

# The Greensboro Patriot.

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**M. S. SHERWOOD,**  
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**Important News from Europe!**  
The Enquirer and Examiner this morning  
have most important foreign news,  
received late on Friday night in the N.  
Y. Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer  
of the 25th. We copy all they reprint—  
From the New Herald, 25th instant.

## EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN THE U. S.

The intelligence from Europe by the  
Arabia, published by telegraph from Halifax  
in our columns today, is of the highest  
importance. It forebodes the intention  
of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation  
with England, to interpose by an armed  
intervention in the American war, in  
order to put a stop to it and to enforce  
peace on the basis of a separation between  
the North and the South. Taken in con-  
nection with the visit of Count Persigny  
to London, with an article in the  
Paris Constitutionnel, with the tone of the  
English press and Parliament, and with the  
fact of the division of Mexico, for the  
purpose of establishing its institutions  
and overthrowing its present government,  
the news is of a most startling character. The  
same principle is now in the Spanish  
Cortes by Calderon Calles for intervention  
in Mexico—namely, to prevent a "fraternal  
war" is held out to the ear of  
humanity and civilization for intervention  
in the U. S. But cotton and tobacco, and  
hostility to free institutions, are at the bottom  
of British and French philanthropy.—  
The London Times, of the 11th inst. raves  
about promised cotton, and takes no com-  
fort in our capture of New Orleans. Their  
ruined commerce and the tendency of their own  
population in consequence of prolonged  
distress, are the real incentive to the action  
of the powers of Western Europe, and not  
any sympathy for the sufferings of humani-  
ty in the New World.

The English journals and the English  
nobility in both houses of Parliament  
affect to be greatly shocked at the course of  
Gen. Butler in New Orleans. Lord Palmer-  
ston, in the House of Commons, stig-  
matizes it as "infamous," and such that an  
Englishman should blush for the Anglo-  
Saxon race. Earl Russell, on the same  
subject, denounces it in the House of Lords,  
while Earl Carnarvon says "it is without a  
precedent in the annals of war." The  
Herald here cites numerous cases of British  
cruelty in former wars.

The real meaning of the mock humanity  
of Palmerston, Russell and the other British  
statesmen is, that they desire to inflame  
the public mind of England and all Europe  
against the U. S., and to prepare the way  
for that intervention which Earl Russell  
intimates is only a question of time on the  
part of the British Government. The Lon-  
don Post, its organ says, "the difficulties in  
the way of the reconstruction of the Amer-  
ican Union are insurmountable." The  
London Herald, one of the opposition  
papers, "How long is America to be indulged  
and Europe to endure?" The Paris cor-  
respondent of some of the English papers  
asserts that "Napoleon is assured of the  
cooperation of England in his schemes of  
intervention in the U. S.; that mediation  
has been resolved upon; that simultaneous  
propositions will be made by England and  
France to Richmond and Washington, and  
that in the case of refusal, either by the  
North or South, the two powers will im-  
pose peace on the belligerents by force of  
arms." But we rather think, as intimated  
by Earl Russell and by the Manchester  
Guardian, that the programme is to let  
France, for the present, go forward alone,  
in the case of Mexico, and that it neces-  
sarily follows that Spain will come to her  
rescue.

But then the U. S. will know how to deal with  
these powers should they attempt to inter-  
fere in our domestic concerns. We will  
soon have an army of three-quarters of a  
million of men discharged after the sup-  
pression of the rebellion, and a fleet of iron-  
clad vessels which will sweep the combined  
navies of France, England and Spain from  
the face of the ocean; nor will we ever lay  
down our arms till we wipe out every vestige  
of foreign war in the New World.

Meanwhile we call upon Congress to pro-  
mote against the infamous scheme of the  
European powers to break up the repub-  
lican American and erect out of their  
debris monarchical systems extending  
from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th of  
June, Earl Carnarvon called attention to  
Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the  
capture of New Orleans. He condemned it  
in every term, as without precedent in  
the annals of war, and asked if the govern-  
ment had intended to protest against it. He also  
asked if there was any truth in the rumors  
of the mediation of France and England.  
The answer of such nature would be de-  
pend greatly upon the manner in which  
and the time at which it was offered; but  
he trusted the government was in a posi-  
tion to give the subject favorable considera-  
tion.

