THE INTELLIGENCER

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P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

The 7th Congressional District.

Three candidates are already in the field for representatives in Congress from this district.

It is a lamentable state of affairs to see so much thirst for office. We notice by a communication in the *Observer* that a meeting was held in Anson county on the 4th inst., which nominated Hon. Thos. S. Ashe.

It is well known that our feelings have been of the most favorable nature towards Mr. Ashe, and hence the following remarks are not intended to injure his prospects or disappoint the hopes of his admirers and friends.

The late Samuel Christian was a man who had his faults, as others have them; he had also his virtues. He was a good friend to the poor, many of whom will long bless his memory for his many substantial acts of kindness and generous benevolence.

The soldier on the bloody field of strife, as he passes over his disomfited and fallen foe and looks upon his form, cold and rigid in the stern and unyielding grasp of death, forgets his past hostility, and a shade of melancholy passes over his heart as he momentarily recollects that some happy home has had one of its bright lights extinguished—that some fond heart has been rudely smitten by loss of a loved object. Death has that about it which is sublimely sacred. There is something about the calm of death too sacred for the intrusion of worldly affairs.—The world without should recollect that there may be at the home lately made to mourn by the visitation of the "dread messenger" a widowed heart—orphans bereft of their protector—friends in tears and in sorrow weeping the departed.

The above remarks are called forth by reading an account of the late meeting in Anson county. It appears that on the *second* inst. the late Samuel Christian died at his residence. On the *fourth* inst., before the body could be decently interred—before, in fact, the limbs could be considered cold in death, a meeting is held in an adjoining county and a candidate to be his successor nominated. And that candidate his late opponent!—that county the residence of that candidate!

A little better respect, but only *a little*, is manifested on the part of the other candidates, Cols. J. M. Leach and Maurice Q. Waddell. A little more deference to the feelings of the bereaved widow at home—the orphan children and the sons of the deceased now in the army fighting the battles of their country, would certainly be more becoming. With the political questions involved we take no part; we only deprecate the state of affairs which warrants such conduct.

Telegraphic.

That there is some mismanagement somewhere in the conduct of affairs connected with this line is evident. We are compelled to appear again to-day without telegraphic news. This is not our fault. Our readers will better learn our peculiar situation when they know that we pay for telegrams, whether we are so fortunate as to receive them in time by the telegraphic line, or are compelled to cut them out of our exchanges.—We did expect that when the line was placed, as it has been, in the hands of the Southern Express Company, that matters would be properly attended to, as is usual with that enterprising Company. It is said that there is a watchman for the line. We do not know that this is so. We have never seen the gentleman. If there is such an individual, Mr. Courtney, the General Superintendant, must be very fond of him and does not let him stray away in this direction.

The line has been down twice in the past two weeks, and at each time a *substitute* watchman has been sent from this end of the line to repair it, and that too, gratuitously. Offers have been made to the Company, we are informed, to keep the line up, from this place to the river, for *six and a quarter* cents per annum,—but it appears that it is too exhorbitant a price. They are not willing to pay it, and want to have it done for *one and three-fourth cents*. We beg of them to employ the watchman, and charge us to the balance. We will pay it in advance, in four per cent bonds, or, "stocks, of the Confederate States."

But to come down to sober, serious earnestness, we would remindthe managers of the line that they place the citizens of Fayetteville in a more dangerous and unpleasant position than they were in before the line was finished to this place. We depend upon the telegraph line to inform us of the approach of danger; we look to it as a safe guard in the event of raids, but, when it is down, we cannot learn whether the enemy is near or approaching.

Finally, we beg leave to know whether it is the design of the Government to keep this line in operation? If it is not let us have it taken down.

It is the duty of both the State and Confederate authorities to look to this matter *now*.—*Daily Carolinian*, 11*th*.

In the Yankee Senate, on motion of Mr Hendricks, a joint resolution was adopted inquiring under whose direction and from what cause the recent disaster in Florida orignated.

We could save them some trouble by informing them that the disaster in Florida originated in their attacking Southern troops. It was under the direction of Gen. Finneghan that it was brought about.

At Memphis, Tenn., the citizens between sixteen and fifty-five have been enrolled in the Federal service by conscription.

Proceedings of Court, Thursday the 10th inst.

