THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

From giving out in the Richmond papers, reports brought verbally from Richmond, and indeed from the general appearance of things, we have been prepared to hear at any moment that a great battle had been fought either in Orange or Culpeper counties, Va., between the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and Jackson, and the Federals under Pope. We have as yet locked in vain for the account of this great expected battle.

It is evident that the enemy is concentrating his forces on the line of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in numbers which he trusts will be overwhelming, and this movement no doubt accounts for that indicated in the following despatch to Gov. Letcher, of Va.:

NARROWS, NEAR DUBLIN, Aug. 19th.

To Governor Letcher—

We have reliable intelligence that the enemy has left Pack's Ferry, Meadow Bluff, and Flat Top, and the impression is that they are evacuating Western Virginia.

R. H. CATLETT.

They will certainly have a very heavy force in our front, especially if the report be true that McClellan's whole force has left Berkeley. The "On to Richmond" is about to commence on the old line.

When the great battle is to be fought is impossible to say, but one would be apt to suppose that the sooner it was fought, the better for us.

THE WEST.—Within the last two days we have heard directly and verbally from General BRAGG's Department, and are pleased to find that the accounts of the two gentlemen, one of whom we saw, and the other of whom a friend saw passing through, agree in representing affairs in that Department as bright and brightening for our cause. Of course there is talk, but not by these gentlemen—there is talk of cutting off and "bagging" BUELL's army, and the other man's army. To those things we assign little weight. It would appear, however, to be certan that BUELL's position is highly precarious, and will soon be untenable; and that in the event, now almost certain, of his being compelled to retreat, he will have a hard road to travel, and will not be able to stop short either at Nashville nor any other point in Tennessee.

General BRAGG is certainly in good spirits, and of the opinion that "things is workin" even more favorably "than could have been expected."

FROM THE COAST.—We have little additional information in reference to the doings of the invaders in the vicinity of Swansboro', Onslow county. All the accounts we have received within the last day or two seem to concur in representing their force there as much smaller, indicating a return to Newbern, after having accomplished the present purposes of their predatory raid in the destruction of the salt works there.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received positive information of the enemy's having evacuated Swansboro', "going eastward," which would indicate a return to Beaufort and Fort Macon.

Congressional.

On Tuesday the Senate postponed until Monday the consideration of Mr. Yancey's proposition to restrict the frequency of secret sessions. Portions of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate standing committees.

In the House the rules were so amended as to provide against resolving into secret session, except by a majority vote of the number present.

For Wednesday's proceedings see telegraph.

WE learn that a large Yankee Steamer laid last night off the banks opposite the Sound at Scott's Hill, having a light burning, apparently as a signal. The blockader has heretofore been in the habit of running up and down the coast in the day-time, looking in at Topsail and the other inlets. This is the first time that any of the enemy's vessels has come to an anchor or laid off any particular point on the Sound at night. The light might very well be accounted for as a decoy signal for negroes.—*Daily Journal, 21st.*

WE FEAR that the good name of the people of Maryland may suffer some unmerited loss by reason of the number of scamps going about through the Confederate States passing themselves off, no doubt untruly, as Maryland refugees, former members of the first Maryland regiment, etc. Or if they are refugees, they are refugees for other causes than patriotic ones.

The fact is, no doubt, that the name of Maryland refugee, an honored one, has been too often taken by scamps from all the States north of Virginia, as affording the most convenient and plausible way of accounting for themselves. An instance of this is afforded in the case of the party of one woman and four men who were taken up a few days since at Kingsville for robbing the hotel there. They all hailed from Baltimore, although the Columbia *Carolinian* says they had a most Yankeeish appearance.

THE Boston *Post* says:—"Now that Gen. Hunter devotes most of his leisure moments to the negro schools, the Charleston *Mercury* has brought back its Hoe press from the interior and flaunts its braggart treason securely and regularly."

SOME time since the Federal War Department announced that although there were on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number actually on duty did not exceed 363,000. The other 250,000 comprised the wounded, sick, and absent on furlough. This was before the recent terrible battles.

NEAL DOW, the author of the Maine Liquor Law—now one of Abe's Brigadiers—has fallen from grace.—He got seduced by a mint julep in New Orleans, and he kept at it and it flung him "higher nor a kite."—Most folks, sweltering and thirsting, with the thermometer at unknown altitudes, would possibly be *almost* tempted to take a "slight chance"—"a few," so to speak, of the same, and therefore ought to make some allowance for Neal Dow. Verdict of the jury "excusable homicide."

