

DIED.

In Guilford county on the 7th of Jan., 1864, FRANKLIN LEONARD, of the family of Charles and Anna Leonard in the 24th year of his age. This beloved young man suffered a protracted illness of some 18 months during which time he evinced much patience and resignation. His sorrowing parents and relatives do not mourn as those without hope for we humbly trust his redeemed spirit is admitted into the realms of everlasting rest.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Expired on the morning of January 21, 1864, of wounds received at the hands of a philosopher, HARRIS CORPUS, a well known and highly respected resident of the Confederacy. The deceased was a native of England, resided for some time in the United States but being driven thence by the enemies of public liberty, came to reside in the Confederate States, where he believed every arrangement had been made to prolong his life indefinitely, if not forever. He was about several hundred years old when he died. His loss is irreparable. His funeral will take place from the office of the Richmond Enquirer, on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The learned and Reverend George Fitzgibbon will deliver the obituary discourse. Pall Bearers, Messrs Phelan, Brown, Gairrell and Barksdale. Driver of the Hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. The friends of the deceased and the public generally are respectfully solicited to be present. Green weepers, eight feet long, and black cotton gloves, dyed in the wool and imported expressly from Baltimore, will be furnished gratis at the War Department. A mounted guard of 1,600 choice Plugs will be in attendance to preserve order. The editors and employees of the Whig, Examiner, Mercury, Confederacy and Appeal are warned not to molest the mourners, or in any way interfere with the proceedings.

Papers in the Confederacy publish once and send bill to Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury.

Post Office, 6th Const. Dist.

CLARK, N. C. January 25th, 1864. The following instructions have been issued from Assistant U. S. General's Office, Richmond Va. I. Seventy pounds of salt pork has been decided by the War Department to be the equivalent of fifty pounds of bacon, under act of December 1863. Officers authorized to receive the title in the vicinity of Armies in the field or along Rail Roads, which afford facilities of speedy transportation to issuing Commissaries may at this rate receive salt pork instead of bacon.

II. Farmers are called upon to bring forward their quota of pork immediately as the army need it for present consumption.

C. R. KING, Capt. Post. Q. M. 6th Dist. N. C.

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6TH CONG. DISTRICT, Greensboro, N. C. January 18th, 1864. The attention of all concerned is invited to U. S. General Orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Virginia, October 29th, 1863.

II. "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.

Lieut. Jas. C. Dolbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro, N. C.

Capt. David Barrow, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.

Capt. M. C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Frisco, Stokes county, N. C.

Lieut. W. M. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leesville, N. C.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C.

Lieut. John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will register for Person county, at Roxboro, N. C.

All soldiers returning home on furlough, or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local physicians, certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers, but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board, or the nearest Hospital Examining Board, for extension of furloughs, or necessity.

J. H. ANDERSON, Capt. 85-12

En. Officer for 6th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Wool and Furs Wanted.

We wish to buy all the WOOL and FURS that we can get. For wool we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, and for furs as follows: Rabbit 1st and 2d per lb., according to quality; Muskrat and Mink, from 25c to 40c each; Raccoon and Fox, from 50c to \$1.00.

Wool and furs taken in exchange for hats. Persons having the above articles would do well to give us a call. We want them to work in hats for the Government.

Our place of business is in Randolph county, 8 miles south of Asheboro. Post Office address, Stone Lick.

WILEY M. SMITH & BROTHERS

Office of Ordnance Works.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 22, 1864. Contracts will be made for Horse Shoes and nails, the iron to be furnished by the Government.

No contract will be made for less than 2000 shoes per month, or 200 lbs nails per month.

A. G. BRENNER, Capt. Artillery Commanding.

Surgeon General's Office.

RICHMOND, JANUARY 21st, 1864. The first day of the year, I shall send a special agent, to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon Gen. N. C.

A Liberal Price will be given for Swain's

Man of Business, or Every Man's Law Book. Apply at this office.

\$300 Reward.

