THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH, which will be found in our telegraphic columns, is interesting, and, on the whole, important. The Lincoln government is evidently determined to have all the men it wants, if they are to be got in the country. The order preventing any person subject to draft from leaving the country shows this, and it shows also that such persons *are* anxious to leave, and are *not* anxious to go into the army. It confirms the reports we have seen of the stampede from Maine and other points into Canada and the other British provinces.

The idea of an order for the arrest of any one who may speak against volunteering in the army, is certainly a new one in a country which once claimed to be free. But so it is. We need no stronger proof of the desperateness of the fortunes of the Lincoln dynasty than is afforded by the fact of its having been forced to resort to such measures—measures which must react upon itself, and that shortly. Even now, we think the Lincoln authorities would gladly escape in some way from the necessity of a draft to fill up the ranks of their army. But they cannot escape that necessity and attempt to carry on the war, and *that* they will do to the last extremity, for with the stoppage of the war will come payment and collapse, and the sense of failure; and for all these things will the Northern people hold the administration of Lincoln and the influence of his party responsible.

The War in Virginia.

It would appear as though Jackson's force was again pushing the enemy back towards the old lines at Centreville and Manassas, having already crossed the Rapidan, the southern tributary of the Rappahannock.—Upon the line of the Rappahannock the great battle for the defence of Richmond may shortly be fought.—Such we know to be the opinion of many well-informed parties in the army.

The fight of Saturday took place some seven miles north of the Rapidan, on or near the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and not many miles from Culpeper Court House. The army under Pope, on the line of the Rappahannock, is probably about forty thousand, consisting of divisions under Banks, McDowell and Seigel. Jackson has with him A. P. Hill, Ewell, Ransom, and other well known and trusted leaders. How many men he has is another thing.—Enough, we think. We captured four hundred prisoners and killed and wounded a vast number of the enemy, still the engagement cannot be said to have at any time become general, neither can it be regarded as decisive. The enemy fought desperately, but were forced to give way, and possibly may not fight quite so hard the next time. All manner of reports of course reach Richmond, but there is really no news—no facts.

It is known that Burnside is no longer in command in North Carolina, General Foster having succeeded him. Burnside is said to be with his force on the Potomac, ready to co-operate in an advance on Richmond from the direction of Fredericksburg. It is quite probable that Burnside is at or near Fredericksburg, with his flotilla either on the Potomac or the Rappahannock. Indeed, it is thought that McClellan is quietly transferring his force—changing his base from the line of the James to that of the Rappahannock.

The following is General Jackson's official despatch:

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
August 11, 6½ A. M.

Colonel: On the evening of the 9th instant, God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court House. The enemy, according to statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks', McDowell's and Seigle's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brigadier-General Charles S. Winder was mortally wounded, whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about fifteen hundred small arms, and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel,
your obedient serv't.,
T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. SHELTON, A. A. G.

General Winder was a nephew to the General Winder well known here, and now military Governor of Richmond.

WE have little disposition to indulge in speculations over the late elections in this State. Our main regret, in connection with these elections, was, that they were not permitted to pass without a heated canvass. As we remarked a few days ago, having deprecated the excitement before the election we will be no party to keeping it up now, after the election has passed off.—We are willing to hope—anxious to believe—that all will turn out for the best. In any event we feel free from responsibility. We had no hand in getting either candidate out. We would gladly have kept out of the arena if we could have been allowed so to do. We only went into the canvass at all from a sense of duty and a feeling of self-defence. That we did not misrepresent the sentiment of this community the vote cast here and throughout New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson and other counties of this district will show.

It would not be difficult to account for the election of Mr. Vance and the defeat of Mr. Johnston, but it might tire the patience of our readers were we to assign all the reasons that might be adduced. Two or three will be sufficient. Mr. Vance was in the army—Mr. Johnston was not. Mr. Vance was a well known politician of popular electioneering manners—Mr. Johnston was simply a quiet, polite gentleman, of good strong sense and business experience. In the present excited times people had no time to stop and enquire who and what Mr. Johnston was.