A SMART WOMAN.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says that Col. Boone, of Kentucky, was in command of the Federal forces at Gallatin, when Col. Jack Morgan made his morning call last week, and had not shaken off the drowsy god at the time of the demand for the surrender of his forces. Mrs. Boone, however was more wide-awake, and aroused the sleeping Colonel by exclaiming "I surrender, and so does the Colonel." Of course after that the Colonel had no more to say, but quietly caved in.

OUR private opinion is that last night we had a specimen of a tolerably extensive thunder and rain storm. We have heard as loud thunder and as heavy rain, but we hardly recollect anything louder or heavier.

Just about the precise minute when the rain was doing "its level best" the mail train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad arrived on the other side of the river. Perhaps the transfer of passengers and baggage was pleasant under the circumstances; but then again, perhaps it was not. We rather think it was not, as it had to be done pretty much under the canopy of heaven, and that canopy, for the time then being, seemed to be made out of a very wet blanket. We would suggest that there is very great room for improvement here and at Florence, which improvement we trust will be made as soon as circumstances will admit. We know that the present is not a favourable time. It is very bad at Florence, where three roads meet.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

Congressional.

Our telegraphic dispatches yesterday gave the substance of everything of importance that was done in either house on Wednesday. As we find the proceedings in the Richmond papers of yesterday, they show that the only thing in the Senate was some remarks by Mr. Brown, of Miss., directing the attention of the Military Committee to the abuses of the substitute system. He thought that Yankee spies had engaged themselves as substitutes, get the money and ran away without remaining an hour in the service. Substitutes ought not to be received until the most satisfactory evidence of their loyalty is presented.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clark, of Ga., introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to investigate and enquire into the management of the Richmond Hospitals, and ascertain what, if any, abuses exist, and what, if any, action is necessary to be taken by Congress. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Wright and Clark, of Ga., and finally agreed to.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Col. John H. Morgan, his officers and men.

The following proceedings were had in the House with reference to Secretary Mallory and General B. F. Butler:—

"NO SECRETARY OF THE NAVY!"

Mr. CONRAD, of La., offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Secretary of the Navy, and vesting the power thereof in the Secretary of War."

Mr. FOOTE—I would inquire if this is a mere resolution of inquiry? for I have such a high regard for the honorable Secretary of the Navy that otherwise I should oppose it. (Laughter.)

Mr. FOSTER, of Ala.—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CONRAD—Why so?

Mr. FOSTER—I think it is a reflection on the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. CONRAD—I mean it as a reflection on the Secretary of the Navy; I mean it, and I am prepared to show that he ought to receive such reflection.

The resolution was passed.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Mr. SWAN, of Tennessee offered the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, Benjamin F. Butler, an officer commanding the forces of the United States now occupying a portion of the territory of the Confederate States, has, by repeated atrocities committed on citizens of the Confederate States, of both sexes and of all ages, shown the most utter disregard of the amenities of civilized warfare and of the obligations of social and Christian life, and an utter contempt for that protection which is awarded by all Christian conquerors to the defenceless non-combatants that may either temporarily or permanently be subject to their rule; therefore

"*The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve*, That the said Benjamin F. Butler is hereby declared "*Hostis humani generis*," and as such to be treated by all citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America whenever and wherever they may find the said Benjamin F. Butler.—And the exemption from punishment which this resolution extends to any citizen or soldier of the Confederate States is hereby extended to any citizen or subject of any foreign country whatever."

Referred to the Military Committee.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

The War.

We have further reasons, based upon undoubted authority, for our belief expressed yesterday in regard to the favorable appearance of things in General Bragg's Department. Morgan's late dash at Gallatin, Tennessee, was no mere predatory raid. It had an object, which was to stop one line of Buell's railroad communication by blowing up the railroad tunnel at that point which was done.

A grand campaign has certainly opened in the West, which, if carried out in all its parts—and all its parts are in charge of good and true men, able and faithful—will have the effect of freeing Tennessee and Kentucky, and forcing the war not only to, but over the banks of the Ohio. We cannot at this time even refer distantly to any part of the programme of the campaign, but we feel at liberty to say that our readers may look for startling news from Kentucky and Tennessee perhaps before the present month is out.

