CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESI-DENT LINCOLN AND GOV. MAGOF. In the Senate, on Monday last, on announcing the

FIN. OF KENTUCKY. The following is the correspondence that lately passed between President Lincoln and Gov. Magoffin, respecting the relation which the State of Kentucky sustains to the Federal Government:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, August 19, 1861.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States-Sir: From the commence ment of the unhappy hostilities now pending in this country, the people of Kentucky have indica-ted an earnest desire and purpose, as far as lay in their power, while maintaining their original political status, to do nothing by which to involve the Old Union, ended his earthly career on Satthemselves in the war; up to this time they have urday last, at his own house, in the bosom of his succeeded in securing to themselves and to the heart-crushed family. people of this State. Until within a brief period the people of Ken-

tucky were quiet and tranquil—free from domes-tic strife and undisturbed by internal commotion. They have resisted no law, reteiled against no authority, engaged in no revolution, but constantly proclaimed their firm determination to pursue heir peaceful avocations, earnestly hoping that her own soil would be spared the presence of armed troops, and that the scene of conflict would be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasion for the intro-duction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to preserve in their State domestic peace, and to avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Recently a large body of soldiers have been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the the United States service. under officers holding commissions from yourself are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered with-in the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authori ties of the State, and without consultation with those most prominently known and recognized as elected to the House of Commons. In 1819 he was loyal citizens. This movement now imperils that peace and tranquility which, from the beginning of our pending difficulties, have been the paramount desire of this people, and which, up to this time, they have so secured to the State.

Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be no occasion for the presence of Military force The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling no apprehension of any occasion arising to invoke protection from the Federal arm. They have asked nation, and the present tranquility of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the batt e-field for the contending armies, or become the theatre of the war.

Now, therefore, as Governor of the State Kentucky, and in the name of people I have the desire to avert from their peaceful homes the horrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky the military force now organized and in camp within the Sate. If such action as is hereby urged be promply taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, B. MAGOFFIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 24, 1861. To His Excellency B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky :

Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within said State," is received.

true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented. I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large mejority of her members of Congress, I do not r member that any one of them, or any other per son except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky lying in Beaufort Harbor, had visited the British did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means in my reach to form a respectfully decline so to remove it. I most cordially sympathize with your Excel-

native State, Kentucky, but it is with regret I search, and cannot find in your not very short letter any declaration or intimitation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Fed-

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The National Intelligencer, of Washington city, learns from an authority which guarantees its entire authenticity, that the following interesting incident took place on Monday last, about 11 o'clock, in front of the Federal lines on the Potomac, opposite Washington:

While five companies of the Twenty-third New York Regiment were on picket duty, one of their number advanced considerably ahead of his comrades, until he observed a man, who proved to one.

Since writing the above we have here here be a Confederate officer beckoning with the hand as if soliciting an interview. On approaching near enough to be heard, the latter asked if he coule see the captair, of the company to which the Federal picket belonged, and on this fact being reported to Captain Loyden, commanding one of the compa-ries in the 23d N. Y. Regiment, he directed a response to be given in the affirmative, and immediately proceeded to meet the Confederate soldier. When the two had approached near encugh to exchange words, Capt. Loyden stated what arms he bore, and asked if the meeting was to be a hostile one. The Confederate soldier stated that he was armed in like manner, but desired only a friendly interview. Capt. Loyden then advanced to meet the latter, who introduced himself as Capt. Saunders, of the Eleventh the South Carolina Regiment. The two Captains thereupon engaged in a familiar and friendly conversation, especially on the subject of shooting pickets, which they both deplored as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, and which Capt. Loyden informed Capt. Saunders was contrary to the express order of his Colonel, and of all Colonels in the Federal lines, who directed their men, when on picket duty, never to fire except in self-defence. Capt. Saunders next inquired whether Capt. Loyden was in receipt of any authentic intelligence respecting the capture of forts at Hatte-ras It let, a report of which had reached the Confederate troops stationed in Fairiax county.-Capt. Loyden having informed Capt. Saunders ing from its special correspondent: that the intelligence was undoubtedly correct, the latter observed that, if so, it was "a heavy

REMARKS OF MR. TURNER

death of the late Hon. Willie P. Mangum. MR. SPEAKER :- I rise to announce to the Senste an event, which I trust will put an end to all strife among us, for one day at least; yes, for this one day at least, let us say as our first Mother said to our first Father:

"While yet we live, scarce one short hour perhaps Between us two let there be peace."

