THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

A gentleman passed through this place on Thursday last, professing to be on his way to Richmond to report to the Confederate Government. He registered his name as Rains, and claimed to have been a Colonel in the United States Army. We understand that he said he was ordered to New Mexico for duty by the Federal Government, but instead of going to New Mexico he made his escape to the South—Mr. Rains or Col. Rains may be all right but it is strange that he should remain in the service of the U. S. Government until this late day, and not leave till he was ordered to New Mexico. We do not say that he is a spy, but we do say that everybody who comes from the United States at this late day, unless he is well known at the South, should be closely watched, and his conduct investigated. No one who is true to the South can object to the strictest vigilance.

Western Democrat.

It will be remembered that we stated a few days since, upon good authority, that the General Raines or Rains, now serving with the Confederate army in Missouri was a native of Newbern in this State. Indeed, on thinking over the matter, we recollected the time when Major Rains passed through on his way to Richmond—he had been out to Montgomery we think, and we also recollected being introduced to him by General Gatlin, but in a crowd and at night, so that we lost sight of the matter.

The gentleman who mentioned to us the fact of General Rains' identity with Major Rains, and his being born in Newbern, also stated to us at the same time that he had an elder brother, a Colonel in the United States army, resident in Kentucky. The father was a very worthy citizen of Newbern—a cabinet-maker, and both the sons were graduates of West Point. It may be that Col. Rains, living in a State which assumed to be neutral, and not being himself ordered upon active duty, did not feel called upon to come forward while Kentucky held back, but was forced to decide, as the State of Kentucky is forced, by the demand for active service against the South.

Major Rains, now General Rains, we hear, had been residing at or near Newburg, New York, when the present troubles commenced, and had large pecuniary interests in that section, but could not hold back. He tendered his services to the Confederacy very soon after the secession of his native State, and, if we are not misinformed, his family have since resided with his brother, Col Rains, in Kentucky.

We do not know that we are quite accurate as to all the details, but we think we are in the main correct. If the gentleman referred to *be* Col. Rains, then his statement is all right—he is a native North Carolinian, and as a citizen and resident of Kentucky, his not coming forward sooner may be satisfactorily accounted for.

THERE is no reason in the world why negroes should have passes allowing them to tramp̂ose the street's all night or meet at kitchens turning up the whites of their eyes and, as indulged negroes always will do, planning evil or at least wishing it. We trust that for the present, at least, no house servant will be allowed off the lot to which such servant belongs, after night—This precaution will work well for the negroes themselves in restraining their tendency to become insolent and subject themselves to punishment. Of all the ungrateful creatures in the world an indulged negro is the most ungrateful, and a rigid and thorough discipline is needed to make them happy and contented. Negro men and women stand around in knots and bunches, and become noisy; where two negroes or more are found thus idly congregating they ought to be jugged. Let them feel that they have or ought to have something else to do, and if they have not, let them be made to work on the public defences. Make them more anxious for the conclusion of the present troubles than anybody else. Make them work. Don't let them, whether free or slave, go about in indolence and vice. The reins ought to be drawn tighter. We trust our citizens will think of this. Make them *feel* that they have *masters*. It is necessary. They need it. It will do them good. A little raw-hide will be wholesome. Very much so.

PUSH FORWARD THE WORK.—A large fleet is concentrated in Hampton Roads, and no doubt some new raid against our coast is contemplated. This is to be expected, and everybody who took the trouble to think, must have expected it long since. What must have been expected ought to have been provided for, and then victory would have been equally provided for; and where due preparation is made it will be perfectly secure. This expedition is most probably intended for the shores of one of the Carolinas. Our sand hills are rather in need of manure.

The coast of South Carolina is bristling with bayonets and lined with cannon, and old B. F. Butler (he is *not* old, though) will have a jolly time if he goes there. If he comes to North Carolina a second time, we can promise him a warmer reception; indeed, it is due to the hospitable character of the State that the balls to which he is to be invited should be of a larger character and better managed.

WE DO THINK that Governor Letcher of Virginia, gets the queerest dispatches and credits rumours with less foundation to them than any man in the Confederacy. He got a dispatch this week announcing the capture of General Reynolds, but the dispatch came from nobody in authority, but from a man hunting stray cows, who had thus got into General Lee's lines and says he saw a man there a prisoner, and put down the name which he heard belonged to the man, and it turned out that the name was Reynolds.

