassin of State rights, a usurper of liberties, and, if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added, he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. As would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said he would not take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided the point of order well taken, and, amid the wildest confusion, Mr. Harris retired from the stand. When Harris, of Maryland, was making towards his seat, after being declared out of order because of his remark that, if McCiellan was nominated, he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him . " You ought to be turned out of the convention you d-d traitor !" whereupon Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair. This incident contributed much to the general confusion which prevailed for several minutes.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. McNeil, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour. [Prolonged cheers.] The President said the motion was out of order. Motions to adjourn were made, but declared out of order. 1 14 5 1 1 1 St.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

### WHAT THE OFFICIAL OBGAN AT WASHINGTON THINKS OF THE NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the North were very much out of humor with the nomination. Lincoln's official organ at Washington, the Chronicle, says of the nomination of McClellan :

The nomination of General McClellan will be most vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so-called Democratic Association. Always a negative man, he will be now more a negative man than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all who are the known champions of Mc Clellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partizans will bail the action of the Chicago convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this, for whatever McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home and the traitors at the South will decide adversely. \* \* \* However McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of repudiation and disunion. \* \* \* And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support, sustain and adhere to,

THE LANGUAGE OF THE BANNERS.

As a suitable pendent to the foregoing, we copy the following mottoes which were inscribed on banners at the late "Peace" meeting in Syracuse, New York :

"No more victims for the slaughter pen -not a man nor a dollar."

"If Seward touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck"

"Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

dvocates of civil war."

"Lincoln demands blood! Provost Marshals bes ware !"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak," "Usurpation unrebuked is despotism" accepted. "Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you, "Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final." "This is a nigger war." "We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease.".

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro,"

427,101; all of which is to be funded and draw six per cent in gold, which is \$159,205,626. Therefore the yearly interest, payable in gold, is at the rate of the yearly interest, payable in goid, is at the table is deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of more than two and a half times the debt of Great Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furgiture,

But, with gold at 250, payable in United States currency, the rate of interest will make the Yankee debt more than six and a quarter times larger than that of Great Britain ! and that, too, as compared with the resources and valuation of the whole United States in 1860. Deduct the wealth of the Seceded States (slaves, land, property of all sorts) and add the outstanding and unacknowledged liabilities of the government, and it will be seen that the actual debt of the United States at this moment is, relatively, not less than twenty times great r than that of Great Britian. A year more of war will make it forty times greater; the constantly ac-celerating depreciation of money would, at the expiration of four years more of war, make it not less than a hundred and, perhaps, a thousand times greater than Great Britain's debt.

What earthly chance is there of its ever being paid, even in the event of an immediate termination of the war? Northern repudiation is inevitable. The South can and will pay its debt; and this glo-ry, in the eyes of a sordid world, will be greater even than the glory of our arms. Victorious in war; in credit unimpaired and unimpeachable, the sparsely populated and poverty stricken South will "The people are ready to take vengeance on the emerge from the contest as spotless in reputation as splendid in achievement-the envied wonder of mankind .- Rich. Whig.

32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hegs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condi-ton, and every other kind of perisbable property belonging to the deceased. Six months credit for all sums over \$100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is elso for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the atten-tion of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence. THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r. Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1864. 21-n3t. HAVE A BRICK-MASON, WHO THOROUGHLY understands putting up, in brick-work, Boilers for making Sorgum Molasses. He can be hired by the day of by the job. K. RAYNER. Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1864. 117-ditwlt. 10.000 PIECES NEW MUSIC UST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO.ANY address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the a North Carolins for Geo. Daun & Co., of Richmond, who re the LARGEST and FINEST Music Publishers in the South. All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store. Apply for Catalogues of Music Books, &c. BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C Sept. 6, 1864. 117-6t. NOTICE. ALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLS-

of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Quid, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

WALTER A. THOMPSON. sept. 2 to 12th

MODRE COUNTE .--- We learn that "our forces " have succeeded in capturing the notorious Jones. who broke Greensboro' jail, and have him now see cure and fast. A number of the deserters are sur-rendering themselves to the troops, and it is expect-ed that many more will do so during this and next

Our friends in camp are publishing a "Bulletin." We have not yet had the henor of an exchange with it. We will send this copy of our paper to the Bul-letin office, in hopes of an exchange.—North Carolinian.