But another cause remains to be assigned—a more powerful one than all the others combined:—*The Conscription Law.* It would be worse than folly to attempt to disguise the fact that this law is a hard one. All demands for compulsory service, however necessary, are still harsh in their nature and are calculated to be unpopular. When the Conscription Law was first proposed in Congress, we were as much opposed to it as any person could be. We said so in as plain words as we could use. We looked upon it as one of those exercises of power which could only find their justification in the absolute necessities of the case. We believe that the same view of the matter was taken by a majority in both houses of Congress. But the absolute necessity of the measure was shown to the satisfaction of members and senators, and the law was passed. If Congress had failed to pass it, after the representations made to it on the highest military authority, then would Congress have failed to do its duty in the emergency.—Not that the Conscription Act is a specimen of perfect legislation. It evidently is not. But *some* such law had to be passed, and *any* such law would have been felt, by some at least, as a hard one, a law compelling many sacrifices to be made by those coming under its operation.

What position Col. Vance personally took in reference to this law we do not know, but if we are to judge him by the course of his leading friends, his position was hostile to it. Such, at any rate, was the popular impression; while, on the other hand, Mr. Johnston was known to be in favor of the law, recognizing in it our only chance to keep in the field permanently a sufficient force to meet the invader and achieve our independence. The local candidates running as "conservatives," very generally had a fling at the "Conscription Law," which they have succeeded in making odious almost to the point of resistance.

This course is deeply to be regretted, for, in truth, when out of their immensely larger population the Northern States have resorted to a compulsory levy to raise vast additional armies for Southern subjugation, there is no other resource for the South than to a rigid enforcement of the Conscription law and its extension, if necessary, by calling out the reserves of all fit to bear arms not included within the ages of 18 and 35

But the law was unpopular—it is unpopular—in the nature of things it could hardly be expected to be otherwise, and this unpopularity of the Conscription law has been taken advantage of by those who ought to have known better and done better.

Let all this pass however. This thing must work its cure, and it will work it. Advantages taken of things like this—unpatriotically taken at that, may effect the purposes of those resorting to such measures, but as sure as there is virtue in truth, so sure will the schemers find retribution overtake them, by the quiet operation of inevitable causes.

Brunswick County.

The following is the official vote of Brunswick county:

Governor—Johnston, 195; Vance 316. Senate—D. B. Baker, 345; J. W. Ellis, 138; T. O. Jones, 20. Commons— D. L. Russell, 378; T. D. Meares, 108; Capt. Brooks, 13. Sheriff—Rufus Galloway, 358, —— Sellars, 115.

It is proper to add that Captain Brooks was not a candidate, and we also believe the same remark will apply to Mr. Mearcs. The vote includes all from the camps as well as from the county precincts.

Iron Clad Rams.

Experience has proved the efficiency of this class of vessels *when properly constructed.* They are intended mainly for river and harbor defence. They ought to be able to go and occupy any point at which an enemy could otherwise enter, consequently they ought to be of light draft. The loss of the Merrimac is due mainly to her great draft of water. She could enter Norfolk, and she could enter no other Confederate port. Norfolk was abandoned, and that in a most contemptible way, under the order of General (?) Huger. The capture of the Merrimac then became simply a matter of time.

The Arkansas made even a more brilliant *debut* than the Merrimac, but she failed, because of defects in her machinery. She had to be blown up—to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

These things are past. Let them stay so. But there are some other things that are not past, and to them we wish to call the attention of the Navy Department and of the country.

We know where there are now building certain vessels for the Confederate Navy. We know their form, draft, model, &c.; the enemy knows it too, so that there is no great use in being reticent about it, but we shall be so.

What we will say is this:—If the vessels are completed of the draft which we know they will draw, and fitted with the machinery which we know is intended for them, they will be, like all our other naval ventures, dead failures. They are too deep for the waters in which they are intended to operate. They will not have power enough to enable them to do anything useful.

Build a thing right or don't build at all. Build *one* good thing, if no more—let us see *one* good thing that Mr. Mallory can do. We have got to see the first good thing from him yet.

If the boats that we know to be under construction are to be finished and machineried, as contemplated by Mr. Mallory, all we can say is, that the sooner accidental fires stop foolish expenditures on them the better—Better blow them up now, than have to blow them up in the presence of the enemy.