It is something like the despatch sent by Governor Letcher some months since narrating the particulars of a tremendous battle which had taken place on the heights near Annapolis between the New York Seventh Regiment and a body of troops from Baltimore in which the Seventh was literally cut to pieces. There was nothing wrong in the matter only it wasn't true, not one word of it.

WE have from Mr. Whitaker, a "Sketch of the country occupied by the Federal and Confederate armies on the 18th and 21st July, 1861. Taken by Captain Samuel P. Mitchell, of 1st Virginia Regiment.—Published by W. Hargrave White, Richmond, Va.—Lithographed by F. W. Bornemann, Charleston, S. C."

This will be found interesting for reference hereafter, and it would be well to get a copy and keep it.

UNFORTUNATELY the man Strother who was prisoner a few weeks since in Western Virginia, is not the infamous spy Porte Crayon, but the old Strother, P. C.'s father, no doubt as bad, though not as notorious a traitor.

HYDE COUNTY.—We have just been shown a letter from an influential gentleman in Hyde county to a commercial house here, which emphatically denies the existence there of any disloyalty to the State, or of any disposition to succumb. The writer says that on the mainland they are determined *to a man* to fight as long as there are any means of resistance to the Lincolnites.—On the banks they have no means, even if they were ever so well disposed.

We trust that this version of the matter may be the true one, and that the people have not changed in the week since the letter was written. It is so much more cheering to be enabled to feel that any portion of our fellow citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, than to have the slightest suspicion on that score, that we hasten to make the statement above, founded upon the letter referred to.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

FROM RALEIGH.—A friend writes to us from Raleigh, on the 18 h inst., that "both houses have passed a resolution to adjourn on Friday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. I do not think it will be rescinded this time. The revenue bill still lingers in the Senate. I learn that there is great excitement in some of the counties bordering on the Tennessee line, from fear of an immediate attack in that section of the State."—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

The Freedom of the Press.

The freedom of speech and of the press are matters so essential to the preservation of liberty, that the State of North Carolina has made the affirmation of that fact a part of her Declaration of Rights, and in the very first amendment made to the Constitution of the United States, the freedom of speech and of the press is coupled with and guarded by same sanctions as are thrown around the free exercise of religion. The freedom of the press means simply the extension of the freedom of speech to written or printed equally with spoken words. Our Declaration of Rights says that it ought never to be restrained. Where this freedom is abused there are laws to punish such abuse, as there are to punish the abuse of any other power or right.

It is not a privilege appertaining personally to the conductors of newspapers, one of the least numerous, and pecuniarily and politically least successful classes of men in any country. It is one appertaining to the people whose demands and wishes find through the periodical press a convenient vehicle of expression. It is not that in all cases the editors or conductors of papers are peculiarly fitted by talents or education for the task of leading or informing the public mind, for it is to be regretted that such is not the case—that too often the only qualifications present are self-confidence, an old press and a fount of types. Therefore there are unnumbered failures, for although a man *may* go to Congress on brass and trickery, as men *have* frequently done, some little knowledge is necessary to make even a tolerably readable paper—some political, historical and geographical information, together with a speaking acquaintance with, and reasonable respect for, Lindley Murray. Indeed, the editor is required to carry about with him the elements of sundry *great men*, since he has, in the course of time, to manufacture a number of them out of the scantiest materials. Like the children of Israel, when they followed the brick-making business in the land of Egypt, frequently about the only thing found to their hands is the *mud*—the other materials they must find themselves. When the great man has been thus built up, he generally shows his greatness by exhibiting his superiority to the foolish weakness sometimes regarded as a virtue by the verdant, who speak of it as gratitude. Of course your little *great man* is above this, and is among the first to refer sneeringly to newspapers, which he "never reads," and when anything in the columns of the vulgar things is dignified by his notice, it is not because he has seen it or cares for it himself, but because his attention has been "drawn to it by a friend." These be the sort of people that would like to use the press and abuse it—would like to restrain it to suit their own notions and again sick it on for the same purpose. Verily we have gone out of the manufacturing business. We will be careful of making big men until we know that the materials are suitable and the colors true and steadfast.