Earl Russell said that from Lord Lyons' dis-  
patches, the government believed the  
proclamation was authentic; but with re-  
spect to any action to the U. S. Government  
in the way of approval or disapproval they  
had no information. Lord Lyons had  
made no representations to the American  
Government on the subject, and he did not  
appear to have any official information con-  
cerning the proclamation upon which he  
could act. For his own part, he (Earl  
Russell) hoped the American Government  
would, on its own sake, refuse its sanction  
to, and disavow it. The proclamation was  
important to the whole world. The  
issues of war should not be aggravated by  
proclamation of this character. He thought

that such a proclamation addressed to a  
force that had just captured a hostile city,  
was likely to lead to great brutality. He  
thought there was no defence for this pro-  
clamation, and he sincerely hoped the  
American Government would disavow it.  
In the House of Commons Sir J. Walsh  
made enquiry as to the authenticity of Gen.  
Butler's proclamation, which he denounced  
as repugnant to the feelings of the nine-  
teenth century, and moved for any corre-  
spondence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussing or  
meddling interference with the affairs of  
foreign states, and entirely disapproved of  
the hostilities which were being continually  
read to foreign Powers by Her Majesty's  
Government. This, however was an ex-  
ceptional case. A proclamation had been  
issued by a General of the U. S. repugnant  
to decency, civilization and humanity,  
which was to be put in force against a  
people to whom we were connected by  
every tie of family, language and religion.  
It was the duty of the Government to pro-  
test against such a proclamation and appeal  
to the moral sense of the world against  
outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so  
unjust.

Lord Palmerston [British Premier] thought that no man could read the pro-  
clamation without feelings of the deepest  
indignation. [Cheers.] It was a proclamation  
to which he did not scruple to attach the  
epithet of infamous. [Cheers.] An Eng-  
lishman must blush to think such an act  
had been committed by a man belonging to  
the Anglo-Saxon race. It had sprung  
from some barbarous people not within the  
pale of civilization one might have regret-  
ted it, but would not have been surprised.  
But that such an order should have been  
issued by a soldier—a man who had raised  
himself to the rank of General, filled him  
more with astonishment than pain.—  
He could not bring himself to believe  
that the Government of the U. S. would  
not, as soon as they had notice of the order  
have stamped it with their censure and  
condemnation. Her Majesty's Government  
received a dispatch yesterday from Lord  
Lyons enclosing a copy of the proclamation  
of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was  
made to the order of Gen. Butler. There  
was no objection to lay the dispatch on the  
table. With regard to the course that the  
government might think fit to take, that is a  
matter for their discussion; but there was  
no man in England who would not show  
the feeling so well expressed by Sir James  
Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

The London Post of June 11 denounces,  
in the strongest terms, the proclamation of  
Gen. Butler relative to the ladies of New  
Orleans. It regards it as the greatest insult  
that could be offered to the Federal army and  
thinks the government is bound to recall  
Gen. Butler and have him court-martialed.  
Such an act as that of Butler's, says the  
Post, if not promptly disavowed, would  
soon turn the scale, finally and decisively,  
in favor of the Confederate cause.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily  
"News" says it is affirmed that France has  
determined to ask England to join in medi-  
ation, which would be refused just at this  
juncture.

Other correspondents (says the Enquirer)  
speak as if France was already assured of  
the co-operation of England in her schemes  
for intervention; it says that after two  
discussions in the French ministerial coun-  
cils, one of which was held yesterday with-  
in a few hours of the Emperor's departure  
for Fontainebleau, mediation was resolved  
upon, and that simultaneous propositions  
will be made by England and France at  
Richmond and Washington, and that in the  
case of their refusal, either by the North or  
South, the two powers will impose peace  
upon the belligerents by force of arms.

## Gen. Breckinridge.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky,  
recently visited Meridian, Miss., and in re-  
sponse to a large company of ladies and  
gentlemen who called upon him, proceeded  
to the piazza of the Meridian House, and  
said in substance:

"That no one need think there was any-  
thing to hope for from the Lincoln Govern-  
ment; that this struggle had proved to us  
that the enemy neither respected age, fe-  
male loveliness or infantile weakness, when  
in their power, that our only hope was in  
our own strong arms and a determination  
never to be conquered, that history showed us  
people with boldness, determination and  
bravery, no matter what the numerical su-  
periority of the invader, but what they  
finally succeeded and eventually defeated them."