I allude to the death of Hon. Willie P. Mangum. We have been talking and voting for Senators for more than a week, but one greater than them all has been taken from us. The Judge, the Senator, the Statesman, the Patriot, the Pride of North Carolina, the boast of

We have had a Macon, a Burke, a Davie, State peace and tranquility as the fruits of the policy they adopted. My single object now is to promote the continuance of these blessings to the and a Mangum; but we have none now; they and a Mangum; but we have none now; they have all gone to another and a better world; but their names and their deeds live among us-sacred to heroism, dear to every lover of constitutional liberty; their names and their fame "is of the

history of the State." "Oh! who shall lightly say that fame Is nothing but an empty name, While in that name there is a charm, The nerves to brace, the heart to warm. When thinking on the mighty dead, The youth shall rouse from slothful bed And vow with up-lift hand and heart, Like them to act a noble part."

If those patriot spirits departed retain enough of mortality to grieve-if it be allowed them, with Washington, Hancock and Adams, to look down upon the black field of Manassas, and the bloody waters of Bull Run, how poignant must be

their grief. If they could speak to us, what would they say? Alas! alas! for the spirit of American liberty, how it has given way for the cruel dominion of the sword! Our children, they would say, have forgotten the trials and sufferings of Ordnance, arms, munitions and supplies of war their Fathers; they have forgotten our lessons touching them.

"What makes a nation happy and keeps it so, What ruins kingdoms and lays cities low." Judge Mangum was born in 1792. He graduated at the University in 1815. In 1818 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. In 1823 he

was elected to Congress. In 1826 he was elected

a second time to the bench. In 1831 he was

elected Senator in Congress-serving until 1837.

He was again elected Senator in 1841, and re-elected in 1848. In 1837, though not a candidate, he was com plimented by receiving the electoral vote of South Carolina for the Presidency. In 1841, upon the death of President Harrison and the accession of that their territory be left free from military occu- Vice President Tyler, he was elected Speaker of

the Senate. These are the public stations and places which he filled-how he filled them I need not stop to tell; for it is a part of the history of his country The wisdom of his counsel, the charms of his eloquence, and the graces of hisoratory, will never be effaced from the memory of his country men honor to represent, and with the single and earnest but the best portion of a good man's life is his little, nameless, unrecorded acts of kindness and of love; for his acts of kindness and charity and love, go ask the unfortunate, the humble, and the lowly, who regarded him as their reighbor and

I was a frequent and not unwelcome visitor at

The present troubled condition of the country gave him the deepest concern, and weighed heavly upon his heart. The last time I saw him, was Thursday before

the battle of Manassa. Though bending under the weight of years and disease, I thought him as well as he had been for twenty months. Sunday came, and with it came the bloody battle of Manassa. In that battle's magnificently stern array, stood his only son, the prop of his house, the hope of his declining years, his only

hope for the perpetuation of his name. I shall long remember the visit I made to the I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it is House; how in reply to my inquiries, he expressson, lying ill of his wounds at Louisa Court ed the "hope soon to be well and up, and at them again." Nor am I ashamed here before men to confess that I kissed the fevered brow of the boy, not for his father's, but for his mother's and his sisters' sake.

> I never shall forget how his comrades in arms gave him the praise for his manly and heroic bearing in the fight, and how they pointed me to the spot, hard by Sherman's battery, where he stood, and fought and fell and bled. But another Sunday came, and with it the sad

news, that the son haddied of his wounds. It was more than age and exhausted nature could bear. Grief for the loss of the son on the father's heartit could not beat-it had to break.

FORT MACON.