We know that every reasonably respectable paper in the State will be careful as to what it publishes in these times. We know that more than once important news items have been in our possession unpublished, while some rather unthinking subscribers blamed us for being slow. The press, as a rule is far more cautious than individuals are in *viva voce* communications. We know for instance that an important item of this kind, now known to the whole Southern press, is still unpublished although talked of freely by railroad passengers. Few branches of business have felt the pressure of the times more severely than the newspaper business. Few people have made more sacrifices or made them more cheerfully than the conductors of newspapers. Neither their patriotism nor their intelligence need shrink from a comparison with the patriotism and intelligence possessed by their would-be censors. The censures of the press can only be dangerous to a despotism like that established by Lincoln. Its freedom can only be distasteful to those who would be despots, and, failing in that, have subsided into demagogues. An enlightened public opinion will apply all the needed correctives where public matters are concerned—the laws of the land afford protection for private character. The press, struggling for existence, requires rather encouragement than restraint; rather to have fresh facilities opened to it at all times, than to be "gagged" in a single instance. It requires to have such a liberal support as will make it pecuniarily independent, and thus present a field for the labors of men of too much intelligence and pride of character to be the mere organs or mouth-pieces of individuals or cliques.—the worshippers of some golden calf, whom they themselves have modelled and fashioned into shape, as is too often the case, holding it up and saying, "These be thy Gods, O Israel."

In these military times, too, there is considerable danger that civil rights may be forgotten in the necessity for warlike exertion. Laws are silent in the clash of arms, and the sword is cast into the scale. Woe to the conquered, and woe to the conquerers, also, if they fail to cling with a pertinacity stronger than death to their rights and privileges as men.

Military men are proverbially restive under the remarks of the press, and no doubt there is frequently good cause for their being so. But even military men are not infallible, more than other men, nor their actions above review. The world was not made for the army but the army for the world. It is the military *service* of the State or of the Confederacy, and this should not be lost sight of. From the Commander-in-chief down to the humblest subaltern either in a civil or military capacity, the public service is the first consideration, and the preservation of civil liberty the only true object. The press at the South never has been so latitudinous as that at the North, but we question whether the course pursued towards the press by Lincoln and his minions can be regarded as a great improvement even there, nor will any one say that the state of things at the North is one to be envied, or the course pursued there one to be emulated at the South.

THE MOVEMENTS in Western Virginia would seem to indicate something "about" to happen, but something has been about to happen in that section so often and so long; that "blow" that we hear about has been on the eve of being "struck" so frequently that we don't know what to think—*perhaps* General Lee does. We hope he does, for he has announced a forward movement in General Orders of which no copy has reached the public. The facilities of communication with Western Virginia are next to none. News has to *ooze* through—to work its way by capillary attraction. General Lee *may* have captured a portion of Reynolds' force at Cheat Mountain, or he may not, *that* has not oozed through yet.

How about the Patrick Henry being still in James' River? It was reported, and has been currently believed, that the Patrick Henry, Confederate armed Steamer, had got out to sea long ago.

Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri is in the hands of the Federalists, and has been for some weeks. That is the reason why Gov. Jackson speaks of moving the seat of government to Lexington.

WE have been requested to publish the following telegraphic dispatch received here the day on which it is dated, and sent down to Camp Wyatt the same day by special messenger:—

(COPY.) AUGUST 30th, 1861.

By Telegraph from Goldsboro',

To Col. Fremont Wilmington, N. C:

The Forts at Hatteras with the Garrisons, numbering five hundred and eighty (580) men, also Commodore Barron and Col. Bradford, were captured at eleven o'clock thirty. (11:30) A. M. Put the Harbor in the best defence possible, and if you find it necessary assume command of everything.

(Signed) R. C. GATLIN,
Brig. Gen'l.

GENERAL GATLIN has established his head-quarters at Goldsboro'.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—We have heretofore thought very little about the election to come off on the first Wednesday in November, so far at least as the Presidency and Vice Presidency are concerned, as we have been in the habit of regarding it as a mere matter of form, a mere expression of a determination already arrived at. So far as President Davis is concerned this is no doubt the fact. If he lives, he will be the first President under the Permanent Constitution as well as under the Provisional one. His re-election is as certain as that any election at all will be held.

As regards Mr. Stephens the case seems to be somewhat different. Some influential journals, the Richmond *Examiner* among the number, raise the standard of opposition to Mr. Stephens, attaching an importance to the Vice Presidential question due mainly to the feeble health of President Davis, whose delicate health is severely tried by the exacting requirements of his difficult and responsible position. Should Mr. Davis sink under the burthen, then, in the event of his death, Mr. Stephens would be the President, and painful as the conviction may be, we are forced to the conclusion that our beloved President retains his hold on life by a brittle cord which may be snapped at any moment.

