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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., June 13, 1863.

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As fast as the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject, a commissing Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in each Congressional District, wherever it is practicable to collect the tithe.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster assigned to it, into districts for the convenient delivery by the tax payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by the officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each district.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crop of small grain, to-wit, rye, oats, and the clip of wool for the present year, will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obviate any conflict between the claims of the Army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near points where Quartermasters are now stationed, to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it, to the Post Quartermaster.

Those who live in towns are requested to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of residence. If they will notify the officer in charge of the depot, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producers for the same, specifying that no charge will be made for storage or wastage, but at the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District in question, after the tenth, or any other tax established, and which is known to have been collected, or when the produce is delivered, will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will indorse on a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's return, notice of the transferring of the tenth to the hands of the receiving depot.

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jy3 1m A. Q. M. General in charge.

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FOR the sale and purchase of every variety of GOODS in this market. Allgoods Building, Decatur street. Largest Warehouse in the city.

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WE wish to contract immediately for

100 thousand feet Pine Lumber.

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At the Refuge Works. W. J. McELFRESH

Marietta, Ga.

MORGAN AND HIS MEN!

I BEG leave to announce to the public that I have just issued the publication of the first

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Of the second war of independence, entitled

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Once during it as a work of art, it happens so that this is one of the FIRST ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK of note that the war has produced and the Confederacy issued.

Considering the scarcity of materials we were compelled to ransack this edition is a very limited number, and it is very uncertain, for the same reason, when we shall be able to publish a second; hence all those who wish to possess a copy of this Historical Novel will do well to call in time.

S. B. GOETZEL,

Mobile, Ala.


# Daily Appeal.

## FROM THE NORTH.

Latest Federal Accounts of the Situation in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, July 7.]

The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain the fullest particulars of the series of battles before Gettysburg, has induced us to surrender a considerable portion of our space this morning to the connected narrative of the New York *Tribune*, commencing with the opening engagement of Wednesday and closing with the final repulse of the Confederates on Friday evening. We also reproduce, from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*, the particulars, by two different writers, of the closing fight on Friday. We have nothing to add to these accounts, except it be a few remarks in the way of caution, which, perhaps, after all, with the majority of our readers, may be altogether unnecessary. We would observe, then, that the great ambition of army correspondents generally is to excel in florid writing. Their statements of facts are usually grossly exaggerated; and their deductions—by no means to be depended upon. They conceal much, they invent more, and the consequence is, that we scanned which they pretend to depict, and the incidents which they undertake to recount, are so warped and distorted that the ground-work of truth is scarcely discoverable beneath the mass of pigment and varnish with which it is overlaid. Want we really know with regard to the battles before Gettysburg amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by the Federal advance, consisting of two army corps, under Reynolds and Howard, respectively, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon—the whole of the Federal forces having then reached the scene of action—the latter were in turn attacked in the strong positions selected for them and partially fortified by Gen. Meade, and repulsed the Confederates after a sanguinary conflict, continued until late in the night. At early dawn on Friday the Confederates again attempted to storm the Federal positions. The battle lasted throughout the whole day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than was that of the previous day.

The losses in the several engagements are acknowledged to have been extraordinarily severe on both sides—the Federal loss in general officers being bemoaned all premature, and attesting alike the fierceness of the struggle and the tenacity with which it was maintained. During the night of Saturday, Gen. Lee, finding it impossible to drive Meade from the heights he occupied, withdrew the whole of his command and fell back toward the mountains in the direction of Cashtown and Fairfield. The Federal cavalry were at once pushed forward in pursuit, and at the time of the actual narrative ends, so far as official advices are concerned. What has followed since then is almost wholly conjectural. Whether Lee continued his retreat toward the Potomac, or whether he has taken up a position in the mountains or elsewhere, hoping to draw Meade after him, are questions which no one appears to be able to answer with any degree of confidence. The opinion has been expressed in some quarters that another and perhaps a greater battle than any that has yet taken place will be fought somewhere in the vicinity of Ashtown, but, as it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes of the South mountain, he may elect to fight or retire, as circumstances may dictate. We give no credence to the stories now afloat in regard to the demoralized condition of his troops, to the capture of "acres of wagons"—a magnificent specimen of Munchausenism—to the thousands of prisoners said to have been captured, or to the one hundred and eighteen guns which one dispatch tells us fell into the hands of the Federals. Gen. Meade lays claim to no such an array of trophies. It is doubtful whether he has captured a single gun. He speaks of a large number of battle-flags taken, but this is strictly mistaken in artillery. His prisoners probably amount, all told, to between five and six thousand. Many straggliers may since have been added to that number, we shall probably learn hereafter. What number of Federal prisoners were taken by the Confederates has never yet been stated, except vaguely and by way of comparison. We learn, however, by a telegram from Harrisburg, dated yesterday, that four thousand five hundred prisoners have been paroled by Gen. Lee, and forwarded to Harrisburg—being those, we believe, which were captured during the fight on Wednesday. That there were others taken during the two subsequent days, is at least highly probable, although we cannot speak in regard to this with any certainty.