There *is* machinery in the Confederate States—powerful machinery—and a man of proper energy at the head of the Navy Department could have got it, and could get it now. What has Mr. Mallory done in this direction? Just nothing. We stand outside of formalities. We have been a strong supporter of President Davis. We are so still. But surely President Davis must know that Mr. Mallory, neither morally nor mentally enjoys the confidence of the country—nor is he entitled to it.

SUBSTITUTES.—We are not particularly ill-natured or cruel, but we really think that there is a class of bipeds travelling around in the Confederacy that ought to be hanged without judge or jury, and the only possible objection we could have to the death penalty in their case would be that it could not be repeated.

We allude to unprincipled trampers going around, hiring themselves as substitutes, getting perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, and deserting immediately as no doubt they intended to do from the first. Our conscripted citizens stand up to the rack—these persons always run away.

Now, A may be a man managing large interests and it may be that he himself would be the smallest loser by his going to the war. Many other people would probably suffer. Well, A finds an able-bodied man who is not subject to conscription, and who is doing nothing, and he hires him, and the party takes the money and is accepted and runs off the next day. It does seem to us that the deserting substitute is not simply a deserter, but a thief, and a liar, and a vilian, and a cheat. His is not alone a military offence. It is an offence against common honesty. We notice in our paper an advertisement of twelve or thirteen substitutes ran away from one company. They all appear to do it, and the thing can only be stopped by—not a little—but a considerable amount of good wholesome hanging. This sounds harsh. But our own citizens make the sacrifice without any compensation. Substitutes get and take high pay and steal it—too many of them. Who will say that those doing so do not merit the extreme penalty of the military code, and if that is not prompt enough, we would almost, although law abiding men—we would almost suggest Judge Lynch.

We speak about this matter strongly because we see how it has been working. But while we do so, we would not have it understood that we include all substitutes in a sweeping denunciation. A man may be perfectly willing to go to the war to serve his country, and yet have a family dependent upon him. If he can, as a substitute, obtain such a sum as will be a provision for his family in his absence, who shall blame him?—But substitutes ought to be well looked to and closely guarded.

THE following is the letter we spoke of yesterday as having been picked up on the battle-field near Richmond. It tells a painful tale. The writer would appear from some parts of the letter to have been one "who loved not wisely, but too well." There is no politics, no anything, but a tale of distress, not unusual in enlightened New England, although, thank God, not as yet common at the South, with all the privations to which we have been subjected:—

WEST ANDOVER, Feb, 12, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I received a letter from you to-day which has been written some time. It came while I was at Croydon, so you must pardon me for not answering it. It was not because I had forgotten you, for there is not a day but what I think of you. I have been here to West Andover about a month, to work for my board in the Hotel.—They are going to move out next week and will not want me any more. Where I am going or what I am going to do I know not, for I have no money. It takes the last cent I have in the world to send this letter. I have no place to go to, and I think I am in deep trouble. I am not allowed to go to see any of my folks. Dan is willing I should go there but Jute says I shant. Vinnie says she don't want I should go where she was, so you see my folks have turned me right out doors. I think if my two Brothers was here they would not see me suffer. I have not got hardly any clothes to wear. I have two old dresses and one other. I have got one pair walking shoes, but they will not last long. Dan gave them to me; so you see I am in a bad fix. I wish I was there with you; they don't any of them pretend to write to me. Father has written once since I left Danburg. I worry about you for fear you don't get enough to eat.

Well Ed. I guess you have forgotten your sister, Rose.—You have not sent one word to me since you left here My Brothers, if you think you could afford to send me five dollars apiece, to your Sister, who is in trouble, and no money, I shall never forget it in the world. I will not ask you to give it to me, but as soon as I can I will pay. I have got to go somewhere to find work and can't go without money, and I want to get some clothes. Oh! my Brother, what shall I do. If I could only clasp my arms around your neck. I would give world, if I had it to give. I cried yesterday till I made myself sick

I know I have been imprudent but as I grow older I see different. I wish I was not but 14 years old and know what I know, but that cannot be.

I cant thing of anything. Write as soon as you get this; direct to SARAH R. GALE,
West Andover,
N. H.