—Runaway the last of AUGUST, a negro woman named ANNA, between thirty and thirty-five years old, tall, fair, and black. She is probably staying in the upper portion of this county, near Bachelors Hall. I will pay the above reward for her arrest and confinement so that I can get her.

G. E. KEEN.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

VOL. XXV. No. 1,285.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety of all classes of the people with regard to the length of the war, and notwithstanding many are even yet hopeful of its speedy termination, we have all the time argued that utterly groundless was the hope of an early peace, originating in the belief that public feeling at the North would soften toward us—that the Yankee Government would lag in its prosecution of the war, and, with a parting kiss, say to us, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace."

The idea that such a sentiment would infuse itself in the Northern mind, prevail in the war councils of the Lincoln Administration, and compel the most violent of our enemies to regard us with favor, has deluded many Southern people, and none have been so misled to a greater extent than President Davis. Few Southern men were wont to persuade themselves that Northern sentiment was fully united against us, and while shouting their display of "devotion to the Union," were blind to the fact that they were as firmly bent in prosecuting their at-

tempts at coercion to a successful issue, as was the South determined on resistance to the bitter end.

Late intelligence from the North tells us that the most extensive preparations yet put on foot for the prosecution of the war are now going on; and that these preparations are immense by sea as well as by land; the most unpleasant feature of which is the unanimity of feeling pervading all classes to keep the ball in motion and to open their new and prodigious campaign with accumulative fury.

Energetic and money-making as we have ever regarded the Yankee individual, as a nation they are determined and obstinate. Inventive and fertile in mind, they are ever ready with new trials and new experiments; possessed of vast resources and wealth, and with an immense population besides that necessary to produce their means of subsistence, it is idle to ask the question, "How long will they 'fight us'?"—"How long will they become satisfied?"

The truth is, the dark hour is around us—the hour, indeed, to "try men's souls," and if the people of the South are not determined to meet every difficulty, to grapple with obstacles such as have never yet been in their way; if they are not prepared for a long series of troubles, and willing, every man, to put his hand to the plow, especially those who first raised the war cry, but have found it more pleasant to sing that war cry, than to dance to it—then far better would it be to calmly and quietly give up the contest rather than suffer our brave troops in the field to go through another summer of hard fighting, all to be of no avail.

Much has been said by different papers since the commencement of the last session of Congress concerning Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, and the conclusion arrived at, is to the effect that that gentleman has been doing the Confederacy a vast amount of injury, owing to the tone of his innumerable speeches, and that he consumes much time that might be better employed, in twaddling away on topics of little or no importance.

But Mr. Foote is not so guilty in this respect as certain parties would have us believe. In the conduct of our affairs, many grave errors have been committed, even at the very commencement of the struggle. Mr. Foote is laboring to prevent a repetition of these errors. Our soldiers have frequently been badly treated—treated almost inhumanly. Mr. Foote is laboring for their good, and these same soldiers who have fought from the Peninsula in Virginia to the Valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, are now but little more than half dead, and the money with which they have been paid, so far from coming to their assistance in this extremity, has been very little better than so many rags. Mr. Foote, in his "twaddle," has had no little to say concerning those whose duties are connected only with the commissary department, and we hope his labors may prove beneficial there.

We think Mr. Foote is perfectly right in the course he is pursuing. Let every truth, no matter what, be brought to light; for strange, indeed, is that cause, which, to be successfully maintained, must require prevarication and a timid disposition to avoid every responsibility, or for mere boast and display, to conceal the truth even from our own people. If Commissary Northrop has not a single pound of bacon in any of his store-houses to issue to the army for a week or ten days, which would be the best policy, to swear that we have abundance, simply to hide the truth from Yankee newspapers in order to avoid their insult; or to let the fact be known so that the people—whose patriotism would surely be equal to the emergency—might send in from their own smoke houses until even their supplies should be come exhausted?

