

President Lincoln Willing That Jeff. Davis Should Escape.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is writing up some of the reminiscences of Sherman's campaign in North Carolina, is responsible for the following:

Gen. Sherman complained, and, doubtless, with some truth, if not justice, that the Government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pursued. I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly, when I went to City Point, whether he wanted me to capture Jeff. Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story.

That story may now have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as Gen. Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only promising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy: 'I'll tell you, General, Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, 'I'll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Saugamon County there was an old temperance lecturer, who was so very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle; but,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop unbeknownst to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much.'

'Now, General,' Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, 'I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out, unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much.'

'And that,' exclaimed Gen. Sherman, 'is all I could get out of the Government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leaders till Stanton assailed me for Davis' escape.'

The London Saturday Review condenses its ideas of our late war into a sentence thus: 'The fanatical zeal of the Union which penetrated the Northern masses, and the determined State patriotism of the South, are remarkable phenomena.'

Captain Snabad has received permission from the War Department to inspect and make drawings of all the lines of Confederate works about Richmond, for publication.

A fire at Roslow, Russia, May 21, destroyed 1,500 houses, 900 stores and 40 churches, one priest and thirty women and children perished in the flames. A violent storm raged at the time.

The St. Petersburg epidemic continues to rage with unabated fury, and the deaths per day are at the same rate as when we first heard of the outbreak of the disease.

The Treasury Department has now cash enough on hand to pay all coin interest of Government securities falling due prior to next February.

It is reported that Atlanta, Ga., is being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk.

One hundred thousand negroes are said to be subsisting on Government rations in Virginia.

Michigan now yields \$7,000,000 worth of copper and \$2,000,000 worth of iron annually.

There are 8,000 schools in Russia. Ten years ago, there was not one.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton Broker's Circular reports: 'The sales of cotton for the week ended 142,000 bales including 46,000 bales to speculators and 30,000 bales to exporters. The market opened excited, and an advance has taken place 1 3/4d. and 2d. per pound for American, and 1 1/2d. a 3d. per pound for other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, the market closing quiet but firm, at unchanged quotations: Middling Orleans, 20d.; middling upland, 19 1/2d.; middling Texas, 19 3/4d.'

The sales on Saturday footed up 15,000 bales, including 8000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

A German Commercial Congress is definitely convoked at Frankfort for the 25th of September. It will discuss the treaties of commerce between Zollverein and Russia, Italy and Switzerland; the monetary system and weights and measures; uniform postage for Austria and Germany, and system of general legislation on assurances.

PRESS REPORTS TO AND FROM THE SOUTH.—The New York Tribune understands that the condition of the telegraph lines at the South, and the pressure of official business, is such that the transmission of press reports to and from the South will not be practicable before about the middle of July, soon after which the Associated Press will be able to resume its old relation with Southern editors.

RATES OF LABOR.—General Howard has promptly disapproved of the order of Capt. Bryant, one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedman's Bureau, in Georgia, who undertook to regulate the price of the freedmen's labor, something after the style of the Virginia chivalry.