The present mystery of the war is the whereabouts of McClellan. He has certainly "changed his base," but so secretly as to leave all our people for some time in the dark. He moved off very secretly *by land*, on Friday night, sending his heavy artillery and baggage by water. The least estimate of his force is 50,000. Some think his object is to get between General Lee, (who, it is known, has gone up to Jackson) and Richmond, and thus cut off Lee's communications. It would be a dangerous move for us, but if we succeeded in whipping Pope, a fatal one for McClellan. We shall soon know, however, as the battle with Pope is hourly expected, and its result will compel all parties to show their hands. Some accounts say that McClellan has marched down towards Fortress Monroe.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

FROM current talk, and some personal observation, we are led to believe that a new Mosquitoe has been invented recently in these parts. Whether he has been patented or not we are unable to say, neither have we seen any of the drawings or specifications upon which the claim for a patent, or even the entering of a *caveat* could be based.

What is claimed as original in this mosquitoe is the power he has of *screwing* his bill into the person operated upon, so that if the victim wishes to remove him, he must *unscrew* him, otherwise the sting will be left in, to the great irritation of the cuticle. He has also the peculiarity attributed to that Mexican bird known as the Rhumtyephoozle, who sticks his bill in the ground and whistles through his spurs. This mosquito, while *screwing* in his bill, and after it is screwed in, sings Yankee Doodle, and other anti-Confederate airs through his hind legs. So we have been informed and most potently believe. If on the other hand he were operating on a Federal prisoner, no doubt the victim would fancy himself listening to Dixie and other rebel melodies. He gives two to ten turns to the screw, according to size, age and wickedness.

A Forthcoming Medical Work.

It will be seen by notice in another column, that DR. EDWARD WARREN, a distinguished member of the Medical profession in this State is preparing for publication a work entitled "Surgery for Camp, Field and Hospital," embracing a *complete digest* of the most important facts and principles of each department of the science up to the present time.

Dr. Warren's known ability, professional standing and skill, leave little ground to doubt the value of the work which he proposes to publish.

European Conferences.—Future Intervention.

It is reported in the last advices from Europe that the Emperors of Russia and France together with the King of Prussia are to have a conference about the middle of September. The precise point of meeting has not yet been announced, and speculation is even more in the dark with reference to the matters which will most probably engage the attention of the potentates. Whether they will try and fix up the vexed questions regarding Italy, or the Turkish question, or the German complication, or come to some understanding as to their future course with reference to the difficulties in this country remains to be seen. It is more than probable that in the approaching imperial and royal conferences we have no direct interest, no interest at all, indeed, so far as the war in which we are now engaged is concerned. Remember we do not say that the time may not come when foreign powers will interpose their offices, whether good or bad. We think that time must come, and perhaps it will come soon enough, too soon for us, unless we have beforehand substantially rendered ourselves independent of it. Foreign intervention would not make us independent nor even help to secure our independence except in an indirect way, but it might do this. It might be the only chance for putting an end to a most sanguinary and destructive war, for it is not to be denied that the present war is rapidly passing beyond the control of those engaged in its management—the passions of the people on both sides are becoming deeply and implacably aroused; and of themselves, with no common ground upon which to meet, it is impossible to see when or how peace can be restored between them.

An Order of the Right Spirit.

Adjutant Cooper has issued an important order, which we publish below, free gratis and for no pay, as we find it in the advertising columns of the Richmond papers. We publish it for two reasons: The first is, we are glad to our heart that our Government has manifested a disposition to keep up with the expressed wishes of the people, and thereby show to the world that we are a self-governing population. The second is, we hope and trust in God, that the President will rigidly enforce, to the bitter end, the following, as well as all similar orders heretofore published. We must meet the enemy on his own terms. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth—blood for blood. Let us bestow no more sympathy upon the wretches who are continually murdering our citizens in cold blood. The thirst after revenge for the murder of Mumford has not yet been appeased:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 60.

1. Whereas, Major-General HUNTER, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brigadier-General PHELPS, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Louisiana, have organized and armed negro slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this Confederacy;

And, whereas, the Government of the United States have refused to answer an inquiry, whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this Government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition:

Ordered, That Major-General HUNTER and Brig General PHELPS be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing, or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President shall order. By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

Col. Z. B. VANCE, the Governor elect of this State will take his seat on the 8th of next month, upon which occasion he will make or publish something in the nature of an inaugural address. It is no doubt looked for at this time and under the circumstances. If so we shall promptly publish it, as a matter of public information as well as of respect to the Governor of the State We do not care, in the meantime, to republish from journals which have exhibited a bitter hostility towards us, their accounts of any merely stump speaking in which Mr. Vance may have indulged himself by way of keeping his hand in. His inaugural will be a different thing It will be an official or semi-official announcement, from one then occupying the Chief Executive office in the State. It will be entitled to prompt publication and to a respectful, yea, a frank and liberal consideration, and it shall receive both at our hands.