His own State had not acted well, but it  
was an error of judgment not of heart. She  
hoped to be able to stay the fratricidal  
hand and act as mediator, but before she  
was aware of it, was betrayed by some of  
her own sons.

To Mississippians he would say, without  
disparaging the bravery of the volunteers of  
other States, that he had the honor of com-  
manding them at Shiloh, and that no braver  
men fought there; that in one instance  
it was important a formidable battery  
should be taken from the enemy; he told  
his Mississippi soldiers so, and they at once  
charged it with their bayonets, with not a  
load of powder or ball in their possession,  
and took it over all opposition.

Decided by pledging himself to our  
cause, as long as there was a foot of soil to  
defend, and any of her sons would rally  
in face of the common enemy. He assured  
his countrymen that when the sword was  
put aside (if ever) and Kentucky was left  
to decide who she would join, it would  
most certainly be the South.

## An Incident at the Telegraph Office.

The Washington correspondent of the  
New York Post says:

A curious incident occurred at the tele-  
graph office here last Sunday which serves  
to illustrate the shock which Banks' retreat  
gave to every one, as the heavy losses  
sustained by it upon many worthy private  
individuals.

Early on Sunday morning a northern  
man of business appeared at the office here  
and presented a message for Winchester.  
"Call Winchester," said the clerk to the  
operator. Winchester was called but made  
Harper's Ferry replied: "Winchester  
does not reply, and for a very good reason

—it is in the hands of the rebels!" This  
was repeated by the clerk. The gentleman  
of State has furnished us with the following  
interesting particulars of the career of this  
gentleman. And we have his assurance  
which may be implicitly relied on, that  
those facts not of his own personal knowl-  
edge are obtained from a source in our  
opinion as thoroughly and accurately in-  
formed about local and personal history in  
North Carolina as any man that ever lived  
in the State.

## Letter from Senator Hill.

LAGRANGE, GA., June 27, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: I am pleased to give my  
views on the Conscription Act, and the con-  
troversy on that subject. I decline. The  
duty of patriotism now is to encourage our  
troops, not to dissatisfy them; to keep our  
people united, and not divide them. State  
rights and individual rights are to be saved  
by soldiers—gallant, satisfied soldiers,  
and not by issue makers and abstract  
theorizers. And as for ambition let me  
beg its votaries to consider that the times  
are inopportune for such aspirations now.  
Look upon this scene of disorganization,  
blood and death—the legitimate culmination  
of ambition, mad follies—and be shocked to  
silence for a season.

At the proper time, if I can see any good  
likely to result, I will give my views of this  
law. At present allow me to say it is the  
duty of every body—of States and individuals  
to obey it without reluctance and with-  
out quibbling. We know the enemy greatly  
dreaded this law, and hoped it would be  
repealed; but the soldiers and the people  
where (except perhaps in East Tennessee)  
are nobly responding to its call; and when  
those affected are satisfied, there is surely  
nothing in State rights which requires the  
disturbance of this harmony by those not  
affected.

It cannot be so important to leave a few  
young men under 35 to drill privates over  
that age, as to require our great State,  
which did so much to inaugurate and is  
doing so much to defend the new Govern-  
ment, to set the first example of resistance  
to its laws.

Having said this much by way of remon-  
strance, and certainly intending to censure  
no man, I dismiss the subject.  
One word on another subject: The  
administration ought to be supported cheer-  
fully and without misgiving. No good can  
but much harm will, come of opposition.  
Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis  
is, in many respects, a noble example to all  
Executive officers. He usurps no authority;  
he exercises no power without legislative  
grant; he interferes with no private rights  
and fights none but the common enemy.  
Eyes drooping libellers are unmoored  
under the windows of his office and slan-  
ders find freedom in the light of his  
midnight lamp. He will not be a dictator.

Above all, let us preserve our unity—  
obey the laws and help, not abuse, each  
other. With this resolve we are certain of  
success, and when the struggle is over and  
we review it with calmness, we shall be  
astonished, not at so many, but at so few  
reverses—not that so little but that so much  
was done.