From different sources we learn that since the close of active operations by the army in Virginia the rations issued to the men have been so scant as to cause some complaint among the troops, inasmuch that their money will buy such small quantities of food as to be totally insufficient to make up for that which the commissary fails to furnish.

We hear of letters being written by soldiers to their people at home asking for food to be sent them, and complaining in the roughest terms of their rations, not of the quality, but the quantity. How the matter really stands, we have no direct information. We have occasional correspondents in various brigades, but none of these writers ever allude to the subject in their letters. If the men are really no better fed than we have been told they are, and if the reason does not exist in the fact of a low state of supplies, then the matter is disgraceful. If the soldiers are as well fed as the state of supplies will admit, and if that is not sufficient, then help must be given by planters and all others who have the means to afford. The men who stand up between us and the invader, placing their lives in jeopardy for the safety of those at home, must not be permitted to suffer for anything that can be supplied them one day longer than actual necessity compels.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 6th inst., says that four hundred of the 115th, 117th, and 118th Indiana six months volunteers were ordered to report at Indianapolis, their term of service having expired. They were marched over the mountains from Tazewell, some of them without shoes and but with little clothing, and with a scanty supply of food. In one party of 102 twenty-four died before reaching camp Nelson, and fifty men died in a few hours after their arrival. Out of 500 men who left Tazewell, 150 died from exposure and the want of food and proper care. One night two men of Co. A, 115th Indiana, fell by the wayside and died crying for bread! As their term of service had expired Lincoln had no further use for them, and turned them out to starve and die.

A correspondence between President Davis and Pope Pius the Ninth, has recently been published in some of the papers. Further than the letters exhibit a courteous intercourse they are of no importance. They possess no political or official significance.

GEN. MORGAN.—We learn that Gen. Morgan left Richmond yesterday for Decatur, Ga., where his command is rapidly organizing. It is said he has received a large number of recruits, and that his troops are being equipped in a substantial manner.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—At a late hour on Sunday night last the residence of Dr. A. S. PORTER in the vicinity of this town, was discovered to be on fire, it having been lighted in two different places. The flames had made considerable progress before discovered; but were fortunately extinguished before serious damage was inflicted.

ARBITRARY ARREST.—We understand that Mr. MARCUS WITT, of this county, who has a leather contract with the Government, and who, recently visited Florida for the purpose of purchasing hides, was placed in arrest by some General, commanding in that department, and notwithstanding he had credentials to show the legitimacy of his transactions, and further, that he was exempt from the performance of military duty, yet he was sent on to a camp of instruction, where we suppose he will be detained.

The bill which seems to meet such great favor, recently introduced in the Yankee Congress, proposing to place one million of three-months volunteers at the disposal of Mr. LINCOLN to "carry food and liberty to every captive in Rebel prisons," and to plant the Union flag all over the country, proves the existence of one of two conditions in Yankee feeling—either that they are becoming very tired of the rebellion, and intend with one blow this time, to subvert the Union in its vigor; or else a fresh outburst of the war fever not to become abated at the close of the three months, even though, the rebellion should still rear its head. The very weight of the measure, and the fierceness of the undertaking may prove its own destroyer; but to make the least of it, or the most of it, we should expect and be prepared for any emergency.

The New York Times has an account of the mutiny at Fort Jackson. It grew out of Col. Benedict's asking ten negroes coming in from beyond the lines their authority for leaving. They answered insolently, and he, seeing a way, commenced lashing them, and a revolt ensued. One hundred negroes seized loaded guns and fired on the Union troops wildly, most of the shots ranging too high. No one is reported hurt. The rioters held possession of the camp all day and night. The next day moral force prevailed. The ringleaders were arrested, and tried by court martial. The writer attaches the blame to Adj. Gen. Thomas, whose indiscreet speeches gave the negroes an exalted idea of their position. An Ohio regiment has been ordered to camp near the Fort, to provide against a recurrence of revolt.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. CLEMENT SMITH, eight miles west of this place, was burnt on Wednesday last, at noon. The barn was a new well-finished building, and contained a heavy quantity of grain, forage, &c., the loss being estimated at \$10,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

HABEAS CORPUS.—From the rather singular Funeral Notice which we copy from the Richmond Whig, we conclude that Congress has suspended the writ of habeas corpus. The deliberations, in secret sessions, of Congress have not yet been made public.