Your affectionate Sister, ROSE.

THE following note, along with the cap mentioned, was received at this office on Tuesday. The cap is of small size, made of coarse grey cloth, trimmed with black, with a heavy leather peak, upon which there is cut with a knife what appears to be intended for "W. H. McQuay." The cap is evidently a boy's, as it will not begin to fit any grown man:—

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

SIRS: I send with this note a cap with the owner's name cut in the frontispiece. The cap, with other apparel, was found near Watson's branch, about five miles from town, by wood cutters for Fowler's salt works. A pair of linen pants, one pair country knit socks and a shirt, constitutes the apparel found. The shirt had two holes through it, apparently made by a rifle or pistol ball. Near by was found a piece of rope and an old spade, with no handle. I send it to you as I think you have lists of members of different companies at the Sound. It is very queer that the said articles should be found in the woods so distant from any residence, and a spade with them I thought it my duty to say something about it, and not pass the incident unnoticed. Respectfully,
WM. G. FOWLER, JR.

Drafting at the North.

Secretary Stanton under date of the 4th instant, announces that in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers called for, a draft of three hundred thousand militia will be immediately called into the service, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged.

If the three hundred thousand volunteers for the war are not made up by the 15th of August (to-day) then any State failing to make up its quota will have to do so by a special draft from the militia. Now is the appointed day. We shall soon see what we shall see, and we rather think that among the things seen will be the development of an anti-war feeling, and the organization of an anti-war party at the North.

But this will not be at once, nor for some little time. The elements are forming themselves, but they are not yet ready for action, and may not be for some time.

IT would seem that our victory at "Southwest Mountain," "Mitchell's Station," or "Slaughter's Farm," as the field is differently called, was a more important affair than we had supposed. The numbers engaged were largely disproportionate at first, but as our men came up the enemy ran in good style. We did not at any time have more than ten thousand men on the field of action. The enemy never had less than fifteen thousand, and they fought well too. Our people exceeded them in the dash—what the French call the *elan.* This arising from the fact that our men were fighting for their homes and their liberties.

Some of our boys of the 18th got hurt, but none killed Lieut. Moore's wound, we learn, was quite severe. We fear that it may prove serious.

THE recent orders of the Federal Secretary of War seem to be enforced with a vim that is likely to make wild work at the Northern Railroad depots, as for instance at Baltimore, where on a recent occasion some two hundred persons were arrested on the charge that they were about to leave the States and go into Canada, to avoid the draft. Unquestionably a large number *have* gone, and probably others are preparing to go, but really it looks as though the war could not be very popular at the North when such means have to be adopted to keep their redundant population from running away to get clear of it.

This looks as much like the beginning of the end, as anything we have yet seen. In fact it looks more like it. That with her vastly superior numbers, and with her open ports, the North could carry on the war indefinitely, we are compelled to admit, provided she was desperately determined to do so, and willing to commit suicide in the insane attempt to drag us down with her in a common destruction. But there are symptoms of restiveness which show that the North cannot be brought up to this scratch, and one of the most significant of these symptoms is the general tendency to a stampede at the bare announcement of an approaching draft. Of this tendency we want no plainer proof than the order of the Secretary of war and the arrests under it. Two hundred people arrested on one evening trying to get off on one train, to escape military duty, is certainly a queer evidence of excited war feeling, or of a desire to sustain "Old Abe" in his insane crusade against the rights and liberties of a people who simply wish to stay apart from him and his people.

ALL the accounts we can get, both from the papers and from private sources, lead us to the conclusion that McClellan is about to "change his base" again—in fact it is almost certain that he is transferring his forces from the James to the Rappahannock, his dash at Malvern Hill, and his landing of troops on the South side of the James, being merely feints intended to divert attention from his evacuation of his present "base," and his transfer of forces to the lines now occupied by Pope and Burnside. It is hardly probable that McClellan has fifty thousand men now on the Peninsula, and the future historian, when he comes to review the whole matter will be gravely puzzled to see the sense of the Federal occupation of the Peninsula at all, barren as it has been of results, and dreadful as has been the expense attending it, both in men and money. It will even exceed in useless and profitless expenditure the seige of Vicksburg, which is said to have cost the Federal government over twenty-three millions of dollars and "nary Vicksburg" at that.

