

Grand and grossing occupation of our County Court this week, demanding the attention of both parties, grand jury, has been the reading of bills and the trial of parties charged with a fine liquor in quantities smaller than a quart, in plain terms, retailing without license. Of course it is the duty of the grand jury to examine into these violations of law, and it is also the duty of the petty jury to try all cases of violation of the laws duly submitted to them; and we are neither finding, nor pretending to find, fault with any person in this connection, at the same time that it does at these appear to us that the present system does not work quite so well as could be wished. We doubt whether this constantly recurring and regularly expected crop of indictments at each term of the County and Superior Court is exactly promotive of reverence for the law or respect for its sanctions. The penalties of the law do not appear in any way to have much lessened the sale of liquor, which everybody seems to think and to know, is carried on quite as extensively as though licenses were granted to every one that applied. We are simply stating a matter of common notoriety. The only difference we can see is that now to whatever evil may be connected with the retailing of liquor, is added the known, open and habitual violation of law, a violation which appears to be winked at by the public, and, being winked at, we doubt much whether the conscientious zeal of any grand jurors, or other public officers, can find legal ground in one half or one tenth of the cases.

It is also a thing to be thought of, whether this habitual and habitual violation of law does not have the effect of weakening, to some extent, the sanction of all laws. We think that experience would indicate such as its probable tendency. Besides, all know the repugnance which men have to being brought before a grand jury, or before a court as witnesses, especially in cases of this character, and how they thus unconsciously become the aiders and abettors of the retailers, so far as helping to conceal the matter is concerned. The moral effect of this circumstance may not be great, but it certainly cannot be good. We do not mean that men commit perjury, but they try to avoid knowing, and thus connive at evasion.

Of course the Commissioners of Wilmington, and the Magistrate of New Hanover County ought to know best what to do in the premises, and we simply state these remarks as perhaps not wholly necessary for their consideration. In a town situated just as Wilmington is now, all past experience has shown the futility of attempts to suppress wholly the liquor traffic, and it is so that it cannot be suppressed. It will be in this case it had better be legalized, and the license increased and taxed, so as to pay a definite revenue, and the license be high enough to make those who pay it have an interest in preventing illicit competition, and more, probably, will be done to limit the area of holding, if not the quantity drunk, than by sending licenses, and then endeavoring to enforce penalties.

WHAT DENMARK HAS DONE.—The Danish monarchy consisted, before its last expulsion by the German forces, of Denmark Proper, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, and the Danish Colonies in Europe and the West Indies.

The area of Denmark Proper is 15,625 square miles; that of the Duchies 7,230, thus the last territory is nearly equal to one half of what is left. The population of Denmark Proper in 1850 was 1,497,747; that of the Duchies, partly in 1850 and partly in 1845, was 689,560, or nearly one half that of Denmark Proper. Probably had the emigration through the Duchies been as recent as that in the Kingdom Proper the population of the former would have been fully half that of the latter. In 1852 the total exports were \$15,141,112, of which \$7,547,563 were from the Duchies. The total imports were \$20,556,873, of which \$7,803,819 were to the Duchies. Thus the ancient and palatial little Kingdom has been shorn of one half of its European territory and population, and nearly one-half of its commerce and resources. Instead, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland have a population of some forty or eighty thousand, and a considerable area of ice and snow, but add nothing to the strength or resources of Denmark. The Danish West Indies consist of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Peter, and are a small group of islands, but add nothing to the strength or resources of Denmark. The Danish West Indies consist of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Peter, and are a small group of islands, but add nothing to the strength or resources of Denmark.

NORTHERN RECOUNTS report the capture of the steamer Advance, off Hatteras. She had been on her outward trip from this port. We of course do not know the circumstances under which the capture, which has excited some surprise, as well as occasional regret here, was effected. The Advance speed and magnificent sea-going qualities of the Advance account for the surprise felt at her capture, after she had come through the calm or calm of thousands of miles of this port.

The Advance was among the first and swiftest vessels ever built on the Clyde; but her great draft of water unfitted her for the business of blockade running to this port, and detracted greatly from her value in this respect. Her capture, however, is a most unfortunate circumstance, as it furnishes the enemy with a sea-going ship of greater speed than any they had yet captured, and faster, we think, than any they have in their blockade squadron. We presume it will not be long before she makes her appearance on our coast as a fully armed and exceedingly dangerous blockade runner.

