

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. P. Macdonald, 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. 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 o'clock, left a garrison and post command and pushed 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.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5. It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he re-organizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta. All reported quiet today. Our army is re-organizing and recovering from its late reverse.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, 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 property.

Gen. Morgan Killed.

BRISTOL, Sept. 5. Brigadier General Jno. H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

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

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 under the laws and Constitution.

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 H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows:

One man named here to-day is a tyrant—[cheers and hisses]—He who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down; that man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.]—Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hand 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 be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McClellan, 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 McClellan'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 tyranny that can be 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, 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. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided the point of order well taken, and amid the widest confusion, Mr. Harris raised from the stand. When Harris, of Maryland, was making towards his seat, after being declared out of order because of his remark that, if McClellan 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.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannical and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even farther than Lincoln in perpetrating similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and helped to enforce an odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln; the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far justify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and now man calling himself even half Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the convention not to nominate McClellan.

Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him and would satisfy the Northwest. Will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it; but to God's name do not add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck and to Buell, when these admitted 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 upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

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

Table with 2 columns: State and Vote. Includes Maine (5), New Hampshire (7), Vermont (5), Massachusetts (12), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (6), New York (38), New Jersey (7), Pennsylvania (26), Delaware (0), Kentucky (0), Ohio (15), Indiana (9), Illinois (16), Michigan (8), Missouri (7), Minnesota (4), Wisconsin (3), Kansas (3), California (3), Oregon (3). Total 204.

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The President then announced the vote, which we received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of General McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "I'll not have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," 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 Chicago nominee.

Mr. Vallendigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKoon.

Governor Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, 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 McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

FOOD. A great many people are unhappy, if they can't get a breakfast for dinner—or lament the failure of the vegetables this season. We pity the helpless wretches of such poor creatures. The earth, the air, the waters abound in materials for food. Almost anything that you can crack, is good to eat. 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 us his experience in the preparation of a breakfast. With prejudices against what we had regularly associated with the agaric muscarius, or Devil's Snuff-box, and which we ascertained from our friend was a fungus putting up from decayed vegetables, or decomposing animal matter—we have found the champion 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 truffle, is found out in the commons, in grassy lanes, 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 Toadstool 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 Laplanders never taste either; they substitute animal oils and exercise.

WAR NEWS. There is no war news of interest. The 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 five 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 NORTHWEST—PREPARATIONS FOR ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE WASHINGTON DESPOTISM. We have mentioned that General Heintzelman, of the Northwest, had issued orders from Cincinnati, prohibiting the forwarding or delivering of arms, powder and ammunition 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; nevertheless 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 inferred from a speech made by the Governor of Indiana, (Morton) at Indianapolis, the 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 eyes 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 ammunition 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.

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 terrible column of figures. He prefers to shut his eyes and spend four millions a day; consoling himself with the while with the reflection "apropos le Diable."

Neither Chase nor Fessenden have had the courage to investigate fully the national accounts. In deed, 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 speculation in all departments 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 \$16,159,616,068. The public debt of the North, exclusive of State, municipal and other liabilities, will be, in March next, \$2,633,427,701; 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 one dollar for \$101.50 of the valuation, which is more than two and a half times the debt of Great Britain.

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 greater than that of Great Britain. A year more of war will make it forty times greater; the constantly accelerating 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 glory, in the eyes of a sound world, will be greater even than the glory of any arms. Victorious in war; in credit unimpaired and unimpoverished, the sparsely populated and poverty-stricken South will emerge from the contest as spotless in reputation as splendid in achievement—the envied wonder of mankind.—Rich. Whig.

MOORE COUNTY.—We learn that "four forces" have succeeded in capturing the notorious Jones, who broke Greensboro' jail, and have him now secure and fast. A number of the deserters are surrendering themselves to the troops, and it is expected that many more will do so during this next week. Our friends in camp are publishing a "Bulletin." We have not yet had the honor of an exchange with it. We will send this copy of our paper to the Bulletin office, in hopes of an exchange.—North Carolina Union.

As a suitable pendant 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 man under the pretence of freeing niggers." "The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war." "Lincoln demands blood! Protest Marshals beware!" "Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak." "Usurpation unrehearsed 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 bigger 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."

and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair. Of Pendleton (the candidate for Vice-President) the Chronicle says: Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough 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 yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, "if anything will second such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton."

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

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The Convention then voted for Vice-President.—The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65; George H. Pendleton, 54; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Eaton, 16; Governor Powell, 33; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, 1. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates 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 lie 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 from 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.

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

WHAT THE OFFICIAL ORGAN 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 acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallendigham, 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 McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partisans will hail the nomination with satisfaction. And they are right in this, for what ever 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,

and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair. Of Pendleton (the candidate for Vice-President) the Chronicle says: Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough 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 yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, "if anything will second such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton."

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GOLD. Gold is unchanged since last quotation. THE COUNTER REVOLUTION IN THE NORTHWEST—PREPARATIONS FOR ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE WASHINGTON DESPOTISM. We have mentioned that General Heintzelman, of the Northwest, had issued orders from Cincinnati, prohibiting the forwarding or delivering of arms, powder and ammunition 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; nevertheless 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 inferred from a speech made by the Governor of Indiana, (Morton) at Indianapolis, the 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 eyes 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 ammunition 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.

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 terrible column of figures. He prefers to shut his eyes and spend four millions a day; consoling himself with the while with the reflection "apropos le Diable."

Neither Chase nor Fessenden have had the courage to investigate fully the national accounts. In deed, 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 speculation in all departments 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 \$16,159,616,068. The public debt of the North, exclusive of State, municipal and other liabilities, will be, in March next, \$2,633,427,701; 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 one dollar for \$101.50 of the valuation, which is more than two and a half times the debt of Great Britain.

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 greater than that of Great Britain. A year more of war will make it forty times greater; the constantly accelerating 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 glory, in the eyes of a sound world, will be greater even than the glory of any arms. Victorious in war; in credit unimpaired and unimpoverished, the sparsely populated and poverty-stricken South will emerge from the contest as spotless in reputation as splendid in achievement—the envied wonder of mankind.—Rich. Whig.

MOORE COUNTY.—We learn that "four forces" have succeeded in