A terrible tornado passed over the village and vicinity of Viroquo, Union County, Wisconsin, on the 1st, prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons and wounding one hundred. The suffering caused by the tornado was very great.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1865.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. | Kesher, John |
| Arledge, W D | L. |
| Anderson, W B | Lesesne, Mrs M L |
| Addison, W A P | Latta, Mrs Eliza |
| Ancrum, Miss L E | Lesesne, Miss Julia |
| B. | M. |
| Brown, B M | Marshall, Mrs Elizabeth |
| Edwin, Frederick | Muller, Werner |
| Brown, Wm | McAwer, W |
| Brenon, Mrs Elizabeth | May, Miss Matilda |
| Boykin, Hon A H | Melchur, T |
| Boykin, Mrs Hamilton | McManus, Miss Jane |
| C. | Myers, Mrs E |
| Colecock, Miss Mary E | McCaskill, Mrs J W |
| Christmas, Mrs P | McCreedy, S L |
| Campbell, Miss Mary | McRae, Mrs M V |
| Cunningham, Mrs E A | N. |
| D. | Nettles, Mrs E |
| Dowel, Mrs C A | Nettles, Jesse S |
| Darby, Mrs Artemas T | Neufielle, Henry S. |
| E. | P. |
| Ellis, Miss Sallie | Pickett, Miss Nora D |
| Edwards, Miss Kate | Player, B R |
| Elliot, Mrs William | Pinckney, Maj R J (2) |
| F. | Palk, Mrs B |
| Ferguson, James | R. |
| G. | Reynolds, Miss Emma C |
| Gordon, Dr F E | Reynolds, S G |
| Guerard, Mrs W B (2) | Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth |
| H. | Rabon, A |
| Habersham, Miss Maria | Roberts, Henry C |
| Huckabee, Mrs W G | S. |
| Hall, Mrs R J | Smith, Lafayette |
| Hamilton, Jno A (2) | Smith, Miss Henrietta |
| Heath, Mrs | Spradley, J B |
| Hall, Mrs Caty | Shaw, Miss Mary |
| Honsby, James | Saunders, Miss Geor |
| Holland, Mrs Isaac | Stokes, Miss E |
| Holland, Jas R | W. |
| Haydon, Miss Alice M | Weinges, — |
| J. | Wilson, R R |
| Jones, J | Wilson, Miss J |
| Jennings, Dr Wm (2) | Wilkins David |
| K. | Wilson, Mrs J |
| Kennedy, (Lutie) Mis | Wallace, Mrs Wm |
| Annid | Y. |
| | Yates, Jeremiah S |
| | J. M. GAYE, |
| | Postmaster. |

Hd'qrs. Northern District, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 26, 1865.

Circular to Planters &c.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS HAVE been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor.

All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and foresee the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure.

In the present unsettled state of the country and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows:

1st. The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen (lately their slaves) and inform them that they are free, and that henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for their support.

2d. Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year.

Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one half the crop is recommended as fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is made.

These contracts will be submitted to the nearest military or naval commander for approval and endorsement.

When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but where no contract is made, the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it, they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and the land will be used for colonies of the freedmen from the interior.

JOHN P. HATCH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

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June

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C. J. PEGUES.

DR. D. L. DESAUSURE HAS RESUMED THE practice of medicine in connection with Dr. L. M. DESAUSURE.

June 5

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Headq'rs Department of the South,

HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 15, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 63.

I. THE PROCLAMATION OF A. G. MAGRATH, styling himself Governor, of South Carolina, dated at Headquarters, Columbia, South Carolina, May 2, 1865, declaring that all subsistence stores and the property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State should be turned over and accounted for by the Agents of the State, appointed for that purpose, and directing that the subsistence and other stores shall be used for the relief of the people of the State; and the proclamation of Joseph E. Brown styling himself Governor of Georgia, dated at the capital of that State, on the 3d day of May, 1865, requiring the officers and members of the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, on Monday, the 22d day of May, 1865; and the proclamation of A. L. Allison, styling himself Acting Governor of Florida, dated at Tallahassee, on the 8th day of April, 1865, giving notice and direction that an election will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1865 for Governor of the State of Florida; are, each and all of them declared null and void; it having become known to me, from trustworthy information, that the aforesaid A. G. Magrath, Joseph E. Brown and A. K. Allison, are disloyal to the United States having committed sundry and divers acts of treason against the same, in adhering to their enemies, giving them any aid or comfort.

The persons and peoples, to whom the proclamations hereinabove referred to have been respectively addressed, are therefore enjoined and commanded to give no heed whatever thereto, or to any orders, proclamations, commissions or commands, emanating from persons claiming the right to exercise the functions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Carolina, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the United States authorities.

II. The policy and wishes of the General Government toward the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in resuming or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubtless be made known at an early day.

It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to announce that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, that it is the fixed intention of a wise and beneficent Government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their industry, and that it is the manifest and binding duty of all citizens, whites as well as blacks; to make such arrangements among themselves, for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be tolerated, and the Government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to help themselves.

III. District and Post Commanders throughout this Department will at once cause this order to be circulated, far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.

Q. A. GILMORE,
June 16 Major General Commanding.

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