When the contest began, the enemy had  
a great navy; a regular army; an organized  
government; well filled armories and mag-  
azines; a redundant population, adventures  
gathered from every clime; immense man-  
ufactories; exhaustless resources; a status  
as a nation, and unrestrained access to all  
the world. We had no organic govern-  
ment; no army—not a soldier; a small  
white population largely unused to ex-  
posed arms and labor; no navy—not a ship;  
inferior arms, and but few of them; very  
limited munitions of war; very few  
manufactories, and very little raw materials  
of the bowels of the earth; and no  
name, standing or credit among, and no  
access to, the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our friends—ourselves  
Let us always remember one great fact,  
swallowing up every other fact in the strug-  
gle. Our enemies invade to destroy, insult  
and enslave. We defend to save, enslave  
and be free. Thus deserving, we cannot  
fail. Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

## Analysis of Sea-Water Salt.

The salt made from sea water is so damp  
and drips so much that some apprehensions  
have been expressed of its purity, and of its  
preservative qualities.

Gov. Clark has had it tested by Prof.  
Emmons, and the communication which we  
subjoin will show the result of the examina-  
tion.

The moisture or dripping of the salt  
proceeds from the bitter or impure salt,  
and it evaporates and becomes purified by  
the dripping, having the salt less in quan-  
tity but purer in quality. The Sea-water salt  
does not weigh by one-third as much as  
Turk's Island; hence, though it is good, it  
requires that much more to cure and pre-  
serve meat.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

RALEIGH, June 17, 1862.

To His Excellency, Henry T. Clark:

Sir:—The composition of the salt  
made at Wilmington, I find to be as fol-  
lows:

Silice, or insoluble matter,	0.50
Sulphate of lime of Gypsum,	1.00
Chloride of Magnesia, or bitter salt,	1.86
Pure Salt,	96.64

The bag from which the salt was taken  
and been draining in store for a week. The  
greater part therefore of the bitter salt  
had drained away, leaving a salt suffi-  
ciently pure for all culinary purposes. Some  
bags in draining lose 10 per cent.

In the use of boiled salt, especially by  
those who have been in the habit of using  
Turk's Island, it is probable that too little  
may be employed. This arises from the fact  
that Turk's Island salt weighs 80 lbs.  
to the bushel, while the boiled salt of the  
coast, weighs at most, only 57 lbs. If an  
equal weight of the coast salt is used in  
salting meat, as of the Turk's Island, it  
will be equally efficacious in its preserving  
properties. Most truly yours,  
E. EMMONS,  
State Geologist.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

## Col. Vance.

A gentleman of distinction in the affairs  
of State has furnished us with the following  
interesting particulars of the career of this  
gentleman. And we have his assurance  
which may be implicitly relied on, that  
those facts not of his own personal knowl-  
edge are obtained from a source in our  
opinion as thoroughly and accurately in-  
formed about local and personal history in  
North Carolina as any man that ever lived  
in the State.

## COL. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

Messrs. Editors:—I very much approve  
your determination to support for the office  
of Governor and Commander in Chief of  
the forces of North Carolina, Col. Z. B.  
Vance of Buncombe. From intimate ac-  
quaintance I know he possesses uncommon  
gifts and has had abundant opportunities  
for improving them.

His natural gifts are great quickness of  
perception, mother wit and uncommon  
sense to a remarkable degree, a fine mind,  
great energy and readiness of resources,  
and above all a genial disposition and an  
honest and kind heart. He is a self-made  
man. He inherited little more than a good  
library, but that library he used to great  
advantage. I first knew him a boy of six-  
teen, and was astonished at his accurate  
knowledge of the English Classics. He  
finished his education at the University of  
North Carolina, where he attained the first  
distinction in his studies, being especially  
eminent in the department of Constitu-  
tional Law. After leaving College he obtained  
license to practice law, and soon had a fine  
practice at the bar. He served as member  
of the General Assembly from Buncombe,  
and afterwards, a vacancy occurring in the  
Mountain district by the elevation of Gen.  
Clingman to the United States Senate, Col.  
Vance was induced to offer himself as a  
candidate for a seat in the House of Repre-  
sentatives, being opposed by the Hon. W. W.  
Avery. As Gen. Clingman had carried the  
District by about two thousand majority,  
and his influence was in Col. Avery's favor,  
many thought it the merest folly for Col.  
Vance to oppose the manifest sentiment of  
the people. The result showed the accu-  
racy of Vance's judgment and his hold on  
the affections of the mountaineers, for he  
defeated Avery by over two thousand ma-  
jority. And the following year, Col. David  
Coleman was vanquished by a similar ma-  
jority. The ability, mental resources, elo-  
quence, humor and presence of mind ex-  
hibited by Col. Vance in these contests with  
powerful champions, have given him high  
reputation as an orator.