FROM THE ARMY IN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta Confederacy of the 20th has the following in relation to the army of Northern Georgia and the West:

Matters about Dalton remain monotonously still. The army is comparatively comfortable, so far as shelter is concerned, but scarce of leather and socks. The Rome Courier has had an interview with a general just from Lincoln county, Tenn., and gathers from him the following items of news:

He says the Yankees are committing many depredations, but yet generally leave every family a full supply of provisions for their own subsistence. The Federals are in a perfect stew in regard to their troops, whose time of service is about to expire. It is thought that not more than fifty to the regiment will re-enlist. They say they are heartily sick of the war, and are determined to go home and quit the service.

Three negro regiments are garrisoning Shelbyville. The people of Middle Tennessee are very hopeful and look to Forrest as their liberator. He got between three and four thousand recruits on his recent trip to West Tennessee. Thousands would join him if he could but get into that section.

Large numbers of guerrillas are at work of confiscation and exile, have been forced to take the hated oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government; yet at heart they are true to the South, and will so act whenever an opportunity is afforded.

Sherman, with one thousand men, and two thousand men, (thought to be coming from Stephenson to Huntsville,) was at Point Rock Bridge last week. The supposed object is to scatter the Yankee army for the purpose of obtaining subsistence.

All the Yankee cavalry that had been at Huntsville, has moved Northwest, towards Pulaski and Columbia.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Covington, La., on the 15th inst., says that on the 7th two of the enemy's gunboats and six transports, and a number of smaller boats, were at the mouth of the river and commenced shelling the marsh, when a Confederate picket force of seven men, under charge of a Sergeant, started from Madisonville, in a skiff on a tour of observation, and are supposed to have been captured. The boat is the only one known to have escaped. The first they proceeded up the river and took possession of the latter place, and four saw masts, which our forces neglected to destroy. They threw out pickets on the Covington road within two miles of that town; also the military line near the mouth of the river. Our informant was at Covington on the 6th, and started for Madisonville on the same night, in company with John Pollock, Frank Peters, and Bragg, who were ignorant of the near approach of the enemy, when they were later taken prisoner, and the former, though repeatedly fired at, escaped unhurt. He estimates their forces at not more than two hundred or three hundred. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels, sunk on their way to our authorities. Our force at the time consisted of one company of guerrillas and six regulars, stationed at Covington, which withdrew towards Franklinton. He represents the trade in cotton, carried on between Amite, Summit and other places on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and Baton Rouge, as very extensive and without molestation. Four gunboats were in sight yesterday, and three were off Round Island. Others proceeded toward Ship Island.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.—In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 18th, Mr. DAWSON (Democrat, Pennsylvania) offered resolutions declaring that the war was not waged for conquest or oppression, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation making known that when any State now in insurrection, shall submit to the Federal Government, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected against all interference with her local laws and institutions. The resolutions were laid on the table—aye 79, noes 68.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution proposing that the President should issue a proclamation, and refer it to a Board of Commissioners. The resolution was summarily laid on the table by a vote of ayes 91, noes 56.

The Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, consisting of the members of the Senate and five of the House, on the conduct and expenditures of the war, was passed. Mr. Smith of Ky., offered resolutions declaring that the rebellion is "desperate, wicked, and bloody," that "the safety and security of personal and national liberties depend upon its utter and absolute extinction," and that, therefore, "it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty. The resolution was adopted. Ayes 122, noes 16.

In the Senate, on the 16th, the one million man bill, to release the prisoners at Richmond was discussed. Mr. Howe, who offered the bill, assured the Senate he was in earnest. Mr. Trumbull thought one hundred thousand might be raised, but a million was driving it a little too strong. Mr. Wilson thought a hundred thousand recruits against Lee's veterans would stand no chance at all. The subject was dropped.