At a meeting of a majority of the Magistrates, on yesterday. Col. John A. Pemberton was elected County Trustee.

W. G. Matthews and Isaac Hollingsworth, were appointed Coroners.

Joseph Arey, K. M. C. Williamson and Alex'r. R. Smith, Esqrs., were appointed a Committe of Finance.

Col. W. McL. McKay, was re-elected Co. Solicitor.

Col. W. McL. McKay, was appointed Commissioner in behalf of the County to receive the County's portion of funds, coming from the State, for the relief of the families of volunteers.

David McNeill, Esq., was by acclamation, re-appointed chairman of the County Court.

The condition of the County Finances are very encouraging.

There is a net balance of $22,344 81, in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of February. On account of the poor there was at the same time, a balance of $2,028 08.

We mention a fact which forms an exception to the general rule in these days of greed of gain, and is therefore worthy of special note.

Col. McKay's fees as Council in County matters, for advice rendered, &c., has been only $150. A proposition was made in Court yesterday to increase the sum to $500, per annum, which was declined by Col. McKay. His example is worthy of imitation.

There is evidently a high time brewing among the *national* Republicans. They have issued a call for a Conveation to be held in Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The scene of the Kilkenny Cats is to be re-enacted at Baltimore. The wise heads are evidently getting alarmed. The great Republican party is destined in the coming campaign to be divided and disorganized.—It is even now rent asunder with the conflicting claims of opposing aspirants The evidences point to a most humiliating defeat. Drunken with power, they have disregarded the interests of their own people to accomplish our subjugation—turned a deaf ear to the claims of justice and humanity that their helish designs might be successful in our subjugation. But, they are about to reap their reward. Judgment is about to overtake them, and when it does reach the authors of all this misery—the instigators of all this murder and rapine—this death-cloud that has overshadowed the land—Mr. Lincoln's Scotch cap, nor his cloak can save him from the just vengeance of an outraged people.

But another view of this question: It argues a condition of weakness on the part of the Republicans, this holding a Convention at Baltimore, that under other circumstances they would be lothe to confess.—Maryland and Kentucky must assist them in their election, or their cause is lost, and to this end chickanery and management is resorted to to secure for them what force of arms has failed to accomplish. Let our people keep up heart. The sky is brightening. A glorious future awaits us.

The Alabama.

It is reported in England that two first class English houses have purchased and fitted out the fastest screw steamer afloat to overhaul Capt. Semmes. It is expected she will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama.

While the mission of the new vessel will be mainly to catch the Alabama, she will also look out for and destroy, if possible, the cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock and Tuscaloosa.

The Florida has left Brest. The U. S. steamer Kersage left in pursuit on the same day. They may possibly have a brush should they meet, a challenge having already it is said passed between them.

It is presumed that the Alabama is now on the California coast, having completely cleared the seas in the direction of the Cape of all Yankee merchantmen.

Disaffection in Mexico.

It appears that our neighbors in Mexico are becoming dissatisfied with French's rule. —The clergy at whose invitation the French first visited Mexico, have withdrawn from the alliance and openly protested against the further movements of Napoleon. The documents show that that alliance is at end, and that the chief prelates of Mexico unitedly declare that their situation is worse under French intervention than it ever was under the government of Juraez.

They are a people to be pitied and are not worthy, nor indeed are they more capable of self-government than are the slaves of North America.

YANKEE STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Northern papers record the loss of two of their steamers on the Florida coast. They also give the following account of the loss of their sloop-of-war Housitonac off Charleston on the 18th ult., at 8 o'clock, P. M.:

The watch on deck, perceiving something floating with the current, which to him, at first, resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Capt. Pickering was notified, and he being suspicious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get underway, which order was put into execution. But all to no purpose, for the rebel-propelled torpedo *Davis* (the New Ironsides' old friend,) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost; the remainder of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet.

☞ The County Court of Cumberland is in session this week. On Thursday an election will be held for county Truste, and Coroner. The usual County business transacted.

There is a rumor that Gen. Beauregard is about to be transferred to the Army of the West. So says the Mobile *Advertiser*.