The course of Col. Vance in Congress  
was eminently conservative. He labored  
hard to stay the tide of Northern fanaticism  
and he carefully refrained from language  
calculated to stir up sectional feeling. But  
when the Northern President overstepped  
the bounds of the Constitution, refused all  
efforts by our wisest and best men for con-  
ciliation, and called for troops from North  
Carolina to make war on the rights of the  
South, Vance's voice was for the prompt  
and earnest resistance in arms. If Andy  
Johnson and Horace Maynard had taken  
counsel of Vance, their names would not  
now be infamous, and East Tennessee would  
not be a thorn in the side of the Confed-  
eracy.

Not content with raising his voice for  
war, whilst most of the prominent politi-  
cians were cringing around Gov. Ellis and  
Col. Winslow of the Military Board, bag-  
ging for office, Col. Vance volunteered as  
a private in the Rough and Ready Guards.  
The Company made him its Captain, and  
long before the alms-house soldiers, he had  
been promoted to the rank of Major, for he  
was serving his country in the hot and  
unhealthy country near Norfolk. But his  
merits were not forgotten. He was soon,  
though absent at the time, elected Colonel  
of the 26th Reg't of Volunteers, easily de-  
feating, I am told, L. O. B. Branch, then  
Colonel of the Commissary department;  
but it was not many days before Colonel  
Branch of the Commissary department was  
appointed Colonel of a Regiment by Gov.  
Clark, and then by the President Brigadier  
General, and Vance placed under him. Col.  
Vance fulfilled to the satisfaction of all ex-  
cept one or two partisan editors, to their  
satisfaction until it was discovered he  
would oppose their schemes of making  
Johnston Governor. Few men better com-  
bine the three qualities laid down by Jef-  
ferson as necessary to a faithful public ser-  
vant, industry, capacity, integrity, than  
Col. Vance. Few men have had finer op-  
portunities of learning the duties of a Gov-  
ernor in these trying times. He is a States-  
man and can conduct the affairs of State—he  
is a Soldier and can conduct the affairs of  
the Camp.

Some men, Messrs. Editors, believe in  
the stock of men, as in the stock of horses.  
I therefore mention that no one in the  
State can boast of a prouder lineage than  
Col. Vance. His grand-father by his  
mother's side was Zebulon Baird, from  
whom he inherits his name. Col. Baird  
was one of the best citizens of Buncombe,  
honored and respected all his days—served  
for many years as a member of the General  
Assembly from Buncombe. His grand-  
father by his father's side was Col. David  
Vance, a Revolutionary hero, who fought  
at King's Mountain, where he is said to  
have lost an eye. After the Revolutionary  
war he was with the Continental Congress  
in 1812. No man was his superior  
in accuracy in business, strict discharge of  
duty, genial temper, hospitality, integrity  
and piety. He was moreover noted for his  
quick wit, humor and appreciation of a  
good joke. The late Judge Cameron, an  
uncommonly good judge of character, al-  
ways held him in particular regard and  
sought his company, when discharging  
official duties as Judge in the mountain  
region. Col. Vance's father, likewise  
named David, was a man of high charac-  
ter and intelligence, and an excellent neighbor.  
He preferred the quiet walks of life, never  
engaging in politics. It was Col. Vance's  
uncle, Robert, who was member of Con-  
gress from the Mountain District, and  
who fell in a duel at the hands of Hon.  
Sam. P. Carson. He was a man of rare  
promise and very popular. He left his  
valuable library to the town of Asheville.

I mention the above facts as your readers  
may desire to know something of the  
history of the next Governor of North  
Carolina.

## CONSCRIPTION.

Enrollment of Officers of the Militia of the  
State under the Conscription Act. Forbid-  
den. The Secretary of War as will be seen in  
the following telegraphic correspondence  
between him and Gov. Brown, has di-  
rected Major Danwoody not to enroll the Mil-  
itia Officers, recognized by the State authori-  
ties as in commission. This correspon-  
dence is laid before the public by Gov.  
Brown, in order that the Secretary's direc-  
tions may reach, as soon as possible, the  
recruiting officers who, at a distance, may  
not have received instructions from their  
superior officer, to cease the enrollment of  
these State officers.