Is Mr. Stephens the man to take Jefferson Davis' place? Is he the man to fill the void that Jefferson Davis' death would leave? We fear that he is not. We fear that, able and energetic as he is, he is more the man of the closet and the forum than the man of the field or the cabinet. It is doubtful whether *any* man could succeed to the full confidence which the people repose in President Davis, but we must think that men might be found who would come much nearer to doing so than A. H. Stephens; and, indeed, although we cannot bring ourselves to doubt Mr. Stephens' fidelity, it cannot be denied that the people would prefer to trust the interests of this rising nationality in the hands of a man who had heartily approved the action by which that nationality was asserted, rather in those of a man who, like Mr. Stephens, reluctantly assented to what he did not sanction, but could not prevent.

Apart from this even, it ought to be remembered that, if the feeble health of President Davis causes so much incidental importance to attach to the Vice Presidency, we would be leaning on a feeble reed surely, if in the event of Mr. Davis' decease we had to depend upon a successor whose physical frame is proverbially frail and whose health is now more than usually precarious.

We must deprecate the vehemance with which the Examiner "pitches in" to Vice President Stephens, who, whether he ought to have been elected or not, is a distinguished Southern Statesman, entitled to respectful treatment by the press and the public at large. It may be well to consider whether a due weight in the Government has been accorded to those border or semi-border States, who, by stepping into the breache, have borne the brunt of the battle—the heat and burden of the day. Still this may be done and ought to be done without passion or feeling other than for the good of the country.

HATTERAS.—This place, once only noted for its stormy Cape and its too numerous wrecks, seems now doomed to be famous in *oriental* (down East) story, and may possibly become the burthen of a song or the subject of an epic. But said or sung, the affair will always have an *as*-anine termination to its name, and perhaps, to its nature.

A few men on a sand-bank were captured by a vast naval force, with the co-operation of troops landed for the purpose

Immediately, on the consummation of this enormous feat, Butler and Stringham, the naval and military heroes of the affair, posted off on a trumpet-blowing expedition. Old Scott "took the oath" and thanked God with tears in his eyes, and Lincoln shut the closet wherein he keeps his Scotch cap and military cloak.—B. F. Butler went to Boston to have an ovation, and look once more upon the Frog Pond in the Common,—and Funnil Hall was pervaded by the odor of Massachusetts patriotism, and the smell of codfish from the adjacent market. And again, on the 9th inst., Funnil Hall was opened for a great Union war meeting, at which Col. A. C. Brewster claimed "high honors for that Massachusetts Major-General who returned from Hatteras with his brow garlanded with victory." Bully for Brewster! He also wanted considerably high honors for the rapid Senator Wilson, whose brow was garlanded with perspiration as he trotted off from Manassas; likewise did Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, receive honorable mention; nor was Mister O'Megher forgotten, but a despatch was read from him under the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, in which Mister T. F. M. says that the cause of Lincoln is an Irish cause &c. When Meagher is taken it will not do to parole him. The British authorities tried that once and he ran away.

But leaving all these things at rest for the time, amusing as they might be under other circumstances, let us see how the thing stands. In the first instance and most important of all, we feel no hesitation in saying that Hatteras can be retaken without any such sacrifice as ought to preclude or delay the attempt. It has not now more than 1,200 Lincoln soldiers unsustained by a fleet at sea or in the sounds. Soon it will be too late. With rifled shell guns of long range in battery, and an efficient sustaining force furnished with field artillery the coast may be defended. Two thousand men properly armed and with artillery of the requisite range can do more to defend the coast from raids, if placed on the banks, than ten thousand can do scattered along the shores of the mainland lying on the Sounds.

We can now better than formerly, understand the material out of which the orientals manufacture heroes in the militia, and the slim foundation upon which they base their reports of "gallant achievements." Nevertheless, we are also enabled to see now more clearly than at first the importance of this position, and the necessity for re-occupying it with long guns and good artillerymen. We repeat, the thing can be retaken—the Lincolnite soldiers there know it and are nervous. But let the favourable opportunity be lost—let the attempt be deferred until after the 1st of October, or until the invaders have had time to consoldidate their tenure and who shall estimate the cost and loss of life?

FROM CAROLINA CITY.—A correspondent writing from Carolina City under date of the 18th inst., says: "All quiet here. No excitement—one vessel in sight and she has not changed position in three days and nights."

MAJOR GENERAL G. W. SMITH.—The President has confirmed the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. Smith, late Superintendent of Streets for the city of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class, and beat McClellan for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. Gen. Smith goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the army heretofore commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Beauregard retaining command of his own. Gen. Johnston will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equalled on the continent.

Richmond Dispatch, 20th inst.