The Petersburg *Express* says that scenes of a very pleasant character were rife on the streets of Petersburg Saturday and Sunday. One was in effect, that Gen. Matt Ransom had succeeded in marching his brigade to Deep Creek, Norfolk, and thus gained the rear of the enemy's camps at Bowers Hill, midway between Suffolk and Portsmouth and captured some 600 of the vandals, including many negroes. We have no means of ascertaining the truth of these reports, but we are satisfied that at a late hour yesterday afternoon no confirmation of them had been received. It is generally known that our forces have occupied Suffolk for several days past. Up to Saturday they had not been disturbed, but our pickets, several miles beyond Suffolk, are said to have been driven back some distance Thursday night. We are unadvised of the intention of our officers, but that there is some wise end to serve by this advance movement, is beyond a doubt, and it will doubtless be developed at an early day.

Dr. Lacy's Address.

We had the pleasure of listening to the very able address of Dr. Lacy last night.—It was all that could be desired in point of patriotism, zeal and ability. All were pleased with the subject and the lecturer. Dr. L. has devoted his entire time to the soldiers, depriving himself of many of the little comforts of this life that he might minister to their spiritual wants.

The lecture will be repeated to-night.—All who have not heard the Dr. will do well to be present. Those who have heard him will of course be there.

The following North Carolina officers have been paroled and supposed to be exchanged. They arrived by flag of truce at City Point: Col. J. K. Conoly, 55th N. C.; Colonel C. C. Blacknall, 33d N. C.; Lt. Col. S. H. Boyd, 45th N. C.; Lieut. S. E Belk, 53d N. C.; J. C. Warren, 52d N. C.; S. F. Adams, 45th N. C.; G. N. Nixon, 32d N. C.

The names of the privates are not given. There will be a great deal of anxiety in many families to know if *their* loved ones are among the fortunate few who have been permitted to leave their captivity. We trust and believe that this work will go on until all of our brave defenders are returned in safety to their homes.

COL. STREIGHT'S ESCAPE.

A narrative of Col. Streight's escape from Richmond is published in the Northern papers. Previous to leaving the prison, he requested those men who should reach Fortress Monroe to ask Gen. Butler to announce his safe arrival there to deceive the 'rebels.' Major McDonald and two other officers were with them. The account says:

He then proceeded to a house on the outskirts of the city, where he learned he would find a temporary haven for twelve days. He had favors and acts of kindness thrust upon him. His wasted frame grew stronger, and one fine moonlight night he left for our lines, armed with two Colt's revolvers and a bowie knife. He marched boldly up Main street, dressed in a ragged, dirty, butternut suit, and was stopped by a sentinel near Tredegar Iron Works.

He boldly inquired for the rebel barracks, and changing his course took the line of the Fredericksburg Railroad out of town. Halting upon the fortifications he walked some distance along them, and not finding any one he made for the bridge at Mechanicsville, where he acrossed the Chickahominy and met his comrades. They then made a line nearly north, stopping in the daytime in the woods and bushes and marching all night through fields and woods, avoiding all houses and roads. Near Tappahannock they were discovered and pursued, but hid in a swamp.

They resumed their travels, and reached the Potomac Wednesday night; but there were some rebel soldiers in the vicinity who nearly captured them as they were attempting to cross the river, on the following night. The next night these soldiers guarded the river, and no attempt was made, but on Saturday the prisoners made their way up the country and crossed the river to Blackison's Island, from whence they, on Sunday morning, hailed the steamer Ella, having on board Com. Parker, under command of Acting Master McContsell, by whom they were taken on board and handsomely entertained, and landed at the Navy Yard at noon, having been ten days on the road from Richmond.

From the Selma, Ala., Dispatch.

MAJ. ALFRED M. BARBOUR.

The public mind has lately been astounded with an alarming rumor that the Chief Quartermaster of Joseph E. Johnson had been detected in a hog defalcation amounting to many millions of Confederate money. The mortification at his alleged guilt was much intensified by the illustrious lineage, distinguished service, and high personal renown of the accused. For years the name of Barbour, in the Old Dominion, has been a synonym for ability and honor, and the author of this affirmed peculation having held many of the highest offices of trust and emolument in his native State, it was no wonder that the public pulse should have quickened, and the multitude of his friends and admires stood aghast at the painful allegation. Rumor, however, in his case has again proven herself the wicked strumpet, seeking whom she may devour, while this high toned gentleman; and indefatigable servant of his Country, after passing the painful ordeal of suspicion and slender, stood to-day in the eyes of his Government and General, "without fear and without reproach," the most zealous, useful and highly trusted officer in the Quartermaster's division of our armies. Below we append his card, but had learned several days ago, through an indisputable source, the falsity of the accusation against him.