A report reached here on Friday morning from Fort Macon to the effect that an officer of the Garrison and a Captain of an English ship, now man-of-war, which has been lying off that place for several days, on the day previous, and learned from the Captain of the war vessel that the Fedjudgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish | eral fleet would be at Beaufort to attack Macon of Kentucky that this force shall be removed be-yond her limits; and with this impression, I must rally caused some little flush of feeling on the part of our citizens, which, however, was allayed on Saturday morning, on the arrival of the lency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own cars, by learning that no such occurrence had hap- POSITION OF OUR FORCES IN THE

We saw and conversed with an intelligent gentleman, a member of the garrison, who came up from Macon on Saturday morning, and learned from him that the British vessel had been boarded by our men, who learned from the crew that the critical. Federals do intend an early attack, but they did

not know the exact time. They also obtained some other important information relative to the late engagement at Hatteras, which the Federal officers studiously avoided giving in their official reports to the War Department. The British war steamer, it seems, was off Hatterss and witnessed the entire bombardment, and reports, as a fact coming under her own knowledge, that the Federals, in their attempt to Harriet Lane, but also lost two surf boats and sixty

Since writing the above, we have been handed a private letter from an officer of the fort, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I, myself, do not anticipated an attack here, immediately, but have no doubt our turn will come next. The garrison has been placed under the strictest discipline and extensive preparations have been made to resist an attack. I assure you they will not find a Hatteras at

Fort Macon. The naval officers and marines who were sent here from Norfolk to instruct us in firing came over this afternoon, and the Commandant called out our company to give them a specimen of our proficiency in the drill. They witnessed our experiments, and said it was as well done as any one

could do, and carried the marines back without putting them to the guns." Rumors and those who originate them are becoming a nuisance, and no sensible man or woman in these exciting times should repeat a rumor unless he has a good cause to believe it true. We want less talk and more work; fewer gossipers and grumblers and more enlisted soldiers. Do you hear, "able bodied young men?"

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT IN NEW OR-EANS .- The Charleston Mercury has the follow

Newbern Progress.

New Orleans, Aug. 28 .- A passenger, who has just arrived in this city from Brashear city, coast generally. Capt. L. replied that in a war officers of the Confederate States—Lieutenant like this, between the Federal Government and Shepard and J. H. Loper; the Supervising Enthe revolted States, it was to be expected that gineer of the Navy Station—have arrived at that many such blows would be inflicted before the place, and, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the war was brought to an end. On parting, the New 29th, had seized the steamer Picayune, which York Captain tendered to the South Carolinian had just arrived with freight and passengers. some cigars for himself and his brother officers— They placed on board an armed force of 25 men that Southern luxury being, according to Capt. from a Confederate States man-of-war steamer, and proceeded down to the mouth of the Bayeu camp. The two officers then shook nands, and, Chine for the purpose of attacking a Lincoln arm-

A CARD FROM HOH. A. W. VENABLE. To the Voters of the Counties of Granville, Orange, Wake, Warren, Nash and Franklin.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:-On my return from ar adjourned session of Congress, I feel it to be my duty to communicate with those whose interests I had represented in that body. It would have been my pleasure to have done so personally had not a higher obligation prevented that interview. But the Congress have appointed me one of a committee of five whose duty it will be to visit all the camps and hospitals of our army, to examine into the condition of the medical, quartermaster and commissarist departments in their practical administration in reference to our sick and wounded soldiers. This was deemed necessary, and I feel it incumbent upon me to do all that may either prevent the occurrence of sickness or alleviate the sufferings of those prostrated by wounds or disease. This duty I cannot decline, and to perform it I shall be absent from the 2d of September until the first of November, just two weeks before the assembling of Congress. Of course a personal interview will be impossible .-But you have a right to know my views of the State of the country, as well as the results of the deliberations of Congress, as far as the action of that body may be properly communicated to the public. Of course all must appreciate the propriety of withholding much in the present State of the country from the public view, as it would only nform our enemies of much that they ought not to know, as well as be placing us in the power of spies and traitors amongst us, thus affording an unnecessary advantage to our adversaries. The great measures, such as the Direct Tax, the

appropriation of money and authorizing the raising of men for the defence of the country, as well as all other acts of like importance, were passed by the unanimous vote of Gongress. Upon no great question was there a serious division. The body was most able, intelligent and patriotic, and entirely free from the least appearance of party spirit. In patriotism and statesmanship the Congress of the Confederate States has had no equal in my observation. A spirit of united action for the good of the whole country seemed to pervade the assembly. It is supposed that in view of the confiscation law of the Federal government, the utter disregard of the usages of civilized warfare, and the demonstration of barbarity and inbumanity reserved for the Southern people, without regard to sex or condition, establishes the necessity for united resistance with one heart and one purpose. The handcuffs captured at the battle of Manassas, the brutal letters in the trunks of the officers' which fell into our hands, or which were taken from the bodies of those left on the field of battle, disclose their fiendlike purpose to be satisfied with nothing short of the utter degradation of the South. Such a purpose avowed should call forth the indignation of every Southern man, and send to the field all who can make resistance to such a host of savages. Every woman in the land demands protection of every man who can fight, and the untiring efforts of all whose circumstances, withholding them from the field,