A telegram from Frederick last night states that the pontoon bridge at Williamsport, which Gen. French reported was destroyed by a force under his command, was not destroyed at all; but that when the attempt was made, the presence of a large Confederate force at Williamsport induced the officer in command of the Federal troops to abandon the enterprise.

We also learn that the force sent by Meade from Gettysburg in pursuit of Lee, encountered his rear guard on Sunday afternoon, somewhere in the direction of Greencastle and Monterey, and the latter being strongly posted, checked the pursuit.

GEN. MEADE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

The following is the "congratulatory order" impiously issued by the Yankee commander:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863.

General Order, No. 68.

The commanding general, in behalf of the country, thanks the army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest.

The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matter of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that, in the goodness of His Providence, He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of Major-General Geo. G. Meade.

[Signed] S. A. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

MEADE'S LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1.30 A. M., July 5.

Major-General Halleck:

The enemy retired under cover of the night and a heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. My cavalry are in pursuit. I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms. Upwards of twenty battle-flags will be turned in from our corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands. G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

From the Baltimore Clipper, July 7.]

A dispatch, dated near Gettysburg, July 5, says:

The enemy have retreated toward the Potomac. Their skirmishers were drawn in last night, and a small force, probably the rear guard, passed through Emmettsburg this morning, about daylight. Our troops have been engaged all day in burying their dead and relieving the wounded, and collecting arms from the field, many thousands of which belonged to the rebels.

Preparations are in progress to intercept the progress of the rebels to the Potomac, and our army is already in motion.

General Lee paroled yesterday about two thousand Union prisoners, evidently not wishing to be burdened with their care. They were relieved by General Couch. The report that Gen. Longstreet was captured while wounded, and died of his wounds, proves to have been incorrect.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—General Couch has united for and all his effective force to co-operate with and join the army of the Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. Meade, pushing the regiments forward as rapidly as they are organized.

General Lee is said to have held all the passes in South mountain leading to Cumberland valley from Gettysburg. This is done for the purpose of moving his trains, now rapidly pushing for Virginia. The mountains are filled with disorganized soldiers from General Lee's army, who are coming within our lines every hour.

The troops under General Placer (formerly Milroy's) arrived yesterday at Chambersburg, and pushed on toward Greencastle, where they captured five hundred prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers, making their way to the Potomac in company with the wagons.

A dispatch from near Chambersburg this morning, says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Hagerstown. It is believed that Gen French has made an attack in that vicinity on the trains moving toward Virginia.

FREDERICK, July 6, P. M.—It is believed here that the reported destruction of the rebel bridge at Williamsport originated in the fact that the bridge at Falling Waters, five miles below, was destroyed. An officer, who was with the party which destroyed the latter bridge, reports that the party subsequently started to destroy those at Williamsport, but finding Imboden there with a large force, abandoned the enterprise. About 1500 rebel prisoners, including thirty-seven wagon loads of wounded, arrived here today by the Hagerstown pike. They included those captured by Gen. Kilpatrick.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Monterey and Greencastle. It is reported to have been caused by our pursuing forces pressing upon the enemy's rear-guard, who, being strongly posted, checked the pursuit.

Three letters from Jeff. Davis to Lee were found on a man, concealed in his boot. Davis, in one letter, tells Lee he had underrated the strength of the army of the Potomac, and that it was not so much reduced as Lee had supposed, and Davis advised Lee to return to Virginia at once. Davis says he sent him all the troops in could spare from Richmond, and could not give him Beauregard's army as he expected.