FROM GEN. LEE'S COMMAND.—D. J. McConnel, Esq, arrived in this city on yesterday from Gen. Lee's command on Monday last, up to which time no such occurrence had transpired as reported in the city on Wednesday. He reports the troops in good health and spirits.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18th, 1861.

John Dawson Esq: and the Commissioners of Wilmington.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose herewith $145 61, the proceeds of the Tableaux which came off at the Theatre on last Friday night. The little girls who were instrumental in getting up the exhibition, desire that the money should be appropriated "*for the benefit of the sick and wounded Confederate Soldiers.*" as indicated on the cards of admission. They also respectfully tender their kindest regards to the Ladies who assisted them in the matter; also to your honorable selves for the free use of the Hall, and to the Gas Company for light on the occasion, free of charge.

Yours Respectfully,
A. L. PRICE.

Mayor's Office, Wilmington, N. C., September, 19th, 1861.

A. L. PRICE, Esq—

Dear Sir:—Your letter enclosing $145 61, the proceeds of the *tableaux* which came off at the Theatre on last Friday night, has been duly received.

I take more than usual pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of this very handsome contribution for the benefit of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. I trust that the children who have thus early shown their patriotism, may live to see the cause in which we are all interested gloriously successful, and our country in the full enjoyment of peace, prosperity and independence.

Please convey my best thanks to the children, and to the ladies who so kindly assisted them, assuring them that the money shall be appropriated strictly as desired, and believe me to be,

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN DAWSON, Mayor

For the Journal.

Whose Business Is It?

If Yankees who have lived in this community for years and amassed fortunes out of our people, and who have gone back to their own country and are among our enemies, and who themselves are now our enemies and who leave their property in real estate and stores full of goods in the hands of their friends here, to be disposed of and the proceeds thereof remitted to them; while at the same time the property of Southern men in Yankeedom is being daily confiscated for the purpose of carrying on an Algerine war of rapine and murder against us? Whose business is it if these things continue? What is the use or good of the sequestration law if it does not operate against these vermin before they withdraw their substance from us? Whose business is it?

SOUTH.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is due to the patriotic citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they should *know* that the negroes they have sent to work on the fortifications on the coast and about Wilmington, have been reported to the Quartermaster, and by him turned over to an agent of the Engineer Department for work upon their services were most needed.

Except perhaps in a single instance, and then to secure the prompt working of the *Rifling Machine.* I have given no orders in person to any agent or overseer of hands. In the instance referred to, the gentleman in charge seemed to be at a loss for employment, and I told him what to do to assist.

This notice as to hands that have been received, as well as for hands that may in future come to this work, is made for those who really desire the facts and for no others.

S. L. FREMONT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Wilmington, Sept. 20 h

Tribute of Respect.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 16th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Sophmore class, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS Jehovah in his unsearchable wisdom, has been pleased to take away from us our worthy and much beloved classmate, James W. Roach, of Miss., who by his warm heart and manly bearing, won for himself the affections of us, and all who knew him

Resolved, That when the sad recollections of our lost friend come upon us, our hearts can but bleed to think the class has been deprived of one of its most noble members.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathies to his parents and hope they may find consolation in the Author of life by resigning themselves to His holy will.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and the Vicksburg Whig, Wilmington Journal, State Journal and Greensboro' Patriot, with request for publication

SAM W. GRAY,
JOHN M. JOHNSON, } Committee.
B. HENRY LEE,

Washington Guards.

The following is a list of the officers and men taken prisoners at Hatteras:

OFFICERS.

Thos. Sparrow, Capt., Wm. Shaw, Jr., 1st Lieut., Jas. J. Whitehurst, 2d Lieut., A. J. Thomas, 3d Lieut, Benj. Cowell, Ensign.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

T. A. Robbins, O. S., Jno. R. Potts, 2d Serg't, Harrison Hall, 1st Corp'l, Wm. W. Cordon, 2d do.

PRIVATES.

John F. Bond, J. M Blount, A. Buckbart, Wm. Baynor, R. H. Clark, Ezra Cornell, J. W Davis, Wm L. Grimmer, Wm Goffin, C. K. Gallagher,* Samuel Harrald, J. M. Hawkings, W. H. Harvey, John Ireland, W. H. Jenkins, J. H Johnson, T. J. Lecham, Samuel Lanier, D. S. Liddon, M M. Lachlan, A. H. Little, Charles Morbn, J C Mallison, Peter McWilliams, Godfrey Ott, W. W. Pugh W. H. Patrick, W. H. Parvin, Geo. W. Richardson, Samuel Rogerson, H. S. Reany, Samuel G Schenck, F. M Swindell John F. Stallings, Thad R. Stallings, John Sanford C. C Thomas J P. Voliva, Bacchus Waters, J. R. Whitecar, W. B Willis, T. O. Wiot n, J. B. Wollard, J. C. Waters, S. W. Williams, J. S. Whitehead, H. R. Wollard.