can rouse the country to resistance. I suppose that none can fail to perceive the necessity of the Direct Tax. It is levied not on the poor but upon property in a war undertaken for the protection of property as well as of equal rights. It is indispensable to sustain our credit, to keep our armies in the field and support them when there. It but redeems a pledge given by the Congress at Montgomery, for the payment of the interest and gradual redemption of the principal of the first loan. The Lincoln government have confiscated all our property, should they succeed in conquering us, and none should heeitate to pay fifty cents on the hundred dollars to save the ninety-nine-and-a-half.

I have unshaken confidence in the ability and patriotism of our President, and feel assured that his administration will be worthy of his exalted character. He will surround himself with counbave a right to expect a prompt and glorious prossome reverses, and when they come, they ought vigorous resistance to the foe. We have an army such as was never before in the field, composed of our best, our choicest men, who will never fail to who has hitherto sustained and guided our hearts in the day of battle.

Whilst it is a matter of regret that I cannot in person address you, permit me to say that every towards the steameri.

man in the State capable of bearing arms, should

The enemy finding at once tender his services to the government either for home or other defence. North Carolina has reason to be proud of her sons now in the service, and of her position as a State in the Confederacy. She will never forfeit her acknowledged distinguished services to the country.

In closing this communication I trust that I may a candidate, high duties would prevent me from canvassing the district; that you are entirely competent to select for yourselves your own representative; that there ought to be but one party in the whole state, a party determined to uphold the not unknown to you, I leave myself in your hands | The Master and crew of the Finland, as well as with any selection you may make.

Yours truly. A. W. VENABLE.

WEST. We have late intelligence from our army in

Western Virginia, giving the position of its several divisions, which every day grows more

Since the battle at Cross Lanes Gen. Floyd was waiting for supplies. In addition to the 96 Yan-kee prisoners, with some Union men, brought down to Richmond a few days ago, the train on Saturday brought down 15 prisoners who had strategetic points. been captured since the rout of the enemy at Cross woods, where they had been lost in the complete rout and dispersion of Tyler's command. The attack was made on Tyler's troops while they were the Hannah Balch, was freighted by a merchant eating breakfast, and at the first gun the Colonel, with the utmost dispatch from the field.— vessel, and were permitted to go at large upon

across the Gauley river, about one mile and a half beyond it. The enemy were in full force, under Gen. Cox, at Gauley's Bridge. On the other side of the river Gen. Wise was strongly posted in the vicinity of the Gauley road. He had occupied Hawk's Nest, which had been abandoned by the enemy after a skirmish of pickets. Above the Kanawha and beyond its forks the enemy had been outflanked by Gen. Chapman, who held his position with 2,000 militia. The enemy, under General Cox, was thus surrounded by these three several divisions, and all hopes of his retreat cut off the only fear being that Rosencranz might yet at Fort Hatteras. When in the Sound she was make a junction with him, and thus reverse the relative position of the two forces by cutting off spoken by a steamer coming up and advised to

Floyd's command. The present critical position of the two armies n the West is quite characteristic of the resources and expedients of strategy in which the campaign in this portion of the country has been almost exclusively conducted. A rapid and brilfurnish now the only means of terminating the

dispatch, published in the Gazette a few days examination before the proper tribunal, were conhad been arrested at Knoxville by order of Gen. of the crewoold Greely and Bennett would have ere Zollicoffer. On the same day one of our citizens telegraphed to Knoxville, making inquiry: For what was Brownlow and son arrested? We saw blow" upon North Carolina and the Southern by the Opelousas Railroad, reports that two Navy the answer as sent by telegraph, and it was:—
coast generally. Capt. L. replied that in a war officers of the Confederate States—Lieutenant "For circulating Helper's Book." This is the extent of our knowledge in regard to the mat-

ter .- Nasheville Gazette. HYDE COUNTY .- We learn that the Federal marauders at Hatters s have already been communicating with Hyde County and offered premiums for treason there. We call the attention of our communication with his friends. state authorities and also of the military authorities

THE CROWNING ACT OF THE WASH-ING DESPOTISM.