A CARD—*To the Public*: In the Mobile *Register* and *Advertiser* newspaper of the 24th January was published an anonymous letter dated Richmond, Va., Jan. 15th, signed "Gamma," in which there was the most monstrous statements, and glaring lies in relation to myself and my offical conduct. Upon application to the Editor of the *Register* and *Advertiser* he informed me the name of the author was Dr. Geo. W. Bagby Richmond, Va: I applied to Lieut-General Polk for a short furlough to visit Richmond for the purpose of bringing this Dr. Bagby to a proper personal responsibility. He thought the public interests would not permit my absence from his command, and thus I am forced to seek redress by publication in the newspapers for the present:

I do therefore publicly denounce Dr. Geo. W. Bagby, of Richmond City, Virginia, a cowardly slanderer, a base calumniator, a poltroon, and a contemptible puppy—unfit to be associated with or countenanced by gentlemen.

ALFRED M. BARBOUR.

Mobile, Feb. 5. 1864.

While in the army of Northern Virginia we have met with Major Barbour frequently, and have always found him to be an upright, high-toned, honorable gentleman, and it surprises us very much indeed to hear that he has had cause to notice these rumors, which are certainly unworthy of the man.

The Legislature of Nebraska have unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

Interesting Foreign News.

[illegible] interesting, and we give below some extracts:

THE ALABAMA AND THE STEAM RAMS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of February, the Earl of Derby, in asking Lord Russell to produce the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the United States in reference to the Alabama and other vessels built in England, from which the United States apprehended injury, said:

The noble Lord had refused to lay on the table the correspondence with regard to the rams built in the Mersey, on the ground that they were now under judicial consideration. He understood that the rams were detained by an order of the Government in September, and that they were seized in October. From that time to the 6th February no steps were taken to obtain a judicial decision as to the legality of the seizure. On that day an information was filed which might have been filed in October or November, and in that way the question might have been brought to an early issue. Since that information was filed he was informed that Messrs. Laird had received an intimation that it was now necessary to send out a commission abroad four months after the seizure for the purpose of collecting evidence. He thought the production of the correspondence between England and the United States on the subject of these seizures could have no sort of bearing upon the case about to be brought before the courts, that case being simply whether Messrs. Laird had or had not in constructing these vessels infringed the municipal laws of England. He reminded Lord Russell that the papers he objected to produce had already been made public in America, and laid before Congress. What he wanted to see now was the English as well as the American version. Earl Derby read copious extracts from the correspondence laid before Congress, and said the impression it produced was that the Government had been compelled by the menaces and pressure placed upon them by the United States to make concessions which they had refused to make in the first instance. In addition to the correspondence in reference to the Alabama and the steam rams, he wished also to have a copy laid before Parliament of any correspondence that may have taken place in reference to acts of violence committed by American cruisers upon English vessels. Alluding to the threat of the American Government, in a dispatch to Mr. Adams, to follow such vessels as the Alabama and the Florida into British waters and seize them, even if under the protection of the British flag, he said the dispatch although not officially communicated to Her Majesty's Government, had nevertheless been laid before Congress, and it was expedient that we should come to a thorough understanding with the American Government on the subject.

Earl Russell said the rams built at Birkenhead had been seized because there was reason to believe that they were intended for the service of the Confederate States. When inquiries were first instituted by Government it was alleged that the vessels were being built upon French account; but on communicating with the French Embassador at the Foreign Office, in France, he found that there was not the slightest ground for that assertion, and there appeared to be small reason to doubt that they were intended for the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Government were extremely anxious that no act of theirs should give countenance to such proceedings. With regard to the papers asked for by Lord Derby, he was informed by the law officers of the crown that their production would lead to further inquiry and discussion, and that Government would suffer from having their case either partially stated or altogether forestalled. He must, therefore, still decline to produce the papers in reference to cases which were about to be brought before a proper legal tribunal. With regard to the second question of the noble Earl, if he would give the names of the cases to which he referred, there was no objection to produce any correspondence that might have taken place upon them. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels—the Springbok, the barque Science, captured at Matamoros, ship Margaret and Jessie, and Saxton, captured within the jurisdiction of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. He gave a detail of the circumstances under which the vessels in question were captured, and with regard to the murder of one of the crew of the Saxon, by a Federal Lieutenant. He declaerd that if all Earl Russell had done in the matter had been to express an opinion to Mr. Seward that the offending officer ought to be put upon his trial for murder, such conduct was utterly unworthy of Great Britian. He concluded by moving for the correspondence which had taken place with the American Government on the subject.