*A painful uncertainty pervades this community as to Mr. Gallagher's fate. We hope that he is safe with the prisoners.

The following is a list of those who were on duty at Portsmouth on the sick list and engaged in carrying powder and are now here awaiting orders. The highest officer among them is 3d Sergeant:

D. A. Gauter, Serg't, W. H. Von Eberstein, do., Wm. M. Stevenson do., S. Bridgman, F. Buxtarf, C. H Doughty, T. H. Ellison, A. Grist, Jr., S. L. Grist, W. H. Hancock, J. B Hancock, Selby Hardenbergh, T. H. Hardenbergh, W. H. Hanks, J S. Longman, W. B. Lilly, W. B Mooring, V. R. Morton, Wm. B. Myers, Chas. Mallison, W. J. Pedrick, Joseph Pate, L. C. Quinn, Henry Respess, D. F. Redditt, E. B Shaw † T. B. Satterthwaite, J. A. Thomas, Oliver Jarvis, L. J. Larbarbe, Joseph Dailey, Solomon Dunbar, Wm. T. Woodley, John Harrison, Ed. Harvey.

†Wounded.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Communicated.

The late James Smith, Esq.

Extract from the proceedings of the Whiteville Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held Sept 14th, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Thomas J. Gattis, the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous rising vote:

WHEREAS, God hath taken from the labors and discipline of His Church upon earth, our highly respected and greatly beloved brother, James Smith, Esq., since the session of the Quarterly Conference of Whiteville Circuit, North Carolina Conference; therefore

Resolved, That while we yield with due christian submission to this dispensation which has deprived each of us of a true friend and the Methodist Episcopal Church South of a most devoted and faithful member, we feel deeply our great loss, which is his greater gain.

Resolved, That we put on record upon our Journal, this testimonial of appreciation of the graces and faithfulness of James Smith, exhibited in all the relations of domestic, civil and ecclesiastical life, in which by God's providence he was called to stand. He was a fond father, a true patriot and an employ office bearer in the Church of Christ. We shall cherish his memory and pray God's grace to help us imitate his example.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the bereaved family of our dear brother and be published in the Wilmington Journal and Weekly Mes ago.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President
B. B. COUNSIL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

BOYKIN'S CHAPEL, SAMPSON COUNTY, September 12th, 1861.

Societies for the purpose of relieving the necessities of our Soldiers are forming in many parts of the good old North State. The patriotic ladies of Boykin's Chapel are fully aroused to the importance of united effort in working for our brave men who have gone forth to fight for home and liberty. In view of this fact, a respectable number of ladies met at Boykin's Chapel to form a Relief Society, and after the Society was formed, there was an election of officers resulting as follows:

Miss Kate E. Wright, President.
" Elizabeth C. Boykin, Vice President.
" Sarah Boykin, Treasurer.
" Lou. Boykin, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—Miss Mary Matthews, Miss Martha Matthews, Miss Sarah C. Boykin, Miss Mary A. Boykin, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Boykin.

A FRIEND.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.—The question is being very much debated whether it is politic or advisable for the different States to collect for themselves the Confederate war tax, thereby excluding the intrusion of Government officials, and saving the ten per cent. discount allowed by the act of Congress on the amounts assessed to each State when collected and advanced by its own officers.—Some ignorance is manifested in this discussion. The Confederate act is an *ad valorem* bill. It has all the characteristics of plenitude and fairness. When the system of State taxation is conducted on an analagous or, at least, fair *ad valorem* basis, it can very well, and perhaps advantageously, be extended to the collecting of the Confederate tax. In different and unequal systems of internal taxation, the enlargement of the collections of the State, by the amount of the Government tax assessed against it, would be an imposition upon the people.—*Rich Examiner.*

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH.—A gentleman recently from New York informs us that the recruiting in that city proceeds slowly and that a draft will probably have to be resorted to. The lawfulness of this draft, under the theory that the South is a rebellious district of the United States, is disputed by some lawyers; but law being obsolete in the United States, and Lincolnism being supreme, the draft will go on. Our informant thinks that while parties interested in army contracts are eager to fire the popular heart, yet Manassa gave it such a soaking, it does not burn rapidly. "On to Richmond," however, is still believed practicable, but not by the Manassa route. Our informant anticipates scenes of great misery and riot in New York this winter.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Government, we learn, is making preparations to transfer about 500 of the Yankee prisoners, at present in custody here, to suitable places of confinement in the city and vicinity of New Orleans.—*Rich. Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 19th, 1861.