The Baltimore Exchange of Friday says : Yesterday morning the military police of the city were ordered to stop the sale of Confederate flags, badges and envelopes, and also the likenesses of President Davis, Generals Beauregard Lee, Johnston, and all persons citizens of the Confederate States. Accordingly, wherever any of these articles were offered for sale, the police visited the place and directed that they should be taken from the show cases and windows. A number of persons refused to comply with the order and several of them were arrested and taken to the police stations. Mr. J. H. Hedian, No. 74 Baltimore street, had exposed in his window pictures of President Davis and other Confederate Generals. He was visited by a vice-policeman and directed to remove them. He replied that he would not, and if the officer desired to have them removed he could take them from the window on his own responsibility. Instead of taking the pictures, the officer arrested Mr. Hedian and took him to the Central police station, where he was confined during the afternoon. Mr. Philip Brown, whose stand is at the corner of Baltimore and Holiday, streets, was also arrested and confined in the station-house for a similar reason. They were informed by Acting Deputy Marshall McPhail that the order forbidding the sale of the pictures and badges was from General Dix, and would be certainly carried out. They were released in the evening on the condition that the articles were not to be exposed for sale. James S. Waters' etablishment was also visited

and he was compelled to take all Confederate pictures from the windows. Henry Taylor had to pursue a similar course; and, in fact, every establishment in the city where any of the articles were offered for sale was compelled to remove them. One gentleman, whose store is on the corner of McHenry and Fremont streets, had exposed a pair of infant's socks, knit of white and red yarn. He was compelled to remove them from the show case, the vice-policeman asserting that the colors were those of the Confederates .-The matter, however, did not stop here. Persons passing along the street who had red-and-white colored neck-ties on were compelled to remove them from their necks, under a threat that if they refused they would be taken to the station house All day the police was busily doing this dirty work. Some of them felt that they were engaged in a low business, and in some few instances apologized for their conduct, remarking that want of bread alone compelled them to be the tools of their superiors. The little boys on the street, who have been earning a living for their widowed mothers and destitute brothers and sisters, were stopped and warned that if they continued to sell the songs they would be arrested.

The Sun says: A new style of cravat, red and white, called the 'Secession cravat," and much in vogue with young men and lads just now, also falls under the ban, and a number of persons found wearing them were ordered to substitute something else.

What a dignified spectacle! A Government proscribing the dress of its citizens, and seizing little infants' socks!

CAPTURE OF THE SHIP FINLAND BY THE BLOCK ADERS-THE ENEMY COM PELLED TO ABANDON THE SHIP-SET FIRE TO BER AND TAKE TO THEIR BOATS.

[From the Apalachicola Times, Aug. 28.] Yesterday afternoon, (the 27th) news reached this city (Apalachicola) from the Eas. Pass, that the blockading steamer Montgomery and another steamer, had entered the harbor and seized the ship Finland, lying at her anchorage about six miles from the bar. The enemy attempted to sellors, who whilst sharing the ourdens will give take the ship out, but did not succeed. Immediefficiency and energy to his government. We stely on receipt of the news, the steamer Wm. H. Young, having in tow the privateer F.S. Barrow, ecution of the war from the means he is able to with detachments from the Apalachicola Guards. employ. We cannot hope to be exempt from Perry Artillery and Beauregard Rifles, under their respectives commanders, proceeded down to unite us more completely and stimulate to more | the bay, and arrived in sight of the Finland and the blockading vessels about daylight this morning. The Finland had all sail set, and was apparently beating out. The blockading steamers fulfil all our hopes under the blessing of that God | were lying outside the bar, about three miles from the Pass Light. The schooner New Plan, Capt. John Genea, captured at the same time with the Finland, was seen going from the ship

The enemy finding that we were rapidly overhauling the ship, became alarmed, set fire to her and made a precipitate retreat in their boats .-The Bartow then changed he course and attempted to cut off the boats: but were unable to do so, the Vandals making terrific speed over claims, but will increase them by greater and more the water. During this time the two steamers outside fired up and made demonstration to run in, doubtless to protect and cover the rebe permitted to say that were I to declare myself | treat of their boats. The expedition returned to the city this morning, having left the East Pass a little after sunrise. The Finland was in flames, lying with all sails set, on the flats off the mouth of Crooked River.