This really makes very little difference. The force that failed to take Richmond operating by way of the Peninsula, must certainly fail to do so, operating on the much longer line from the Rappahannock or the Potomac. But these movements will be kept up until the new levies can be raised to swell the diminished ranks of the Federal army, when another "on to Richmond" will be made in earnest, to meet with the same fate, we trust, that all of the former attempts have experienced.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS from the election for Governor are to be counted at Raleigh on the 28th instant, by the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, and immediately upon the result being made known, the Governor is to issue his proclamation announcing it. The new Governor is to takehis seat on the 8th of September.

As the contest is fully decided, and the election of Col. Vance fully conceded, we see no use in filling up our columns with unofficial details. We will give the full official figures as soon as we get them.

TEXAS ITEMS.—The powder manufactory in San Antonia is making powder enough to supply at least half the army, and competent judges say that it is equal to DuPon'ts best. Cartridges are also made there, and the army in Arkansas is being supplied from that place. The Texans have crossed over the Mississippi, in the last three weeks, twenty thousand head of beef cattle for the army, and more are on the way. The grass, corn and wheat crops are good. Texas can feed the army. She has sixty-four thousand voters and seventy thousand soldiers in the field, exclusive of conscripts. There is no invasion of the State yet. The enemy have demanded the surrender of Galveston three times, but like our own immortal Vicksburg, she maintains her self-respect.

The Flag of Truce Affair.

The flag of truce boat, General Lee, having returned to the city, brings full particulars of her seizure and the subsequent proceedings of the Federals.

It appears that the steamer approached within two miles of the fort with her white flag flying Here a shot was fired across her bows, which she took as an intimation to proceed no further, and accordingly stopped and lay across the stream. After the lapse of some time, a steamer from the fort came along side, and was notified of the object of the flag, and took off a lady, who went down to proceed North Our steamer was then escorted to within a mile of the fort, and there ordered to remain until the matter of her errand should be reported at headquarters, the Federal officer on board remarking to our Captain that he had better not fall down lower, as the fort might open upon him, a so that if all was found to be right a gun would be fired from the fort.

The General Lee remained there for some time, keeping her engines in motion and moving slowly about in a circumscribed place, but getting no nearer or further off, waiting for the return of the Federal steamer. Presently a shot was fired, which struck near enough to splash the water on her deck. This Captain Frazier took for the signal gun, though it was rather an unceremonious way of giving a friendly notice. In a few moments a second ball was fired, the ball again coming very near the steamer. Capt. F. then concluded that he must be too near; and recollecting the injunction of the Federal officer, he put on steam with the view of moving a little higher up. The firing then became rapid and in earnest, until some twenty shots had been sent, and the steamer moved on to get out of the way. Soon she discovered a steamer making towards her, when she stopped and awaited her arrival. At the same time the fort ceased firing. The steamer coming up, seized the General Lee, and towed her to Cockspur wharf. All the parties on board were then arrested as prisoners, or, as they were subsequently informed, as *spies*, and taken to the fort.

Dissatisfied with the protests and representations of our men, they were kept in confinement and the next day sent to the headquarters of the commanding General, at Hilton Head. Here they remained several hours whilst the Federal officers went ashore to communicate with Gen. Hunter. Finally they returned to the steamer, which again made for Pulaski with the prisoners, or spies, and instructions with regard to them. Upon their arrival and delivery of the papers, the prisoners were discharged and allowed to return to the city.

Such are briefly the facts of the case as related to us by Capt. Frazier. It is understood that Hunter sent a communication to Gen Mercer in explanation of the affair, but it was so lame as to contain no justification for the breach of faith, and outrage on a friendly flag.

We hear that our men, on returning to their boat, found that the Yankee thieves, left as a guard during their absence, had stolen almost every moveable article on board. They made a clean sweep, even down to the spoons and shoe brushes. An officer complained of the loss of a revolver, when a Federal immediately went to the fort and returned with a new and better one to supply its place.

Savannah Republican.

For the Journal.