The body of Col. John A. Washington, aid to Gen. Lee, reached here this afternoon.

Sixty-eight Hessian prisoners, taken in the mountains of Virginia, and fifteen from Manassas, arrived this afternoon by the Central train.

Ex Secretary Walker, now a Brigadier General, will probably have for his command, Watts', Judge's, and Bullock's infantry regiments, and Chant'n's cavalry regiment, all from Alabama, with the Columbus (Georgia) light artillery battalion.

The Richmond *Examiner* was sold by consent of the owners, at public outcry to-day, for fifteen thousand dollars, and was bought by John M. Daniel. The paper will be continued as formerly.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20th, 1861.

The *Examiner* [official organ] of this morning says that another package of unsigned ten dollar Treasury notes have been stolen *en route* from New Orleans. The department has determined to suppress the whole issue of tens, engraved by J. Manouvrier, New Orleans.

Many Yankees are bundling up their notions and endeavoring to escape before the expiration of forty days allowed them to leave; and many *pseudo* friends of the South are arriving from the North to protect their property from Sequestration.

A shipment of Hessian prisoners for New Orleans will be made to day; to be followed by further consignments to-morrow.

The sequestration of Yankee effects has been going on here at the rate of nearly half a million of dollars for the past few days. There is a general enquiry as to what is doing in other cities.

From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 18, 1861.

The Dog River Cotton Factory accidentally took fire today and was totally destroyed. The loss amounts to one hundred thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of forty-two thousand dollars.

MOBILE, Sept. 19th, 1861.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th inst., says that Cheatham's brigade now occupies Mayfield, twenty-six miles from Paducah. It is understood that he will be reinforced from other points, but whether with the design to attack Paducah is not known.

MOBILE, Sept. 20th, 1861.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18th, says that the Tennesseeans have possession of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, forty-three miles South by West of Louisville, and also the Nashville Rail Road, with a large amount of rolling stock.

Eleven companies had rallied to our banner at that place, [Elizabetown, is 42 miles from Louisville by rail road]

Rosseau's ragamuffins left Louisville this morning (18th), to meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to gain Muldrow's Hill, a very strong position. As they are supposed to be equally distant, a lively time is anticipated within 24 hours.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 19th, 1861.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 16th inst., says that there is great activity in the Northern navy yards. New vessels are building, and old ones are being rapidly repaired.

About one hundred families have left Paducah, Ky., since the occupation of that place by the Federal troops.

The houses in Louisville have been searched for arms.

A fleet of Steamers and barges arrived at Louisville on the 15th. The barges are to be used as bridges.

The New York Daily News has been suspended.

Postmaster General Blair and Quartermaster General Meigs arrived at St. Louis on the 14th inst.

Gen'l Bamor, of Ohio, and Capt. Hord, of Kentucky, the escaped prisoners from Richmond, have arrived in Washington.

Advices from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the 12th inst, state that that place is completely in the hands of the Secessionists.

Secretary Cameron has LaFayetted the secession members of the Maryland Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20th, 1861.

A dispatch to the Montgomery Mail says that water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off by the blockade, in consequence of the removal of the troops from Ship Island.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 19, 1861.

The Confederates are doubtless occupying Muldrough's Hill, Kentucky, to day. Rosseau is opposing them, and a battle there is probable.

A large force of Tennesseeans reached Bowling Green (Ky.) on yesterday.

Gen. A. S. Johnston has arrived at Columbus.

It is reported that seven thousand Federals had landed nine miles above Columbus, with the intention to attack the Confederates.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20th, 1861.

A sailor captered by the Federal steamer Massachusetts, but subsequently set adrift in a leaky boat on account of his refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was picked up and has arrived here. He reports that the enemy have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and that they are expecting lumber to build a house and hospital, and twelve thousand men, who are to be divided on the Island in that neighborhood. It is also intended to fortify Ship Island and prevent water communication between New Orleans and Mobile; and further, that they had received New Orleans papers, and were posted up.