EVERY one has heard the queer blunder made by the man who tried to repeat the command as to when a young lady is like a vesicle, the answer being—when she is a little salicy, but he could not think of salicy, and therefore said when she is a little buggy. We think that a Macon contemporary rather plays upon the same idea, by asserting that a head is an uncomfortable vehicle when it is a little buggy. We think it would be even worse if it were big-buggy.

APPARENTLY there is nothing new from Mobile. The greatest inconveniences experienced by the Mahans consequent upon the presence of the Yankees in their immense bay, is the stoppage of the supply of fish. The bay also having many splendid beds, afforded an abundant supply of oysters, now, also, no longer available. Some of Forrest's men, newly arrived at Mobile, swear by the Great Pelican of the wilderness that they will have oysters, Yankees or no Yankees, if they have to swim their horses and take the gun-boats by boarding. Hope they may succeed.

GETTING WARM AGAIN.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was 67 in a cool place.

NO MAILS.—Neither on yesterday nor the day did we receive any mail from Richmond or Petersburg. Yesterday the mail from Raleigh and the western part of this State also failed, owing, as we are informed, to a collision on the North Carolina Railroad, the character or details of which we have not yet learned.

COUNTY SOLICITOR.—We learn that M. B. SMITH, Esq., was this week re-elected solicitor for the county, for the ensuing four years.

THIS term of service of two out of every three of the Yankee prisoners in our hands have expired, hence the carelessness displayed by the Yankees on the subject of an exchange.

The War in the West.

If there exists a chance for bringing either of the chief Yankee armies to grief, the best chance is presented by the distance of SHERMAN from any reliable base of operations. The James River is always open for GRANT, and his right always rests on it, while his left sweeps around Petersburg. Even when beaten and driven into his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, BRANT BUTLER had always his fleet to fall back upon. A back door of retreat was always open.

SHERMAN, on the contrary, has no gunboats to fall back upon, and no reliable water-base rearer than Nashville, Tennessee, or Yacumbia, Alabama. When at Atlanta he is 138 miles from Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, and mainly dependent on a single railroad. He may draw some supplies from East Tennessee, but they, for the most part, in fact we know that his beef cattle, horses, breadstuffs and bacon come mainly from beyond the Ohio, from which stream he must be distant over five hundred miles by any practicable route for transportation.

We need not here repeat the already oft repeated expressions of astonishment at the tardy submission of five hundred miles of Southern country to the continued advance of the Yankee arms, or to the maintenance of Yankee communications through five hundred miles of Confederate territory. We call attention to the physical and political situation there, with the view of enforcing our first proposition, namely, that the South Western seat of war opens up the best field for determination and energy, and that success in that field promises for more remunerative results than in any other field which the Confederacy presents.

GRANT is at his water-base now, and will not open out from it. He has been baffled—he may be whipped, but he cannot be destroyed or placed at serious inconvenience even for want of supplies. SHERMAN is, as we have seen, away from any base. Upon him any blow must fall with crushing effect, and to strike that blow should, we think, be the great object of our military authorities, in which they should be assisted by all our people. SHERMAN'S success keeps up the war spirit in the Northwest. His defeat might effect what VALLANBIGHAM and LONG, and VOHRES, and others have failed to accomplish. To strike a blow at SHERMAN no half measures must be used, and no second rate army must be kept in authority. The times call for the best of the country efforts. The papers—not the sensation papers alone—give utterance, we think, to a sentiment which is rapidly assuming the form of a demand—Give to the army of Tennessee BREUGARD and FORESTER. Give to the former what STONEWALL JACKSON is said to have once asked for—a more men and no orders. Right or wrong, there is a growing distrust of any interference with that army by General BRAGG—it is too good to that army when he has anything to say in its management—so the great body of the people seem to think. At any rate, it might be well to try the experiment of separating its fortunes altogether from the remotest influence of General BRAGG's unlucky star. General WHEELER ought to give place to a stern and sturdy man like FORESTER, even if he did not graduate at West Point. General WHEELER may be a very good and gallant man, but it is not him we are thinking about, it is the campaign. So far, in that campaign, "the war child" has proved a failure.