Davis thinks Lee made a mistake in going into Pennsylvania, and fears serious disaster if Lee does not immediately return. The tone of his letter was very disparaging. The other letters were unimportant. A rebel mail was also captured by Capt. Dahlgren, at the same time, with many letters, but none of special importance that throw much light on rebel operations.

ONE DAY LATER.

From the Philada via Baltimore, July 8.]

GETTYSBURG, July 6.—The report from the front is very cheering.

Our cavalry, supported by infantry, is close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A dispatch from Gen. Gregg, of this morning, reports that the rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing to Greencastle. The roads are very heavy, and the rebel trains are stuck in the mud, and the enemy are abandoning their wounded in the road.

Every barn and house for fifteen miles is a hospital. They are leaving all their wounded, generals and colonels as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken, thus far, over six thousand prisoners, besides the wounded.

Another dispatch states that the head of the rebel retreating column passed through Greenwood, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, on Sunday forenoon.

On Sunday night Longstreet's headquarters were at Jack's mountain, ten miles from Gettysburg, Ewell's at Fairfield, eight miles distant.

When the rebels passed through Fairfield, they were moving very rapidly, three columns abreast.

The slaughter among the rebel general officers was very great. Major-General Trimble is a prisoner in our lines, his left foot gone. Brigadier-General Kemper is a prisoner in a dying condition. Gen. Armistead, captured on Thursday, is dead. Major-General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Heth, Pender and Pettigrew are also known to be wounded. Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed.

The report that our cavalry had cut off the retreat of the enemy's infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by General Buford with his cavalry. Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersement of the whole of Lee's army.

There has been no intelligence received of any fight near Mercersburg. The report probably grew out of the cavalry fight of General Gregg, in which he captured four thousand prisoners.

The special correspondent furnishes a long letter to the *Inquirer*. We select the following extracts for our columns:

TWO MILES BEYOND GETTYSBURG, July 6, 1863.

After three days of intense excitement, occasioned by our conflict on arms with the rebel invaders, we consider it policy to invade your loyal, peaceful State, and lay waste the peaceful homes there located, we are now settled down into comparative quiet. During the entire day and night of yesterday our advance guard, who were thrown out as pickets along the entire line, as well as those of the rebels, were continually firing upon each other, and with such earnestness that hundreds of both parties were either killed or wounded.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

To-day we have made a tour of inspection over the three separate spots in this neighborhood where the desperate engagements of the first, second and third days at Jaly were held; one to the west of Gettysburg, back of the Seminary; another south of the same place, near the Emmettsburg road, and a third upon the cemetery hill.

All exhibit the same evidence of the fearful struggle for supremacy there taken place. Every variety of military accoutrements, every species of arms, dilapidated artillery, wagons abandoned and worthless ammunition, as well as dead horses, are scattered about in profusion.

Upon the battle field in rear of the seminary we witnessed at least as many as five hundred rebel dead bodies, lying in every conceivable position, and emitting a perfume anything but agreeable. All this, too, after the enemy themselves had been in possession of the premises for two days after the battle.

Upon the site of what is known as the Cemetery Hill battle, where the 1st and 3d corps fought so gallantly, the 11th not doing so well, besides other evidences of the fearful conflict which had there been raging, we counted eighty-one horses lying dead, from the effect of the shot and shell which had there been so fearfully raining.

Scarcely a house or barn in the immediate neighborhood of these battle-fields but are in some way injured, while many are totally destroyed, being set on fire by shells. All along the many positions where our line of battle was formed, are evidences, in the shape of hastily-constructed breastworks, the never-failing ingenuity of the ready-handed Yankee.

Our dead are all interred, while at the head of the grave of each some mark is placed, by which the body there buried can be recognized.

GETTYSBURG.

During the afternoon of Saturday, the above named place was held jointly by our own and the rebel forces, but late in the evening the rebels concealed their portion, leaving us in quiet possession of the cultivated section of the town.

To-day we spent over an hour in roaming about the place and in conversing with the inhabitants, many of whom remained at their residences while the fearful struggle was in progress, and the possession of the town was in dispute.