THE BORROWING SCHEME OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—The London *Times* says the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all the borrowing of England. After stating at length the financial scheme of the United States Government, it says:

We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what this implies. Such a course throws all our borrowing into the shade. In all the nine years of the American war, from 1774 to 1783, we only borrowed £104,000,000. In the twenty-two years of the great Revolutionary war, we averaged less than £30,000,000 a year, and in the tremendous year 1813–14, the loan was but £36,000,000. But this is only half the battle. The burden of the loan depends not so much on the amount of principal as on the rate of interest. We borrowed our money, even in 1813, at a little above 4½ per cent., and in 1856 at a little above 3 per cent. The Americans, however, began by an offer of 7 per cent., and are at this moment compelled to pay 10 or 12 per cent. We find, therefore, that while £60,000,000 annually would be added to their national debt, £6,000,000 annually would be added to the charge of that debt, so that four years and three quarters of their present expenditure would saddle them with a burden equal to that which we have incurred in a century and a half. Mr Gladstone has to provide some £28,000,000 to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britain. In the year 1866, if the American war should be protracted so long, Mr. Chase's successor will have to provide rather more than that sum for the creditors of the Union.

GIFT TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Ten hogsheads of very fine Tobacco, the gift of E. H. Cheat, of North Carolina, to the Government of the Confederate States of America, were recently transported over the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. The tobacco alluded to is consigned to one of the Richmond warehouses, and will be sold in due time for the benefit of the parties in interest. When a Government is sustained by all the people, there is little danger of conquering it. Every indication demonstrates that all of our people are determined to sustain the integrity of the "Stars and Bars."

[*Richmond Examiner.*

GEN. POLK'S PROCLAMATION.—Gen. Polk, of the Confederate States Army, has issued the following proclamation to the people of Kentucky:

"The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by establishing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance

"The Major-General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal and corporate rights.

"LEONIDAS POLK."

"Columbus, 4th day September, 1861."

SOUTHERN SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.—The Cynthania (Ky.) News, in speaking of the Federal occupation of Kentucky, says:

There are in Harrison, Owen, Grant, Scott, Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas, Bath and Boon counties, at least ten thousand of the best fighting men the world ever saw, who are ready to rally to the call of Gov. Magoffin, to drive from Kentucky soil the Northern invaders. If the Abolition Legislature now in session believes the contrary, let them invite Lincoln's horde into the State, and then let the Governor call on his people to sustain him against them. The people will soon teach these pot-house politicians and legislators, about the capital of the State, that their will is law, and that they will sustain Kentucky's neutrality, Yankee legislators to the contrary notwithstanding.

Solon Borland, well known as a prominent citizen of Arkansas, for a number of years, and more recently as the editor of the Memphis "Enquirer," is a Colonel in the Confederate service, and now upon active duty under Gen. Hardee's command.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.—Eleven Yankees, comprising the officers and crew of a prize vessel captured off the port of Ferandina Florida, by one of our privateers, and brought to this city as prisoners, were, on Monday last, sent, under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe, via Norfolk, there to be released on parole.

Indescribably Important From Lovettsvill.—Night Converted Into Day by a New Yankee Invention—Twenty Thousand Rebels Frightened Out of their Wits—Prof. Phalon and Namby Pamby Willis Figure Prominently!

The Richmond Whig of yesterday has the following highly important "special" from Lovettsville, under date of Sept. 10:

The news from Lovettsville is of absorbing interest. Late yesterday evening Gen. McClellan ordered an experiment to be made with Prof. Morse's Calcium Sharp-shooters. Four companies, numbering 386 men, armed with 193 pairs of double-barreled Calcium Spectral Photoscopic Brilliantines, (the recent war illuminating invention of the eminent Professor) left Washington at 7 P. M., and proceeded at double-quick to a point on the Potomac, opposite Lovettsville, reaching their destination shortly after midnight. A section, consisting of 27 pieces of Professor Meriam's (the distinguished Meteorologist of Brooklyn) Sulphuretted Hydrogen Battery was detailed to support the Calcium Sharp-shooters—the whole force being under the command of Major Ayres, who was telegraphed by the President and Gen. Scott to leave his Cherry Pectoral factory for this special duty.—Owing to some delay in condensing the Sulphuretted Hydrogen and introducing it into the Odoriific Shells, the Battery did not leave Georgetown until 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and the roads being heavy with mud after the recent rains, did not arrive on the ground until 3 A. M.

Major Ayres, having distributed a gill of Pectoral to the officers and privates of his command, to counteract the effects of the night air and river fogs, at once ordered the Calcium Sharp-shooters to the front, and simultaneously the Sulphuretted Hydrogen Battery was unlimbered and placed in position on rising ground in the rear of the Sharp-