When GRANT broke up from Culpeper Court House, and fought "on this line" not "all summer," but until he had won eighty thousand men, and found Richmond a hard road to travel, and "this line" wholly unmanageable, he crossed over to the Southside, leaving "this line." The result is that Northern Virginia has quietly fallen back into our hands; we gather its iron, and we transport its harvest on our railroads. It is not strange that nothing like this occurs on the line of invasion in the Southwest? Are the people so different, or is the management so different? Is Virginia managed by Lee, and the West by an Audie Council at Richmond? These questions are hard to answer, yet they suggest themselves, and they are asked every day. They are important. They may be vital.

LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES. We have received copies of the Herald of the 9th and 10th of the 8th, from which we extract the following:

MCCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1864. Major General George B. McClellan: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to express my appreciation of the confidence and respect which you have shown in nominating me for the office of President of the United States. I am deeply honored by the nomination, and I am confident that I shall be able to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and ability.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE UNION. The Union is the only basis of our strength, and it is our duty to preserve it at all costs. We must not allow ourselves to be divided by sectional interests, but must stand firmly by the principles of the Constitution, and by the rights of the people. We must not allow ourselves to be divided by sectional interests, but must stand firmly by the principles of the Constitution, and by the rights of the people.

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The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is our first and most imperative duty. We must not allow ourselves to be divided by sectional interests, but must stand firmly by the principles of the Constitution, and by the rights of the people. We must not allow ourselves to be divided by sectional interests, but must stand firmly by the principles of the Constitution, and by the rights of the people.

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filled the air with a most unearthly and terrific sound. On the infuriated Confederates rushed until they reached the Yankee camps. Here the scene beggars description. Men were seen flying in all directions, and many were killed. The Yankees were in a state of confusion, and many were killed. The Confederates were in a state of confusion, and many were killed.

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Walking Through the Wilderness.

Does the straight way sometimes seem long, Then weeping pilgrim child Is thy least wish, the fount of strong, And the road lone and wild?

Each grief his angel comfort brings The shades which gather round Are shadows from departed wings, Nearest, when darkest founts.

The morning clouds soon disappear, All underneath the dew of tears A hidden manna lies.

The Favourite knows each childish fear, Temptations which beset, Each night sigh, each ready tear, Ah! He has left them here.

Be not afraid; in the dark days, To him but the angels are strong, He knows all thy wandering ways Through this great wilderness.

Death's Final Conquest. The glories of our birth and state Are shadows, not substantial things; There is no armor against fate, Death doth usurp our crowns and kings; Crowns and crowns Must tumble down, And in the dust be laid made With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field, And plant their feet upon the neck, But their long nerves at another still, Earthy or late, They stoop to fate, And must give up their marching boots, When they pile caprice upon to death.

The gallants will glory in your bow, They'll boast no more your mighty deeds, Upon dead stumps they'll tell their tale, Only the action of the just Shall sweeten and blossom in the dust.

God, I acknowledge Thee; When I breathe through the dry leaves of autumn I'm breathing thee; When the blast of storm is blowing, Fount of mercy, in each I acknowledge Thee, O, Father, bless Thee now.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. FRANCIS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Southern District of Georgia.

UNITED STATES REPORTS. Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864. New York papers of the 14th have been received. The Rail Road between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and the trains are running. The Rail Road trains near Bardonia were captured by guerrillas on Monday.

The Tribune says the Republicans have carried Maine by a large majority that ever given at any Congressional election. They gave a member of Congress, and have elected five-sixths of the Legislature. Park Benjamin, well known as a literary man, died in New York on Monday.

Gen. Thos. P. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to Sherman. Gen. Martindale, of the army of the Potomac, has resigned. The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States, whose quotas has not been filled up, on the 15th inst.

General Johnson, formerly Republican, has come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and the Albany Statesman, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln, and urge his withdrawal. The Boston Post says it is a great relief to the Democrats to be rid of such an obstacle as the Woods; and says that Vallandigham chooses to follow them he will have a rough road to travel.

Gov. Seymour penitently declines a re-nomination for Governor. Gen. Hooker advocates the election of the Union. Reward, in a speech at Washington, said the draft would surely come if the people do not volunteer. It is reported that the Rebels are concentrating at the mouth of the Red River.

Gold opened at 218, but advanced to and closed at 219. The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th contains an article from the New York News of the 13th, announcing a determined opposition to McClellan by the Journal. The News says: we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel, and will have no part in its dissensional disintegration. The Courier des Etats Unis has also withdrawn from support of McClellan. Sherman has strictly prohibited guerrillas from the right to service from entering Atlanta. Neither manufacturing nor trading is permitted. The city is exclusively an military purpose.