The Yankee Navy—where is It?

With all the boasted power and numerical strength of the Yankee Navy, what has it accomplished so far in this war? Very little in comparison to its strength. The names of its vessels—its iron clads, its first class frigates, its gunboats, its transports, its mortar fleets—and the lists of its officers, once filled columns of Northern journals, and gave promise of terrible work upon the defenceless coasts of the Southern Confederacy. Where is this boasted Navy now?—Where are its officers? What are they doing? These are questions that naturally arise when we hear nothing more of splendid naval exploits like the capture of the sand forts at Hatteras, the corquest of the earthworks at Port Royal, the seizure of the Confederate Ministers on board of the Trent at sea, and other achievements of a similar character.

The splendid fleets which sailed from Fortress Monroe, more than a year ago, were well calculated to impress the Southern mind with awe, and give reason to believe that our coast would suffer exceedingly; but what was the result? Hatteras fell almost without a struggle; and Port Royal soon followed, after brave and heroic, but futile resistence. These effects caused a gloomy feeling in the South for a while; but from which there was a speedy recovery, when the trivial character of these conquests came to be understood, and it was plainly seen what immense efforts were required to secure the most barren of triumphs.

Passing over some of the minor acts of the enemy upon that element in which he is, undoubtedly, our superior—such as the shelling of islands on the coast, the fight at Pensacola, and the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans, we find the combined ocean and river fleets of Farragut, Porter, and Davis, bombarding Vicksburg for months, without success—and not only without success, but even with serious loss to themselves, from our batteries and brave soldiers in that vicinity.

A Northern paper, announcing the arrival of the Federal gunboat Wissahickon at the port of Philadelphia, from Vicksburg, and describing her torn and tattered condition, says

"Admiral Farragut sends the Wissahickon home as a fair specimen of the present condition of his fleet. He sends more vessels, and ship carpenters should be at once dispatched to New Orleans to make necessary repairs to the fleet, which is probably at that place by this time. The river is falling rapidly, and the heavy ships are compelled to leave on account of their heavy draught of water. Some Monitors are needed there, and they should be sent down before the stormy weather in the fall sets in.

"All the squadron is terribly cut up, and the men need a little rest. A Monitor is worth a half a dozen wooden vessels, and the moral effect is worth something also."

Here we have in part an answer to our query, where is the Yankee Navy?—at least so far as relates to that immense fleet which went to reconquer and subjugate the fair valley of the Mississippi. And is not this a fair picture of other portions of that Navy? We believe it is. In Hampton Roads, some of the largest vessels lie hoplessly wrecked, from the contest with the Confederate Merrimac-Virginia; at one of the navy yards on the Mississippi, five Yankee gunboats lay up for repairs; below Vicksburg, repose the remains of others whose career has been cut short by Confederate balls and torches; while from New Orleans comes the assurance that all of Farragut's "squadron is terribly cut up."

Thus ends the boasted power of the Yankee Navy. The people of the South have learned to regard it as comparatively harmless; and to know that properly constructed fortifications, manned by brave and resolute men, are more than a match for it. But while thus learning its comparative weakness, we should awake to the importance of weakening it still more. Our coast defences should be strengthened during the summer months, and the reserves held in readiness to prevent raids into the interior; iron clad vessels of war should be purchased at any cost in Europe, and iron rams built in every Southern port. Thus we shall be able to weaken still more, the already defeated and terribly cut up Navy of the United States.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 20, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire what legislation, if any, was necessary to prevent abuses in the matter of receiving substitutes in the army. He specified some of the abuses, and adverted to the evasions of the Conscription law. The resolution was then withdrawn.

In the House, a resolution of thanks to Col. Morgan and his command, for distinguished services rendered, was adopted.

Resolutions to abolish the office of Secretary of the Navy, and declaring brute Butler an enemy to the human race, were submitted and referred to the appropriate Committees.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 21st, 1862.

In the Senate Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill providing for the enrollment of all persons liable to military duty, not already enrolled, wherever found; also, a bill concerning Partizan Rangers.

Mr. Yancey submitted a series of resolutions affirming that the war now being waged by the United States, is a war as well upon the people as the government of the Confederate States, and that the principles upon which this government and the government of the several States which compose it is founded, justifies each citizen in attacking the invader, either by individual or organized bands.