LAPLACE, 14th August, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

GENTLEMEN: Permit me, if room can be spared in *the* "Journal," to call the attention of friends of education in our own and neighboring sections of the commonwealth, to Mr. A. P. Gase's English and Classical School, the second session of which is advertised, in your widely circulating paper, to commence on Wednesday, the 17th September.

I had the good fortune to be at Laurinburgh at the time of the close of the first session of the school, and was pleased to be able to attend the examination of some of the classes in the afternoon of the day set apart for that purpose, and to witness, in the evening, the exhibition of Declamation, Dialogues, Tableaux, Singing, &c., which closed the exercises on the occasion. The examination, so far as I saw, which was chiefly in Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar and Geography, was very thorough—enough so to have satisfied the very venerable Dr. P., now of, and the much lamented Dr. M., formerly of our University—and the chairman of the committee of examination, himself of much experience in teaching, (and a graduate of Princeton,) testified before the large assemblage that the whole examination was most satisfactory, and was sufficient to establish the instructor in the confidence of the community, which, he could say, and they would not suspect *him* of flattery, was always noted, at least since his acquaintance with it, for its earnestness in the cause of education, and its endeavors to get the proper qualifications in teachers, without higgling about the price to be paid for the right man in the right place.

The exhibition must have been most gratifying to the manager, for I am very sure it was to the large number who were present to enjoy it. All the participators, from the least to the greatest—both boys and girls—performed their parts so well that I forbear to particularize, lest I might be suspected of partiality. I will only venture to say that I think that the Tableaux of the "Flour of the Family" was one of the best conceived pieces of the kind I ever heard of being brought on the stage.

I feel quite sure that the patrons of the School, who are doubtless readers of the *Journal*, would be gratified to see the programme of the exhibition in your columns, but as I fear I have already fully tried your patience, I will not venture to ask its publication.

Allow me to state, in conclusion, that Laurinburg is in Richmond county, at Station No. 17, 95 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and is favorably located, both as to health and society—the people there and in the country all around being remarkable for their longevity and regard for morality.—There is no sectarianism prevalent in the school, and accommodation for pupils can probably be had in excellent families at prices *fair* for the times.

Yours truly, IBID.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP OF THE 43D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 12, 1862.

At a meeting of Capt. Jas. G. Kenan's Company (A) 43rd Regiment N. C. Troops, called for the purpose of expressing our feelings at the death of our friend and much beloved fellow soldier, Robert W. Barden, who died at the hospital in Petersburg, August 11, 1862, Sergt. Hez. Brown was called to the Chair, and Sergt. F. A. Simmons requested to act as Secretary.

Lieut. R. B. Carr, Sergt. B. F. Hall, and John R. Wallace were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That bowing in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but deplore the loss of a warm and true friend and a brave and patriotic soldier.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we tender our warmest sympathies to those upon whom this affliction falls heaviest,—the bereaved brother and sister and other relatives of the deceased: and that we claim the privilege of mourning with them the loss of a common friend.

3rd *Resolved*, that the community in which he lived has sustained a loss that will be sadly felt.

4th. *Resolved*. That in paying this last sad tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved friend and fellow soldier, justice demands that we should say something of his former life, and mention, in a particular manner, the peculiar devotion with which he has served his country since the inauguration of the present war.

The deceased was a young man of unimpeachable character and steadfast integrity; he was born in Sampson county, but had been for many years a resident of Duplin.

At the commencement of the war he was a student of the Baptist Seminary, Warsaw, N. C., and although pronounced by Surgeons entitled to exemption from military service on account of a defect in his vision, he cheerfully abandoned his favorite pursuits, forsook the comforts of home, and was among the first to respond to his country's call. He was a member of the first Company that left the county, which was accepted for six months. He served out his time as a good and faithful soldier, and returned home, where he was warmly received by a number of near relatives, and many kind friends.

However, he did not remain long at home before the old Company was reorganized, and he again became one of its members.

At the time of his death his uncle was with him, and his remains were taken home, where he now quietly sleeps in a soldier's grave,

5th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Also one each to the Wilmington *Journal* and Biblical Recorder for publication.

HENRY BROWN, Chairman.