A detachment of the Apalachicola Guards, obrights and interests of the Confederacy, and that tained a boat from the steamer Wm. H. Young the people and the people alone, should decide for and by permission, went over to the buurning themselves as to their agents. Assured that I am | ship to see if anything could be saved from her. to dispose of my name as you may decide, satisfied of the schooner New Plan, are no doubt prisoners on board the blockade ressels. These are all the particulars we are enabled to give at present.

A YANKEE CAPTAIN AND FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED.

The special correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, sends the following under date of September 6, from Newbern, N. C.:

All is quiet here. The people are returning to their homes with a feeling of full security .-There is no news of any further movement of the enemy on the sound or coast. Our troops have evacuated Beacon Island, and troops are being stationed at all important and

Just as the cars started to day, a Yankee cap-Lanes. They were taken straggling through the tain and five men were brought here as prisoners, from Tar River. They had a schooner freighted with shingles, ready to sail to sea. The schooner. named Hughes, of this place. These same prisaccompanied by all his field officers, fied oners were brought here a month ago with a prize Col. Tyler barely escaped through the wings of parole. They were about to leave, therefore, under the authority of a citizen of North Carolina. General Floyd's position, at last accounts, was At the time they were taken by the people of Washington, they were engaged in taking soundings of the river.

> CONFINED HIM. It will be recollected that the Hannah Balch, a prize vessel that was brought in here a short time ago and claimed by parties in Savannah, after being discharged and appraised for the benefit of the captors, was loaded with shingles by one of our merchants and cleared for the West Indies. She

> change tackle or she would be likely to fall a prize

to the Lincolnites. The captain, however, a sharp chinned Yankee, by the name of Conolly or some such a name, seemed determined to go on the Federal fleet notwithstanding. A portion of his crew, though, being less inclined to go North, rebelled and forcliant movement on one side or the other seems to furnish now the only means of terminating the we understand the vessel got aground, and his purpose being communicated to the Washington Arrest of the Browntows.—A telegraphic people, he and a portion of his crew were brought here under arrest on Thursday last, and after an ined in jail. But for this honesty on the part of some

> THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE .- Applications are daily received by the Lincoln Government for permission to visit the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. They are all refused, the determination being to allow no communication with prisoners there. The Hon. Charles James Faulkner still re-

Col. Lemon arrived in Washington a day or two since with the editor of the Hagerstown after exchanging salutes, reversed their positions a la militaire, and proceeded to rejoin their respective commands.

Commodore pective commands.

Commodore per per pective commands.

Commodore pective commands.

Commo

From the Richmond Enquirer. BATTLE OF MANASSAS. BY SUSAN ARCHER TALLEY.

Now proudly lift, oh, sunny South, Your glad, triumphal strains, From fair Virginia's verdant hills, To Texas' sandy plains. Now glory to the Southern hands That crushed the Northern foe, That swept away their gathered hosts, And laid their banners low! Long wave our Southern Standard O'er hearts that never yield; Like those who won the victory On proud Manassas' field!

The summer sun rose gloriously That peaceful Sabbath morn, O'er wooded hill, and verdant vale, And fields of waving corn. No solemn bell was tolling out A welcome to the day-But there, upon the tented plain, Our quiet army lay: When sudden pealed the bugle's blast, And rolled the stormy drum, And swiftly ran from man to man, "The foe! they come! they come!"

Oh, there were quick and stern commands, And hurried mounting then! Uprose our gallant officers, Upsprang our eager men! Each heart, alike of young and old, Beat high with martial zeal. As we caught upon the distant hills The gleam of the Yankee steel. And, silently and slowly, Our serried ranks fell back; While onward, marching to their doom,

They followed in our track. At length our destined point is won-The order we obey, And silently our ranks defile, And form in war array. There stands the hoary-headed sire Beside his stalwart son: And there the youth, elate as though The victory were won; While on each manly visage, In every earnest eye, Is writ the stern resolve. To conquer or to die!