That when any of our citizens exercising this sacred right, shall fall into the hands of the enemy, and are treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, it shall be the duty of this Government to retaliate for injuries done to them.

That the Senate will give to the President its unfaltering support in the prompt execution of measures devised for the complete protection of our citizens in the exercise of their inalienable right of self-protection.

Mr. Yancey addressed the Senate in support of his resolutions. Mr. Wright and others briefly discussed questions presented for further consideration. The resolutions were postponed until Monday.

In the House, resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of Congress to Gens Johnson, Lee, and Jackson, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for their gallant and meritorious services in the late campaign. An amendment submitted by Mr. Foote to except Gen. Huger, was not agreed to.

A bill was introduced declaring Kansas to be within the limits of the Southern Confederacy.

RETALIATORY ORDER.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 21.

General Orders No. 60, from the Adjutant General's Office, orders that Major-General Hunter, and Brig. General Phelps, be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either, or any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing, or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President shall order.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 21st 1862.

The following dispatch was received at Knoxville today:

BARBOURSVILLE, Aug. 18th.—We took possession here today, capturing forty-five prisoners, only six of whom were not in the hospital. The enemy has retreated towards Cumberland Ford. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have captured Logan. The particulars of the capture are not yet known.

(Signed,) COL. J. PEGRAM.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES ON ST. HELENA ISLAND.—FROM NASSAU.—RELEASE OF THE STEAMER ORETO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21st, 1862.

A force of sixty South Carolinians surprised the enemy at daylight this morning on St. Helena Island, near Port Royal. Several Yankees, including the Lieutenant commanding, were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners. Our loss was six slightly and two mortally wounded.

Nassau dates to the 13th inst. have been received. The news is unimportant.

The Nassau papers publish the decree of the Vice Admiralty Court releasing from custody the British Steamer Oreto, seized some time ago for supposed violation of the neutrality law, in having been fitted up for a Confederate gunboat.

FROM MISSOURI, &c.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 20th, 1862.

Yankee dispatches from Missouri represent our guerrillas as being gradually overpowered.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Tribune confirms the withdrawal of McClellan's army from the Peninsula, but its destination is not named.

The Louisville Journal of 14th inst., says that General Williams was at Prestonburg on the 12th, with his brigade, and that Gen. Humphrey Marshall was reported not far behind with another brigade, said to be ordered to Catlettsburg. Both brigades number 7 or 8,000 men.

The Home Guards were driven from Piketon, Ky., on the 11th, by some Confederate guerrillas, after sharp skirmishing.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 22d, 1862.

In the Senate, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, making some important modifications in the law regulating the reception of substitutes in the army. One of the provisions is that when a substitute deserts, the person who offered him shall be held to service.

A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of separating the paymaster's department in the army from the quartermaster's was adopted. Also, a resolution calling for official reports of engagements with the enemy, which have not yet been communicated.

Mr. Yancey's proposition to amend the rules, so as to provide that motions to go into secret legislative sessions shall be voted on in open session, and determined by a majority, was discussed for two hours, and finally rejected by yeas 4, nays 17.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of Congress to Col. N. Bedford Forrest, and the officers and men under his command, for services rendered in their brilliant and successful expedition in Tennessee.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Foote's resolution in relation to the raising of additional troops through the State authorities. The resolution was pending when the House adjourned.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN JACKSON AND POPE'S CAVALRY—POPE RETREATED TOWARDS MANASSAS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 22d, 1862.

There was skirmishing on the Rapidan on Wednesday last, near Raccoon Ford, between our cavalry and the enemy's rear guard. About twenty Yankees were killed and seventy captured.

Pope has retreated to Brandy Station, about six miles below Culpeper Court House, on the Grange and Alexandria Railroad. His position, at last accounts, was about midway between Culpeper Court House and the Rappahannock river, and the impression prevailed that he would make a stand near that stream, while others think he will continue his retreat to Manassas. [Pope, according to the above, was about 25 or 26 miles from Manassas. It is probable he will keep up his retreat until McClellan succeeds in bringing up reinforcements, and probably the great battle may yet be postponed for a week or more, and after all be fought on or near the Manassas battle ground. It would be a capital place for a second stampede of the grand Federal army into Washington.—JOURNAL.]