In the Senate, on the 18th, a bill was submitted and referred, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation, under the Secretary of the Treasury. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Ky., was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Joint resolutions of thanks to Hooker, Meade, Howard, Banks, and Burnside, were passed.

COCONOTS are selling in Mobile at \$10 apiece. People who can afford to eat them at this price, ought to be able to stand a pretty heavy tax for the support of the war.

It is idle for the North to boast of our weakness, who have, for four years, overmatched the strength of their numbers by the strength of our determination.

Robert J. Walker writes from England that there is a great revolution of opinion there in favor of the Yankees.

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR: A notice published in your paper over the signature of "Many Citizens" has attracted much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry. What is the object of the meeting? Who is at the head of it? Is it in every body's mouth both from town and country, and nobody as yet has been found who can answer these inquiries or give any satisfaction to the inquiring public. The notice appears to be a foundation, the paternity or maternity of which nobody is willing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of Guilford who believe that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances," to meet in the court house on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, to consider and nominate whatever is given. The people are to be gathered together—what purpose they have been called to perform, and what they are to do, is not to be disclosed, and the secret workings of the piece meal. The people must be got into the court house—then the leaders who have been consulting and concocting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, and another—and another till all the "important questions" are considered. It is to be hoped that no man who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, will be caught in any such trap. What necessity is there now for consultation for the common good more than there was a month or three months or six months ago? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; what grievances are there now to redress that did not exist, when it was in session? It will meet again in May, why not wait till the next session? What special grievances can there be that require a call of the Legislature between December and May? These are only pretexts and although dressed in fine clothes cannot conceal the ugly and dirty carcass they are intended to hide.

It is well known that there is a plan on foot which consists in calling a convention, and carry the State of North Carolina out of the Union, and it is very much to be feared that the meeting on Saturday is called to further that design. Sorry am I that Guilford soil is selected for the furtherance of the Convention, and that North Carolina by a solemn act of the Convention itself, is to be made a theatre for war cast in her lot with the people of the Southern Confederacy, and has solemnly pledged her faith to "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish" with them and she can take no steps backward without bringing shame upon her name and disgrace upon her name. Her catastrophe has always been bright, and her name unsullied up to the present hour. It is to be hoped no citizen of Guilford will lend his name, his influence or his presence to put a blot on her name.

But suppose the Convention called, and we withdraw from the Confederacy, what then? "Take our own affairs into our own hands" is the language of the disturber of the repose of North Carolina. Well then you have got back your own affairs into your own hands, what then? Recall our troops, I suppose would be the next step. But would they come when you call them? Is the question. Suppose they would not desert those glorious leaders, under whom they have so often conquered and abandoned that sacred soil which was consecrated by the blood of so many heroes and martyrs, (and we all know they would not,) what would we then do with our own affairs in our own hands? We would then stand exposed to the scorn and derision of all the world. Suppose they come, what then? Why you make North Carolina the battle field of the war, and you will see

"Wide over her fields a waste of ruins laid."

Ask those of your fellow citizens who have been to North and Eastern Virginia, to describe its present condition, ruin and desolation, and pause before you take the first step toward inflicting a similar ruin upon your beloved State and happy homes. But you are told this is a peace measure—it is all for peace and to stop the war. Be not deceived. It is a measure to withdraw the army from the field, and to magnify the war and bring to your doors and your hearth-stones. Does any man in his reason believe that if North Carolina seceded from the Confederacy she could remain neutral? Not for a day—she would be occupied immediately as a theatre of war, and as a self-protection by Confederate troops, and these troops would then be hostile troops and would burn with resentment against us for our perfidy.