The Attorney General opposed the motion, stating that the principles of prize adjudication in America were the same as in England, and the disposition of the Government very fair and just.

Lord Robert Cecil strongly supported Mr. Fitzgerald, on the double ground that the practice of refusing papers enabled Government unconstitutionally to escape Parliamentary supervision, and that the policy of the Government was obviously a truckling one so strong Powers and a harsh and exciting one to weak powers.

After a general debate, in which the trucking policy of Earl Russell was strongly denounced by several speakers, Lord Palmerston appealed to Mr. Fitzgerald to withdraw his motion, and said it was due to the Government of the United States to say that they had invariably received our applications in a spirit of equity and justice. It was also necessary to refer to the case of the Trent to show that where we had a strong ground of remonstrance justice had been dealt to us by the Government of the United States. He thought it was prejudicial to the good understanding which ought to exist between two great Powers to accuse a foreign Government of acts of which it had not been guilty, and to express distrust of their equity, when nothing had occurred to justify such charges.

Sundry other speeches were made, but the resolution was finally withdrawn.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the British Parliament, on the 4th inst Lord Derby attacked the Queen's speech on the ground of its omission to make any reference to the American war and other subjects. In relation to our affairs, Lord Derby said:

It appears, notwithstanding the concessions which the noble Earl has made to the Federal States of America in carrying out what he calls neutrality, but what I am afraid I must call one sided neutrality, he has received from these States not thanks, because I believe that papers which have been laid before the Senate of the United States show that we were met by demands and menaces, which I should be much astonished if any one calling himself a British Minister must not have felt a difficulty in receiving when the dispatches containing them were placed in his hands. Since then we are not only told that the American Government will hold us responsible for any damage which their commerce may have sustained by the acts of the Alabama; but if I have not misread the papers laid before Congress, they state that if we do not put a stop to the sale of vessels of this kind [illegible] these vessels into British ports, and will in British waters maintain their own interests.

My Lords, I hope the noble Earl will be able to show that he has answered that dispatch in a manner which will put an end to such monstrous demands for the future. [Hear, hear.] But if I am not mistaken, the last dispatch from Washington was written about August, and was received here towards the latter end of August, or the [illegible] Suppose the noble Earl took the strong step of seizing the so-called Confederate rams in the Mersey upon the very suspicion as to which, a year before, the Attorney-General informed Parliament that the Government would not be warranted in interfering. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, my Lords, if you have not satisfied the Federals, neither have you satisfied the Confederate States. [Hear.] You have not satisfied the Poles, and you have offended Russia. In conclusion, the speaker recapitulated the existing difference between her Majesty's Government and most of the European Powers, and denounced the policy that had produced such embarrassments as a source of national danger.

Lord Russell defended the course he had taken on the ground that intervention generally failed of its object, and aggravated the evils it sought to prevent. He did not admit Lord Derby's principle, that England was bound to accept whatever France proposed. As to Mexico, her Majesty's Government had stated from the beginning that England had no intention of regulating the internal affairs of that country. We acted to obtain redress of our own grievancies, not to set up any particular form of Government. As to the French proposal in reference to the States of the American Confederacy, Lord Russell said: "I think that, though on some questions which arise the Emperor of the French may pursue a different policy from that which we follow, he gives full weight to the consideration that the policy which may suit the French nation may not be the policy which the British nation prefers. I believe that the Emperor is too just to attribute such a difference of opinion to anything but a regard for the policy which we think right, and which we think the interest of this country calls upon us to pursue. [Hear, hear.] Then the noble Earl says that we differ from France about the recognition of the Southern States of America. Now, no such proposal was ever made to us. There was a proposal that we should offer our good offices in order to reconcile the North and South; but it was tolerable obvious that if the proposal was made by two Powers, say England and France, it would irritate the Northern States, would fail of effect, and that there was much better chance of a reconciliation between the North and South in our abstaining from such a proposal. I believe that the noble Earl approved that decision. I certainly am convinced that the whole country concurred in the policy which we then pursued.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to a similar attack by D'Israeli, said:

I should much have preferred to have heard the opinion of other members beside the right honorable gentleman, who is always listened to with the deference which his abilities and position entitle him to; but as it appears that the gentlemen on that side of the House have given him an unlimited proxy, I shall take leave to deal with the speech which he has delivered. The great complaint of the right honorable gentleman seems to be not as to what the speech contains, but as to what he thinks it ought to have contained, and I think that I shall have no difficulty in explaining to the House the reason why some, or many, or all of those topics to which the right honorable gentleman alluded were not introduced into her Majesty's speech. In the first place, he complained that no mention has been made of the civil war in America. Why, we have over and over again lamented, and still continue to lament, the continuance of that war, and we have declared more than once that her Majesty's Government profess to act, and intend to continue to act, upon a principle of strict neutrality in regard to that contest. Unless the House had thought that her Majesty's Government was going to depart from that course, of which there is no indication whatever, it would have been a matter of surplusage to have filled the speech with the repetition of the statements made on former occasions, and which are still binding upon her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.]

Additional From the North.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL IMBROGLIO IN THE CABINET—TROUBLE AHEAD.

The New York *Herald* has the following article upon the divisions among the Presidential aspirants in that country:

The scorching manifesto of Senator Pomeroy and his committee against Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for another term, and in favor of Mr. Chase for the succession, threatens, from present appearances, a rupture between the President and his ambitious Secretary.

The spectacle of such a conflict for the Presidency is certainly a new thing under the sun, and somewhat discreditable withal to the belligerents. Not one of Mr. Lincoln's predecessors, excepting, perhaps, that imbecile old man, James Buchanan, would have tolerated for another day the presence of such a rival as Mr. Chase among his official subordinates after the discovery of such a declaration of war as this no quarter manifesto of Senator Pomeroy. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the probabilities of a change or two in the Cabinet are beginning to be discussed among politicians at Washington. As between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase the Cabinet is now a nondescript with two heads, and it is doubtful which is or will turn to be the real master of the situation. There must be a change in the interval, or we may anticipate a Cabinet crisis and blow up with the adjournment of the Republican National Convention.

Senator Pomeroy and his radical anti-Lincon committee have given a fair warning that Mr. Lincoln cannot be re-elected; that if nominated certain influences will be brought to bear against him which will insure his defeat. In other words, the radical Chase faction will not accept Mr. Lincoln as their candidate, but will combine with his enemies to defeat him, if nominated over the head of Mr Chase. The radical Abolition Border State Convention which met at Louisville the other day, closed its proceedings with a set of anti-Lincoln Resolutions. Wendell Phillips and his Abolition pioneers, after turning and twisting Old Abe in every possible way, give him up in despair as a trimmer, a temporizer, a blunderer, and a bad bargain. Greely and the New York radicals entertain the same ideas; but Greely desires to shelve Old Abe as quietly as possible, so as not to disturb the peace of the happy family. But only let Mr. Seward and his good man Friday, Thurlow Weed, try the experiment of a set of Lincoln nominating resolutions in the New York Legislature, and they will see the fur fly. Senator Pomeroy thus speaks with the leading abolition radicals, and with New York at his back, in denouncing the shortcomings of Old Abe, and in pronouncing against him as a candidate for another term.

President Lincoln has had some show of strength from various State Legislatures; but while New York and Ohio stand dead against him his footing is insecure. How the States endorsing him have been manipulated may be conjectured from the modus operandi adopted in Pennsylvania. Hon. Simon Cameron manages the Republicans in the Legislature of that State as the colonel of a regiment controls his men. With the statement, therefore, after the vote of confidence in Abraham Lincoln given by the Pennsylvania Legislature, that Mr Cameron is to stand for our next Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket, we get at the milk in that cocoanut. But all these nice manipulations will be apt to fail in the party convention. The President wields an immense amount of patronage, and has a host of office holding retainers in his service; but, as the "outs" are more numerous than the "ins," and as the "outs" have little to expect from [illegible] will most probably be a split in the Republican party, a Cabinet explosion, and two or three Presidental tickets from as many divisions of the party.