A GOOD HIT.—While the Yankees were quartered in Hanover there was a repartee made to one of their officers by a member of my church, which is too good to be lost. The person was a fine old mother in Isreal, full of good sense, and abounding in Biblical knowledge. The Yankees had been troubling her a good deal, stealing her corn, potatoes, and shooting her hens, until she was very much exasperated. One evening a very gay looking officer was swaggering about the yard, cursing and swearing, insulting the family, and making great boasts about taking Richmond and cursing the rebels. The old lady took it very coolly, replying to him with firmness but politeness. At last, thinking to destroy all her hopes of her success, he said: "Why, madam, we have seen Richmond. From our balloon we can see the very streets." "Yes," replied the old lady, very coolly, "and Moses climbed Mt. Pisgah, and saw the promised land, but he never got there." It is needless to add that the Federal vented his wrath in oaths loud and deep, and then disappeared rather chagrined by the scriptural allusion. T. W. H.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.—Since the interruption of the running of the regular trains on the Central Road, our facilities for obtaining information from the line of the Rappahannock have been greatly curtailed. Yesterday after a train arrived from Hanover Court House, but little was known of the condition of affairs beyond.—The road, however, is entirely unobstructed, and the telegraph wire in operation, as far as Gordonsville.

A report was circulated during the day that the enemy under Pope had fallen back from the Rapidan and from Culpeper, taking the road leading to Warrenton. This report, though not confirmed in official circles, was generally accredited.—*Richmond Dispatch, 22d inst.*

EVIDENCES OF THE DESPERATE CONDITION OF JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES.—The refusal of the rebels to give up our officers in exchange for those sent to them under the cartel recently agreed upon is a violation of good faith that proves more than mere want of principle. It shows that their leaders believe their cause so near a collapse that they are unwilling to part with the hostages by whom they expect to save their necks at the close of the rebellion. In their attempt to drive McClellan from before Richmond they made their supreme effort, and the additional six hundred thousand men that we are about to put into the field annihilates all further hope of a successful resistance. By holding our officers prisoners until they are compelled to sue for peace, the traitors who have been the main instigators of and leaders in this war hope to secure their personal immunity. Under no circumstances will the nation consent to exempt them from the punishment which they merit. Instead of attempting to carry out any further exchange of prisoners with them, let the Government strain every energy to bring the war to speedy close. It is by fighting, and not by negotiating, that we shall soonest effect the liberation of our officers.

New York Herald, 12th inst.

A Compromise with the South Advocated.

The *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*, of New York, has the following editorial on the necessity of "compromising" with the Southern Confederacy:

THE WAY OF PEACE.

Is it sought to end this war by the North *crushing* the South? For *such* a purpose no adequate exertion has yet been made. If that is the game, the call for only three hundred thousand more soldiers is as incommensurate as was the call sixteen months ago for *seventy-five thousand* to whip the South and retake the forts. We leave aside the question whether any united and determined people numbering twelve, or, as is the fashion to compute it, *eight* millions, *can* be crushed on their own soil. It was by *Irish* aid that Ireland was subjugated to England. Belgium stands there with her five millions, more populous and more independent than ever before—though she has been the theatre of the most famous battles of Europe century after century. Switzerland, with less than *three* millions of people, has successfully defied the legionary hosts of Austria, of Lorraine, of Burgundy, and of France. Portugal, with less than four millions, has always succeeded in resisting the attempts of Spain, in the proudest days of the latter, to absorb her, by her preponderating power. It seems to be one of the axioms of Bonaparte, which time sanctions as profoundly true, that, "A people, to be free of another, has but to will it!" If the United States are to prove this an unsound axiom, it must be by a far different display of power from anything yet exhibited. Volunteering must be abandoned, and drafting resorted to. It is no three hundred thousand men, but a *million*, that the instant necessities of the case call for. Hitherto the partisans that originated this pestiferous quarrel—from the Wades, and Chases, and Sewards, and Giddingses, and Sumners, and Chandlers, in Congress, or the Beechers, and Cheevers, and "three thousand preachers" of New England, in the pulpit, down to the gawky Quaker or Bloomer-woman's husband, who reads nothing but Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*—have, *as a rule*, left the war that has resulted, to be fought out by the very men at the North who have denounced and deprecated their wicked conspiracies. But this must end if the war is to be kept up. The innocent have thus far suffered for the guilty, but the guilty will have to suffer, in their own persons, the horrors of war, if the brute-force principle is to be carried out. It must be a war in which enough of substitutes cannot be found.