But why talk about neutrality and its consequences? Nonsense. The object is to carry the State back into the old Union from which we seceded in 1861. What will be the consequences of that move, if it could succeed? War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt here among us. Father against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, burning houses, violated women, robbery and plunder. A Confederate army and a Federal army, both on our soil, both devouring and destroying, until they would leave a trail or a blade of grass in the land. The people divided, part on one side and part on the other engaged in the general business of cutting the throats of each other! Be not deceived. I know you want peace, so do I, so does every body. But we must seek peace in a constitutional and a legal way. We have an organized government, and we must speak for peace through the organ of the government. Some of the very men who are now brought in this movement were secessionists and brought on the present bloody war. They told you secession was a peaceful remedy. They told what was not true, and when they tell you, you can have peace, like a Convention, they tell you what is not true again.

If you were about to take a journey upon a railroad train, and were informed that the locomotive was out of order, and at axle wrenches, and the wheels cracked—that the engineer was crazy and the conductor drunk, would you go? Not a step. Well if you go into the meeting on Saturday, be certain that the train upon which you then embark is sound and in good condition and under the control of a sober and competent officer, lest a collision or running off the track or a break down, may end in broken bones and mangled limbs and loss of life to many who thought they were only on a pleasure trip.

Be certain you do not "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." Lincoln says we have no Confederate Government, no Nationality—but that we are a State. Now by holding a Convention to treat with Lincoln as a State do you not ignore the existence of our Confederate Government, and play directly into the hands of the man in his great plan of our subjugation?

A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"We never maintained the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States, and we resisted secession up to the last moment."

The above extract is the language of the Raleigh Standard, which we copy to enquire what kind of secession it means. From the best information we have, we are enabled to state that it was the time when the Standard preached secession to the whole South, and advised the people to give the North a practical touch of the doctrine if the Yankees refused us our territorial rights. But the Standard says it "resisted secession up to the last moment." We ask the Standard, "What came to you like a lightning bolt?" "put out the fire," after having caused the torch to be applied.—Milton Chronicle.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the motion for a writ of injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost Marshal from taking drafted men was granted.

Gold was quoted in New York, on the 18th, at 158 1/2.

The Confederate steamer Florida is lying in port at Brest, France, making ready to leave. She is lying near the U. S. gunboat Kennebec.

A fire occurred in New York on Saturday week, destroying property to the amount of \$1,250,000. Gen. Hancock and Burnside are to recruit their old corps to 50,000 men each.

A court martial has been called for the trial of Surgeon-General Hammond, of the Federal Army.

A banquet was given to the veterans of the Irish Brigade in New York on the 16th. Gen. Meagher was the principal speaker.

Col. Fish has retired from the post of Provost Marshal at Baltimore, and Major Haynes appointed to the post.

Hendricks and Hart, two Yankee newspaper correspondents, have reached New York, having been paroled for ninety days by the Confederate authorities.

A correspondent inquires what General Grant's initials mean. From the best information we have, they stand for an Unmitigated Sounder.—Rebel.

A REVIEW OF THE WAR.

The Campaign on the Peninsula—The Advance on Richmond—The Fall of Fort Mifflin—The Battle of the Seven Days—The Retreat to the Potomac—The Campaign in Virginia—The Advance on the Peninsula—A Curious Letter, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has been permitted to see the advance sheets of the report of General McClellan of the campaigns on the Peninsula and in Maryland, (now in process of being printed,) covering the most stirring and memorable period of the war. This correspondent has given an abstract and analysis of the report in advance of its publication, which is highly interesting. The report is dated New York, August 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Virginia, and then goes on to recite the arrival of General McClellan at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-2, the final invasion of Virginia in 1862, the Peninsula movement; the seven days' battle; and the short Maryland campaign of September, 1862. Starting from the 1st of November, the time when General McClellan was given the chief command of all the United States forces, the report says:

General McClellan at once began active operations. The theatre of war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations. An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by General McClellan in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroads, and to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general Government." At the same time letters were sent to General Halleck, (appointed to the command of the department of the Missouri, designed to facilitate the movements of the main