Official notice is given that long date non-taxable bonds will be withdrawn from the market on the 20th, and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the government for subsistence stores, are advised to present their claims, if they wish those bonds in payment at present prices.

REMAINS OF GEN. MOGGRAN. Richmond, Sept. 16th, 1864. The obsequies of Gen. Moggran took place to-day. His remains were conveyed to Hollywood, and reinterred there in a vault. The funeral cortege included a number of military and civil officials.

FROM PETERSBURG. Petersburg, Sept. 16th, 1864. A skirmish line of eighty-eight of Warren's corps were surprised and captured near the Davis House, on the West Road, this morning, in front of Wheeler's division. The prisoners have been sent here. With this exception there is nothing interesting to-day. The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several iron and mortar shells, loaded with glass, brass, copper iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage.

OUR TROOPS ARE IN THE SPIRITS, and eager for the fight. A skirmish line of eighty-eight of Warren's corps were surprised and captured near the Davis House, on the West Road, this morning, in front of Wheeler's division. The prisoners have been sent here. With this exception there is nothing interesting to-day. The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several iron and mortar shells, loaded with glass, brass, copper iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage.

MOORE WORK FOR FARRAGUT.—A New York paper, speaking of the chances of Farragut's trying his policy further up the bay, says: "It is well that public expectation should not be too exalted. The success of the expedition must thus far be of incalculable benefit; but the demand for the presence of a portion of the fleet at the entrances to Wilmington becomes hourly more pressing. There is work here in store for our fleet, we take it, even more urgent than the immediate capture of Mobile."

THE TRUTH IS, remarks the Richmond Dispatch, that the Yankees are so dumfounded at the proceedings of the Tallahassee, and the apprehensions that "more of the same sort" are to follow in her wake, that they now call upon Farragut to relinquish his present home, less task and aid in the rescuing of their comrades from certain ruin.

A DOUBLE QUOTATION.—"It is well," says the Boston Courier, "to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazard the Syrian, saying, 'He that servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?' and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

"Suppose you go to the city, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain, either, you cease fighting, the identical question, as to terms of retrocession, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or they can revolutionize it to dismember or overthrow it."

SHALL WE RE-CAPTURE ATLANTA?—In view of the fact that the capture of Atlanta will have at the North, both in checking the growing secession, and in rendering more easy the enforcement of the odious draft, the Macon Telegraph urges the importance of an effort immediately to re-capture Atlanta. Its article is thus concluded: "To the Government we look, in this emergency, for that vigor of action which it has displayed on former occasions. If it will make the effort, the people and soldiers will support it to the utmost extent of their power. We expect it to essay the re-capture of Atlanta, for we believe that it is aware of its importance both in a strategic and political light, and with this belief we will cheerfully support the development of the plan of those in authority, without cherishing a vain confidence. It must be done shortly, or the hour for action will have passed away with the first frosts of winter."

The Wheeler, Western Virginia, Register says: Two handsome and accomplished young ladies are to be tried for treason at the June term of the court at Fairmont. The Attorney General expects to convict them of the capital offense. In that case they will be executed.

MONK NEGRO DESERTERS.—Friday two negro deserters from Grant's army came to our lines, and were sent to the Castle. Their names are George Harris, of the "Fifth Colored Negro troops," and Ben; belonging to the same organization. Both admitted that they were slaves of B. Martin, Esq., of Chesterfield and desired, above all things, to be returned to slavery again, as it exists under Southern masters, preferring it vastly to slavery in the Yankee army under "Uncle Sam." They will be returned to their master.

ENQUIRY.—The man who planted himself on his good intentions has not yet sprouted.

HARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. E. Bond, on Thursday last, reports all quiet in the Valley, with the exception of occasional cavalry skirmishes. The present location of our army it is unnecessary to state, but our people may rest assured that it is in the right place.—Petersburg Express, 13th inst.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY HAS AGAIN been shown by an order of the Customs authorities prohibiting the ships of either of the American belligerents from entering any British port for the purpose of being dismantled and sold. Of course, as the British authorities knew that this could only affect prejudicially one side—the Confederate States—it was designed to treat end, and is another substantial amendment for the Trent affair.

Richmond Whig.