A year ago, those who pleaded for "peace" were called "Secessionists," "traitors," etc. *Then*, the plea was that the *war* was to set free the *Union*-loving *people* of the South from the gripe of a Secession faction. *Then we* pleaded for *peace*, on the very ground that there was still at the South such a sentiment, and it only required *peace* to develop it. We pleaded that *war* must destroy it—that only *peace* could give it opportunity. That is all past. We say yet, that nearer or more remote, the only *hope* for re-union on the old, noble grand idea of our forefathers, must date the beginning of its work for realization in the establishment of an honorable peace. As the gallant Tom Seymour, ex-Governor of Connecticut, said in his letter quoted by us last week, it is a "monstrous fallacy" to "ignore peaceful measures" and trust to "subjugating the South" by the sword as a means of re-union. The Union that secured our liberties as freemen was a Union of *free consent* between the States. The violation of that fundamental idea of *consent*, and of reserved rights, not only rallies to the rebel standard thousands attached to the old Government, but has so invaded our liberties here in the loyal States that we write sentences such as these—demanded by our conscience—the mere reiteration of the sentiments of the men who formed the Constitution—not knowing but that, for publishing them, some clerk in the Executive Department may order subservient agents, by the hands of violence to convey us again to the dingy walls of Fort Lafayette.

The "Union-loving people of the seceded States!" Who are they? Read the correspondence of the Herald, Times, and Tribune—those organs of the Black Republican regime. The Tribune correspondence tells us, lying as usual, that they are the negro slaves. The Herald and Times correspondents tell us, alas too truly, that there is *no* such element left. In New Orleans, in Memphis, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in those very cities and States where it might chiefly be expected, the prolonged occupation by Union arms produces only an extinguishment of any glimmer of Union feeling that had been thought to exist.

What are we, then, to look forward to? Is it a permanent separation? There are opponents of Lincoln's Administration, professing to be knowing ones, who have publicly said that this is already looked to as a speedy result. There are professed Democrats who consider it must happen, but who declaim against it, in order that the odium of its accomplishment may rest only on the grave of Black Republicanism. Needless solicitude! There are those who whisper that William H. Seward projects an escape from the Cabinet in time to avoid the odium of the acknowledgment of the results of his own handiwork. Hopeless attempt!

For our part permanent separation is an idea to which we cannot reconcile our minds—for it is the knell of civil liberty, and of all other liberties on this continent. It is the harbinger of huge standing armies, of enormous taxation, of industry oppressed, and of people crushed. Apprehension of this is already freighting many ships with American citizens, renouncing the country, and fleeing with what they can save of their effects. It is an idea that we steadfastly refuse to accept, but to counteract it, to remedy it, our first need is *peace*.

What is *the way of peace?*

The way of peace, among people, is *compromise*.—There is no other way. When Solomon died, the Ten Tribes of Israel gathered to complain to his son, Roboam, that the yoke of his father's government discomforted them. The wise old men counseled Roboam to speak softly to the rebels, and to acquiesce in their demands, and that thus they would cleave to his throne forever. The ignorant men, of a newer generation, advised him to refuse "to treat with rebels with arms in their hands." He took the advice of the fools, and Israel told Judah to look to his own house, and they separated forever.

History is full of the like instructions. Not long since we cited the conduct of Louis XI. of France, who, by a frank compromise with his powerful rebel vassals, disarmed them, and thus made of the Frank communities one united French *nation*. "Treat with rebels with arms in their hands!" So exclaims the ignorant New Englander—who knows nothing of history, not even that of his own corner of this continent. In that corner, indeed, moderation has never been practised. But, what proud and haughty kingdom, or royal family, of Europe, is there that has *not* treated with rebels with arms in their hands? Did the house of Charlemagne disdain to treat with rebels? Did the house of Hugh Capet? Did the Hapsburgad? Did the Plantagenets? Some such stuff was indeed professed by the house of Stuart—for which one of them lost his wicked head, and another of them was driven with his heirs from the throne of England. It has been charged, also, that the Bourbons have affected the same ideas, and this has been taken as a grand proof that they are no longer fit to reign over men.