Official Correspondence by Telegraph, between Gov.  
Brown of Ga., and the Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, June 17, 1862.

Your enrolling officers have enrolled  
several of the State officers of the Militia  
who will not be permitted to be carried  
away from their commands. You stated  
in your letter of the 20th ult., that no State  
officer is liable to enrollment, and asked  
me to call your attention to it if done.—  
Please send me by telegraph an order for  
the release of all such who have been en-  
rolled, and direct Mr. Danwoody to stop the  
State officers, or I shall order the arrest of  
each officer who arrests a State officer.—  
I wish an immediate reply.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War,  
Richmond, Va.

## Richmond, June 18, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Brown:

Major Danwoody has been instructed  
not to enroll Militia Officers recognized by  
the State authorities as in commission.—  
Request him to show you his instructions.  
If you arrest him or any of our enrolling  
officers in their attempts to get men to fill  
up the Georgia Regiments now in the face  
of the enemy, you will cause great mis-  
chief. I think we might as well drive out  
our common enemy before we make war on  
each other.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

## MARIETTA, June 20, 1862.

As Major Danwoody's subordinate in  
different parts of the State do not seem to  
regard orders to him, please direct him  
to give to them necessary instructions  
to stop the enrollment of the officers of the  
Militia. I agree with you fully that we  
should unite all our energies to drive out  
the common enemy and not make war  
among ourselves. I am most happy, there-  
fore, that the Confederate Government has  
decided to respect the constitutional rights  
of the State so far as not to force her to  
the alternative of permitting any department  
of her Constitutional Government to be dis-  
banded and destroyed, or defend the ex-  
istence and integrity of her Government  
by force.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War,  
Richmond, Va.

## THINGS ABROAD.—I see that there seems

to be a general impression in the United  
States that the recent overwhelming suc-  
cesses of the federal arms, the taking of  
New Orleans, and the opening of certain  
of the Southern ports, would effectually  
destroy the idea of intervention on the  
part of France and England. Those who  
think so would be undeceived by an hour's  
residence in Paris, and an opportunity of  
conversing during that time with the  
partisans of the South; and they forget,  
too, the assumption which, in relation to  
its termination, seems to have been made  
at the beginning by the governments of  
Europe in regard to our war; and that is  
that it must inevitably end in separation.  
Now, the Southern partisans say, is the  
very time to interfere. The North has  
shown its power and the government has  
sustained its honor, and the South given  
evidence of their determination to fight  
the North all out; and, in accordance  
with our original axiom, a separation must  
ensue. In the interest of cotton first  
and humanity afterwards, let us, then, inter-  
fere. This is common conversation here,  
and Sillid and his aids are still working like  
beavers.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

## Gen. Jackson constructed a bridge across

the Chickahominy yesterday, a short  
distance below the York river railroad, over  
which he was prepared to move his troops  
at a moment's notice. In front of the Yan-  
kees, forming a perfect cordon, with the  
Chickahominy in their rear, were the di-  
visions of Gen. Longstreet, Magruder, and  
Huger. Escape was almost impossible.

It was reported on the street yesterday evening,  
that McClellan, having massed his heavy  
artillery on this side of the Chickahominy,  
was retreating towards James river, but  
this movement he could not expect to ex-  
ecute with any hope of success. Gunboats  
might possibly protect his debarkation on  
transports, but his troops could not reach  
the river until the greater portion of them  
were killed or captured. We believe that  
an All-wise Providence has ordained that  
the Yankee army shall be annihilated, and  
if our expectations above expressed are  
realized, how appropriate will be the as-  
cription of thanks from every grateful  
heart. "To thee, O God, be all the praise."  
Thy strength, manifested and exerted  
through men whom thou hast endowed with  
wisdom, skill and valor, has accomplished  
the overthrow of our enemies.