In any event, this contemptible and demoralizing, this broad and "irrepressible conflict" in the Cabinet, ought to be sufficient to teach the independent masses of the people their true line of action. The field is open and the course is clear for the election of General Grant as the people's candidate, and it will require only a little initiatory public meeting here and there to secure for him the inside track. Let the ball be put in motion, and it will soon gain a momentum which will carry everything before it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Alabama.

DEMOPOLIS, March 6.—One hundred and twenty-one prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest's command above Okolona, were brought here to-day.

From Sherman's Lines.

MERIDIAN, March 6.

Sherman was reported at Canton on Wednesday last. The cavalry were fighting on all sides. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman in going through the country, issued an order that his men must rob the people of subsistence, which was effectually done. The Yankees took a large number of negroes. This section of the country is perfectly impoverished, wherever the enemy has been. The telegraph is working as far west as Morton, being repaired to former western terminus.

ATLANTA, March 7.—Saturday morning Holmes' brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold and drove them from their position. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners. It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack—the enemy were much surprised to find Johnston in such force. No present signs of movement on the part of the Yankees.

A special to the Appeal, dated Macon, Miss., 6th, says the Yankees are all across Big Black,—burned nothing but some cotton, captured and carried off three officers, injured the Mississippi Central Railroad, and carried off many negroes. They destroyed provisions wherever they found and burned many houses in the country, and the railroads running from above within a few miles of Canton.

From Georgia.

MACON, March, 8.—Upwards of two and a half million dollars, funded here in 4 per cent bonds. They are now funding at the rate of one and a half million daily.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE, C. H., March 6.—The statement of the Yankee journals of the 3d inst., about Custer's performances, are greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: Burnt three flour mills, the bridges near Charlottesville were blown up, one cassion, [not six] did not surprise the cavalry camp, did not get fifty prisoner swas whipped away by Brailett's battery. Stuart's horse artillery unsupported. Our loss in killed and wounded not over twelve. Stole probably 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms. All quiet.

From Richmond and Suffolk.

RICHMOND, March 7.—At auction to-day, Confederate five years bonds opened at 113; closed 102½. Five hundred dollar bonds, one hundred million loan, due 1881, brought 120. All securities declined; most of those offered have been withdrawn. Bank stocks sold at an average decline of fifteen dollars.

Gold 23 for one. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided specie subject to tax in kind five percent.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals to day, fully affirming the constitutionality of the conscription acts, and act abolishing exempting persons who had furnished substitutes. All the Judges concurred.

News was received to-day of the capture of two Yankee steamers by a small party of cavalry. Further particulars deemed inexpedient at present. The Petersburg Express to-day states that Suffolk had been occupied by Confederate troops several days.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear, near Bald Head, early yesterday morning. No further news from her. Our batteries struck a blockader on Saturday evening three times—supposed to be the same one.

From Charleston.

CHARLSTON, March 7.—The enemy continue to keep up a slow fire upon the city.—No signs of activity on Morris Island or other points. Fleet unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 8th.—Thirty shells fired at the City to-day, no other military news of interest.

The amount funded at the Treasury office in the past six days, is two-million, two-hundred thousand dollars.

CHARLESTON, March 9th.—Five mortors were inside the Bar to-day. In other respects the fleet unchanged. Ten shells fired at Fort Sumter to-day, eight of which struck.

Battery Gregg opened on Sumter this morning who replied and was joined by Sullivan's Island batteries, and a lively artillery duel was kept up for several hours. Some officer of destinctim arrived to day in the enemy's fleet. A small steamer came along side the Ironsides, and immediately upon her departure, a salute of 21 guns was fired from Ironsides. Some unusual activity was reported among the enemy's fleet in Folly river Tuesday night.

RICHMOND, VA., March 9.—At auction to-day there is a further decline in manufactured tobacco, sugar and other articles.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is expected from Fortress Monroe on next flag of truce boat.

The capture of the steamer reported yesterday was accomplished by 14 men of the 5th Va. cavalry, under the direction of Acting Master Burty. They crossed Chesapeake Bay in their boats and proceeded to Cherstone.(?) They boarded one steamer and brought off a propellor, scuttled a schooner and captured 40 prisoners. They also destroyed a quantity of stores.