With the exception of but very few, all seemed glad that the "Yankees" had obtained the supremacy, while the many acts of kindness exhibited towards our well, as well as wounded troops, are worthy of the highest commendation and praise.

That portion of the town located nearest to the seminary, and where the road from Emmettsburg enters, exhibit some evidences of the fearful battles which had been fought. Yet nothing like the destruction and desolation anticipated is apparent.

The large majority of the residents are in their houses, and to-day are attending to family matters the same as though nothing had happened.

The Eleventh corps occupied the town until last night, doing guard and provost duty. These of our wounded who could not bear the fatigue of a journey to your many Northern hospitals, have been removed within the town, and by the inhabitants are being handsomely provided for.

OUR LOSSES.

At the present writing, for the reason that such constant moving of our troops has been in progress, and from the frequent changes in the location of our hospitals, it is utterly impossible to make a statement anywhere near correct, of our loss in killed and wounded. It cannot be less than fifteen thousand. It is impossible for us at present to obtain a correct list of the names—even of those who are now confined in the hospitals.

Perhaps the worst feature of our disaster is that so many of our skilled and efficient general officers are either wounded, killed, or incapacitated, by reason of serious wounds, from immediate duty. Among our other losses, and one of a serious nature in our present position, where rapid and frequent marches are to be made, is the unusual number of horses that have been slain. Some battalions are minus their entire supply, while others have all more or less suffered. Still, in spite of all this, we are up and after them, and with every prospect, to use a familiar phrase, "of gabbling them up."

The losses of the enemy cannot be positively stated. Still, when considering that they were the attacking party, and we, for once, were enabled to choose our position, it is no exaggeration of the truth to say that their losses are double the number of ours.

Even as late as Sunday, and along the front of our entire line, their dead lay thick, no effort, apparently, being made to bury them.

Of their general officers, Longstreet, Armistead, Barksdale, Ricketts and Garnett are wounded. The second named is dead and buried within our lines.

The prisoners taken are but a trifle less in number than 8000.

OUR WOUNDED AND PRISONERS AGAIN IN CAMP.

This morning, in such haste were the rebels to evacuate the town, that but few paroles were granted. The names, however, of all were taken, while they were told that their paroles would be sent them from Carlisle; it doubtless being their intention to make that point their future base of operations. Whether or not they will be allowed to select a "base" is a matter for future deliberation and decision.

[The writer mentions innumerable colonels, majors, etc., who were killed and wounded, but we have not the space for details.]

LEE'S INTENTIONS.

The *Inquirer* says editorially:

General Couch received information yesterday that Lee intends to seize and hold Maryland Heights until he is enabled to cross the Potomac in safety. In its present stage of water this river is impassable, save by pontoons or boats, and the rebel army has neither. Lee is in a tight place, and, like a stag at bay, he may turn and give his victorious pursuers considerable trouble before he is fully vanquished.

We have no news from the army of the Potomac of special importance. General Meade is closely watching his discomfited but wily antagonist, and a day or two more will quite likely find him bringing Lee to an engagement.

### The Yankee Attack on Charleston.

From the Savannah News, July 10.]

Early on Monday morning the report of heavy guns were heard in the direction of Charleston, indicating that the enemy had again opened fire on the forts. The first guns were heard in this city about four o'clock, and during the morning a continued cannonading was heard.

It is reported that our batteries on the Stono river sunk the Federal steamer Planter, which a party of negroes took several months ago from a Charleston wharf, and delivered to the enemy. It is stated that our batteries opened on her with all on board, including some forty negroes, who were proceeding up the river, under white officers to make a landing.

We learn from passengers who arrived in this city on Monday morning from Morris island, that our forces have erected since Friday last a number of new batteries, and that they are all manned. Our troops were all in good spirits, and anticipated a general battle on Monday. Some of the Yankee prisoners stated that on Monday morning the grand assault was to be made.

In the attack on Fort Wagner on Friday, the Carolina troops suffered severely in killed, wounded and missing. It is reported that they lost four hundred men. The Yankee gunboats fired from all points, and compelled the Carolina troops to abandon Fort Mitchell, which the enemy immediately occupied and succeeded in holding.