**SEAGRAM'S SEAGRAMS!**—The undersigned would  
most respectfully inform his friends and cus-  
tomers and the public in general, that he will com-  
mence on the 1st inst. the sale of SEAGRAM'S  
BRAND OF SEAGRAMS, which he has successfully  
conducted under the old firm, in the new store  
east side in Peter Adams' new  
brick row, opposite the Court House, where he  
will sell at wholesale and retail the GREATEST  
BRAND OF SEAGRAMS. He also can provide his  
friends with the celebrated fine GOLD LEAF  
CHICKENING TOBACCO, SCOTCH SNUFF, TURK  
ISH SMOOKING TOBACCO, AND PIPES, and all  
articles belonging to this branch of business,  
which he has just received a fresh supply.

Thanking his friends and customers for the most  
thorough patronage and confidence bestowed on him  
under the old firm, he trusts and hopes they will  
transfer the same to him at his new stand, under  
the promise that he will always try to merit the  
same.

AUGUST BRICKMAN.  
80-6m

From the Richmond Whig, June 30.

## The Great Battle Before Richmond.

A Series of Engagements—The Confederate Victories  
of June 26th—The Capture of the City—The  
Army Captured—McClellan and the Remnant of His  
Army Surrounded, Etc.

The series of conflicts during the past  
few days, near this city, between the Con-  
federate and Yankee armies, may be termed  
"The Great Battle Before Richmond," as  
the successive combats were each a part of  
the long expected, decisive contest between  
the brave soldiers of the South, fighting for  
Liberty and Independence, and the merce-  
naries and fanatics of the North fighting for  
conquest and spoils. Both sides had made  
the fullest preparation for the fight by mar-  
shalling all their available forces, and  
bringing into requisition every accessory  
calculated to ensure success. The Yan-kees,  
of course, every advantage over the Con-  
federates which unrestricted inter-  
course with the nations of the world could  
afford. They had supplied themselves abun-  
dantly with all the appliances of war, many  
of which were inaccessible to us, and had  
concentrated an army greatly superior in  
numbers and equipment to that of the Con-  
federacy. Yet, with all these advantages,  
they have been attacked in their entrench-  
ments by the Southern troops, and driven  
from their strongest positions with heavy  
loss. How true it is that "the race is not to  
the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

## A TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

A correct understanding of the position of  
the contending forces and the progress of  
the fight, can only be obtained by refer-  
ence to a map of the country, but as this is  
not within convenient reach of every  
reader, we will state that a line due north  
from Richmond would strike the Chicka-  
hominy near the Meadow Bridges, about  
six miles distant, whilst another line due  
east would intersect the same stream about  
eight miles from the city. This line is now  
represented by the York River Railroad.  
Between Meadow Bridges and the latter  
railroad, the distance, we believe, along the  
Chickahominy on the north side, is about  
ten miles. Two miles east of Meadow  
Bridges is the Mechanicsville turnpike,  
further on Beaver Dam Creek, emptying  
into the Chickahominy, then the New  
Bridge road, on which Coal Harbor is lo-  
cated, and then Powhite creek, the latter  
being two or three miles above the railroad  
crossing. The lines of the Yankee army  
extended across the Chickahominy in the  
vicinity of the railroad in the Williams-  
burg stage road, and connecting the  
latter with the New Bridge road in the  
Nine Mile road. South of the Williamsburg  
road is the Charles City road.

## THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

All that was known to the public of the  
arrangements for the great battle, and the  
plans of the commanding General, Robert  
E. Lee, was rather inferential than positive.  
The brilliant achievements of "Stonewall  
Jackson" in the Valley, led many to sup-  
pose that he was acting independently of  
the plan for the campaign in Eastern Vir-  
ginia, but we doubt not, if the truth were  
known, that whilst he was vested with large  
discretion as to his movements, he was ac-  
tually in harmony with the policy and plans  
of the distinguished Generals who were in  
command of the army before Richmond.—  
After Jackson's victories over the Yankees  
at Cross Keys and Port Republic, heavy  
reinforcements were sent to the Valley, and  
the opinion seemed well founded that it  
was the intention of our Government to give  
Jackson a sufficient army to penetrate Penn-  
sylvania, in response to the popular clamor  
for offensive warfare; or, at least, to make  
a diversion to prevent reinforcements from  
going to McClellan. Whatever may have  
been the object of the movement, it is now  
no longer a secret that Jackson's army, in-  
cluding the reinforcements sent to him from  
Richmond and other points, did