It was a great and glorious sight, That dazzling summer day, As tace to face those armies stood In all their proud array! There stretched their lines of infantry In rows of glittering steel, And thundering o'er the echoing plains Our flery troopers wheel; While on each crowded eminence We marked with eager eyes, Defended front, and flank, and rear, Their boasted batteries.

Now comes a brief, expectant pause-A hush of solemn awe :-When sudden from their cannon tealed The thunder notes of war! We stood as stony statues stand. And scarcely drew a breath, While thick amid our columns flew The messengers of death.

We gripped our sheathen sabres We reined our charges hard-And looked to where brave Johnston stood, And gallant Beauregard. Now quickly defiling, right and left Their infantry came on-When sudden, on our distant flank, Out pealed the signal gun! And as from out the brooding cloud

The tempest wrath is poured. So, 'mid the whirling sulphur clouds, Our cannon flashed and roared. Rank after rank is swept away, Yet still their numbers swell-A thousand rushing in the breach Where but a hundred fell As pour the angry ocean waves

On Nova Scotia's banks, So downward rushed that Northern horde Upon our serried ranks. As stands against the tempest might Gibraltar's living rock. So stood our gallant Southerners To meet the mighty shock. The earth beneath us trembled. And clouds obscured the sun; He seemed to pause and gaze aghast, As once at Aialon.

Now fast as falling hail stones --Their shot around us pour-With din of clashing bayonets, And cannon's thundering roar. And thrice their bristling ranks advance, And thrice before us yield, Till foot to foot, and hand to hand. We grapple on the field. They slowly closed around us-They wrap us in their coil; And Southern blood is poured like rain Upon the Southern soil!

Down come their flerce artillery, Down come their flery Zouaves! And two to three, each Southern arm A path before them carves. But hark! the signal of retreat! And stubbornly and slow * Our galiant remnant backward falls, Still fighting as they go; Still fighting—some with mangled hands, And some with glazing eyes : Not one of all the dying, yields, Or of the living, flies.

Ho! courage, noble comrades! Not yet the day is lost; For see, upon the dusty hills, You downward-rushing host! Two weary leagues, that summer day, To the quickly-timing drum, Through blinding dust, and burning heat, Unweariedly they come! Now, "Ellzey to the rescue!" No pause or rest they know, But charge with levelled bayonets Upon the shrinking foe!

Again in deadly conflict Our scattered numbers close; When, high above the battle's din. A mighty shout arose! Now grappled foemen loose their hold. And gaze with eager eye; Whose was that signal of defeat? And whose the victory ? "Hurra! hurra!" the mighty shout The very skies might stun-

"Charge Cavalry! the day is ours;

Their batteries are won !"

With sabres flashing overhead, With wildly-flowing rein, A thousand gallant horsemen Are thundering o'er the plain. Woe, woe! unto the Northern hordes In that terrific hour ! They fly, as flee the autumn leaves Before the tempest's power. Their feet are swept before them, And horse and rider reel, As right and left, in Southern hands,

Flashes the Southern steel.

On, on! ye gallant victors, And press your charges hard; For yonder leads our President, And noble Beauregard! "Hurra! for gallant Davis!" The dying strain their eyes, And feebly join the might shout, That rends the very skies.
"Hurrah!" the foe is vanquished! Their scattered numbers yield; And proudly floats our Southern flag Above Manassas' field !

Oh, God! it was an awful sight-That gory battle-plain, Where horse and rider mingled lay-The dying and the slain. There, foemen, gripped in fierce embrace, Were lying side by side; And some had crossed their shattered arms, And, calmly-smiling, died: And hoary heads, all steeped in gore, Gasped out their latest breath: And near, the fair and youthful lay, Still beautiful in death!

Wail, wail! ye Western matrons-Weep, maidens of the North! Who, in the foul oppressor's cause, Have sent your kindred forth. And weep, ye Southern women! Your hearts shall vainly yearn, For the manly form and the youthful brow That pever can return. Yet mourn ye not disconsolate; Their names be ever bright, Who perished in the cause Of freedom and of right!

Yea, glory to our noble dead, As to our living brave! And o'er them may our Southern flag Forever proudly wave. Long live our gallant Davis! And honored ever be Our Johnston and our Jackson, Our Beauregard and Lee! And glory to the Lord of Hosts, Who was our strength and shield, And crushed the tyrant's boasted might, On stern Manassas' field. Richmond, August 3d, 1861.

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