On Saturday the fighting was very desperate. The 7th Connecticut, the 76th Pennsylvania, and a portion of a Maine regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Strong, came up in line of battle, advancing in good order. As soon as they came within range the Savannah Guards opened on them with terrible effect, and threw their ranks into confusion. They soon rallied, and again met a warm reception, when they broke and dispersed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. It is estimated that they lost upwards of five hundred men in these two charges. Some of the enemy reached the breastworks only to be killed or wounded. Many of them threw down their arms and stretched themselves on the ground until the battle was over, when they were captured. The Yankee prisoners stated that they had heard of the Guards, and did not want to meet them again. Captain Bull of the Savannah Guards, knocked down a Yankee officer, and marched a small squad of them into the fort.

The principal Yankee attack was made on that part of the breastworks occupied by the Savannah Guards. The Guards captured a large number of prisoners, among whom were three captains and two lieutenants.

The Yankee dead were buried on the field where they fell—the prisoners taken to Charleston. The Connecticut prisoners recognized Col. Olmstead as soon as they saw him.

They report that the steamer Keokuk was owned and built by private parties in Baltimore, who had desired the Government to purchase her, which was refused, and they then sent her out on their own account, to try our batteries and test her invulnerability.

### From Charleston.

Editorial Correspondence Savannah Republican.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday Night, July 12th 1863.

I have but a few minutes to write, but will devote those to the readers of the Republican, as all eyes are anxiously turned to this city and all hearts yearning for its safety.

The siege of Charleston has regularly begun. The enemy hope to take it by gradual approaches, and they have at least gained encouragement from their first success—the capture of the lower battery on Morris' Island, thus giving them a foothold, and enabling them to set out hopefully on their tedious work. This disaster is attributable to bad engineering, for which somebody should be held responsible. The lower battery was a shackling affair, and our men left it only when the carriages of their guns had been shattered to pieces.

The battle yesterday morning claims a place among the bloodiest and most destructive of the war, at least so far as the enemy are concerned. Our loss was trifling—only one or two killed and some half dozen wounded. The first account gave no adequate idea of the slaughter of the Yankees, it having been based on evidences immediately in front of the battery. A subsequent reconnaissance exposed over four hundred dead bodies, which were buried by our men. To this add the usual proportion of wounded—five to one—and the casualties become awful. That proportion in this case, however, is too large. The fight was at close quarters, and it is believed that a majority of those who were struck were killed. An officer of high rank says to me to-day as his opinion that at least one thousand of the enemy were put *hors de combat* in the action. In addition to the killed on the field, the surgeon of the hospital where their wounded are now lying informs me that eight died last night, and it will probably be as many more will pass to their long account before morning.

Willing to do justice to a brave foe, it may be added that a more daring and gallant assault has not been made on either side since the commencement of the war. The enemy numbered fifteen hundred, according to the best authority at hand. They landed on the lower end of the island, and double-quicked it up to the very mouths of our guns, coming in along with our pickets, though not surprising the garrison. The advancing column got within forty yards of Battery Wagner before a gun was fired. Gen. Stroman (who commanded the assailants, and was, by the way, Beast Butler's adjutant at New Orleans,) then cried out in a voice distinctly heard in the fort: "Now's your time, boys, go in and take them," and in they went sure enough, some twenty five of them having actually scaled our works and got inside, where they were either killed or captured. The murderous fire poured into them by our artillery and infantry mowed down their ranks; but on they pressed until success became hopeless and the dead were piled up under their feet, when they retired.

The whole of to-day until sundown, has been spent in a continuous artillery duel between the ships and Battery Wagner. There were three monitors, the Atlanta among them (her maiden effort on the Yankee side), and three or four heavy mortar boats. The signal corps report no casualties on our side. From some cause unknown to me, a great battle is expected to-morrow.

A supply boat that was lying on the west side of Morris island, had a shot put through her boiler, and was otherwise injured.

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

*Hon. A. H. Stephens on a Mission to Washington—He is not Allowed to Proceed further than Newport News—His Mission Rejected—The Federal Authorities Consider "the Authorized Channels" Sufficient.*

The following correspondence will explain itself:

RICHMOND, July 2, 1863.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a military commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive from the terms of the letter that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which the public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, "as *President*, instead of commander-in-chief, etc., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him, as President, and signed by me, as President. To this letter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissable only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times and to divert if possible the savage character which has been imposed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delicacy of the savage character which their Government has impress