Henry VII., of England, was a wise king. He did more than any other that ever sat on the throne of that kingdom, to strengthen the royal power over the realm. How did he treat the powerful Earl of Kildare, in Ireland, when the latter, an adherent of the house of York, not once only, but twice, joined the standard of pretenders to the throne? Even when the Earl was attainted by Parliament for treason he pardoned him, not because he thought there was justice or truth in his cause, but because he was a *power* in the realm. The full history of the affair deserves a development not possible here. The moral of it is, what all great State policy, in every age of the world, has exhibited, that the way of national grandeur and strength is only by *compromise with existing forces.*

SUTTLERS.—The following are the "Articles of War" relating to suttlers:

ARTICLE 29.—No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors, or keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers after nine o'clock at night, or before the beating of the revelle, or upon Sundays during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

ARTICLE 3.—All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks or garrisons of the Confederate States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

The attention of all officers cannot be too earnestly directed to this matter.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Wytheville Dispatch suggests that an easy and feasible plan for obtaining a certain supply of salt is, for our troops in Southwestern Virginia, who are now idle, to take possession of the Kanawha works. There are something like thirty wells in that section, several of which yield twice the quantity of water furnished at Saltville. The water is inexhaustible, and if our Government would hold possession for two months even, it would insure an ample supply of salt, for the whole State, at a cost of about ten cents per bushel at the well.

The small force of Yankees who now infest that country could easily be driven away, the country occupied by our troops, and the salt produced without any difficulty.

Stonewall Jackson.

From the Richmond Whig.

War reveals men. Nothing is more sure—no fact more striking. Napoleon selected his Marshals and Generals from the ranks; choosing not "men of influence," their sons, relatives or friends, but those in whom his penetrating eye had discerned the inborn faculty of leadership, the power of planning and executing great an successful military movements. Cromwell was the son of a brewer, and but for the exigencies of the period in which he lived would have remained an obscure and quiet citizen of Huntingdon. And the "foremost man of all the world," our own Washington, had probably, but for similar exigencies, vegetated in the county of Fairfax, dying, as he had lived, a plain and unknown planter.

There is another view of the subject. War not only reveals genius—it also falsifies the estimates placed upon the talents of men, tried by other standards—by the quiet rotine of peace. There are officers in the Confederate army today, who, in past times, before the dogs of war were loosened, and the hour that tries the soul and brain had come, were rated as "first class men." They have been tried and been found wanting. The West Point acquirements which gave them reputation, position and *eclat*, have been of no avail in the actual shock of arms; the scientific familiarity with the terminology of arms, as a science, has proved utterly useless when the moment came to handle forces in the field, to post artillery, to fight and win the day against the utmost exertions of wary and dangerous foes. In like manner there are officers in our army at present upon whom the country leans with confidence and serene trust—upon whose abilities men rely with unshrinking calmness—who, in the old service, were estimated as only second or third rate—and who have only displayed "what was in them" when the strain which tries great faculties was applied.

A year ago, Col. Thomas J. Jackson was only known as a brave young officer who had served his country faithfully in Mexico. He was brave—but many persons are brave. He did his duty courageously: but so many officers do as much that the journals scarcely took the trouble to speak of him. But times have changed—and the obscure officer has become one of those great names which constitute the pride, the hope and the defence of a great people.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson has earned for himself, upon many bloody battle-fields, a fame which will last as long as the sun shines or the water runs Perhaps no more striking proof of the truth of what we have said in the commencement of the article exists, than the career of this eminent soldier. The simple professor at the Military Institute has become the leader of world-wide renown, overcoming the enemies of the South whenever he has encountered them, and maintaining, in the midst of peril and disaster, that serene, immovable soul which rises in triumph above the darkest clouds.

The Pay of Deceased Soldiers.

The following regulations and form are copied from official circulars furnished by the authorities at Richmond. Throughout the South there are persons who have lost sons, husbands, or brothers, in the service, to whose arrearages of pay they are entitled. These regulations make their course perfectly plain, and obviate the necessity of incurring any trouble or expense about the collection:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Second Auditor's Office,
Richmond, June 24, 1862.

Regulations for the payment of Claims for Arrears of Pay due to deceased Soldiers. Per Act 102. Approved February 15, 1862.—The first section of the act is as follows: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay and allowances due to any deceased volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in the army of the Confederate States, shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living; if not to the children, if any; and in default of widow or children, to the father, if living, and if not, to the mother of such volunteer;" and payment will be made accordingly.

1st. If the child or children be minor, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate, under the seal of the court.

2d. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested person, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claim—for instance: If the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child or father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither child or wife; and if the child, that there is no wife. The magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the court should certify, under the seal, that he is such magistrate.

3d. These regulations do not apply to commissioned officers, except when the amount due does not exceed one hundred dollars, and there is no administration.

Claims prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to this office by mail, or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the business of the