ORANGE C. H., March, 8.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 3d, contains a call for the National Republican, Union Convention to meet in Baltimore, on the 8th June, to nominate a candidate for President, and Vice-President. All who favor the suppressing of the rebellion, and the cause thereof, are invited to send delegates.

The Chronicle says, editorially, that it cannot be denied that the great bitterness has sprung up in the ranks of the Republican party, which threatens to ripen into something worse than a preliminary contest for nomination. It says that good faith demands that all who send delegates to Baltimore Convention, should stand by the nominees.

DEMOPOLIS, March 7.—A dispatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Canton, March 2d, says that Sherman's army, composed of the sixteenth and seventeenth corps, between twenty-five and thirty thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, left Canton that morning, after remaining there three days. Sherman reached there on the 28th, remained six hours and pushed on to Vicksburg, leaving McPherson in command. He sent back nine couriers in great haste to McPherson on the 29th, towards Vicksburg *via* Livingston and Brookville.

A large number of empty transports passed down the river to Vicksburg, said to be to take Sherman's army up the river

The enemy destroyed the railroad eight miles below Canton, burned houses and destroyed provisions. Over 200 of the enemy were killed and captured. Gen. Ross killed 55 out of 70 of their negro cavalrymen near Yazoo City. Several small wagon trains were taken from the enemy. He destroyed no railroad bridges.

Cyphered dispatches were captured from the enemy's couriers on transports going down the Yazoo river.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND March, 9.—An extensive sale of imported dry goods, took place to day, full prices generally obtained, and for many lots, an advance on rates heretofore realized.

Funding is progressing freely. Several Banks in this city have been authorized to act as depository. The new currency will be ready during the first week in April.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, March, 9.—One million forty three-thousand, two-hundred dollars funded here up to 12 o'clock. The Federal blockader reported sunk off Cape Fear, proves to be the Peterhoff; she has totally gone to the bottom.

From Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 9.—The *Appeal* has a special dispatch from Mississippi, dated March 8th, which says that Ross and Richardson attacked the enemy at Yazoo City, driving them into their redoubts and on their gunboats at the landing. We held the City several hours, destroying valuable supplies and provisions and capturing a number of horses. Our loss 50 killed and wounded, including Maj. Thurmond of the 14th Tennessee regiment. Enemy's loss not ascertained.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Gazette of Thursday, states postively that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville, and passengers by the Western cars Thursday evening at Lynchburg, directly from Greenville, confirm this report. The Gazette expresses the opinion that in a week the great battle for the mastery in East Tennessee will have been fought, or the Yankees will have retreated.

There is a report of another considerable capture of Yankees, by Gen. Jones, near Cumberland Gap, on Saturday last. The Gazette mentions this report, but does not give the number of prisoners. The Lynchburg Republican understands from passengers, that between 200 and 300 were taken. They are said to have been captured in an attack made by Gen. Jones on Cumberland Gap.

FROM PRICE'S ARMY.—The Selma Dispatch learns through Col. Nimrod L. Norton, a most gallant officer of Major General Price's army, that the old hero is only a few miles back of Washington, Arkansas, with a fine army—numbers it is needless, for well known reasons to name. The army is in fine plight and most excellent spirits. Col. Horace H. Brand in command of 800 to 1200 men is doing fine service in the cavalry department, and is winning golden opinions from all.

THE ALABAMA.—A dispatch from Bombay to the London *Shipping Gazette*, dated January 29, announces the pirate Alabama to be off the West coast of India, and says that the ship Emma, of New York, has been destroyed by her. A private letter from Singapore, dated January 3, says that the pirate has completely stopped American commerce in the East. It is thought that her next field of operations will be on the California coast.—*New York Herald*.

An important decision was delivered on monday in the Virginia Court of Appeals, sustaining the ground taken by Judge Halyburton, of the Confederate States Court, that the late law passed by Congress, putting in the military service the principals of substitutes, was legal and could be enforced.

Hon. L. J Gartrell, of Atlanta—one of the members of Congress whose term has just expired, has been appointed a Brigadier General and orderded to report for duty to Gen. Cobb.

Gen. Meade, in a late speech at Philadelphia reported the losses in the "Great Army of the Potomac," (Yankee,) at 100,000 men since the 1st March, 1861—in killed and wounded.