T. A. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Remarkable.

A Yankee correspondent, writing from McClellan's army, communicates the following to the New York Tribune:

Two rather singular cases of remarkable escape from living burial are related as having occurred subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks. The body of a Colonel was found on the field and brought in. Arrangements were made for embalming it. The process includes the use of galvanism. The shock was given. To the astonishment of all the Colonel rose and walked forth. The other case was that of a Colonel found dead on the field. In deference to his rank he was brought to the hospital and laid among the dead. His friends prepared to give him a decent burial, and were about to carry the body out, when the Colonel rolled over, and in tones more like those of a man drunk than dead, called out, "Ben, John, where is my whiskey flask?"

Condition of the Federal Troops.

A Georgia soldier who has just returned from the camp of the Fifty-fourth regiment, in North Alabama, gives us a few interesting particulars:

Our troops are encamped at Long Island, and Buell's forces are about three miles distant, on the opposite side of the river. The pickets of the two forces were close to each other, and often interchanged views about the war and matters in general. The Yankees religiously believe that Richmond is now in the hands of McClellan. They are kept by their officers in the dark regarding all unfavorable news, and crammed with all sorts of lies favorable to the Federal cause. Special editions of Northern papers are struck off for distribution in the army, and great care is taken that they contain nothing discouraging to the troops.

The Western army is composed chiefly of natives, from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and they express themselves as utterly disgusted with the war. A number had deserted and crossed the river to our camp. They were very ragged, and said they had been living on half rations for a long period, and had not received a dollar of pay in ten months. Great dissatisfaction exists as a consequence, and those that have come over say large numbers would desert if they could do so with safety.

There was a considerable movement in Buell's camp Thursday last, but the forest was so dense that it was impossible to ascertain the direction, even from the highest points in the neighborhood.

Savannah Republican, 28th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

18TH REGT. N. C. TROOPS.

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 13th, 1862.

The following list of wounded of the 18th Regiment, N. C. Troops, are at this place; Lieut. F. J. Moore; Sgts. Q. W. Lanier and J. W. Stuart; and Privates B. I. Clark and Mitchell Bule.

FEDERAL COURIERS CAPTURED.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 12th, 1862.

Four Federal couriers, with despatches from Gen. Nelson, at McMinnville, to Gen. Buell, have been captured and the despatches have been handed to the military authorities here. Nelson complains that his pickets habitually desert, to be paroled by the Confederates and represents affairs in his department as deplorable.

FROM CHATTANOOGA—BUFLL HANGING CITIZENS, &c.

CHATTANOOFA, TENN., Aug. 13th, 1862.

Three of the guerrillas that killed Gen. McCook arrived here to-day. They say that he was killed in a dash of seventy-five guerrillas on four thousand Federals near Salem. Their appearance was so sudden and unlocked for that the Yankees fled in confusion. They state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln county in retaliation. The Federals cannot move but in large bodies, and our guerrillas are killing them daily.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., August 13th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 9th inst. have been received here, and contain the following items:

The Federal War Department has issued an order vesting United States Marshals and Chiefs of Police with full power to arrest and imprison any person who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy; also, an order that every citizen liable to be drafted, who shall attempt to leave the country, shall be arrested.

Since the order calling for a draft of the militia, volunteering is reported to have rapidly improved. A telegram from Harrisburg says that the quota of Pennsylvania is nearly made up.

Gold in New York opened higher, influenced by the loss of treasure on board the Golden Gate, and sales were made at 114¼, but afterwards there were sales at 114¼.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says that an article in the Constitutionnel, advocating the recognition of the South, has created great sensation. It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lord Palmerston having declined to join France in tendering mediation between the belligerents, the step has been taken jointly by France and Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to make a personal appeal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept on principle the negotiation of a compromise between the North and South.

New York papers of the 9th contain letters from Port Royal expressing great apprehension of an attack on the fleet at Hilton Head by the rebel ram Georgia. The correspondent of the Times says that many of the most intelligent army officers at Hilton Head agree in regarding as hazardous in the extreme their positions at that point and at Beaufort, should the Yankee navy once lose its present absolute supremacy over matters on those islands. Great preparations are making to resist the expected attack.

At last accounts the excitement had somewhat abated, three contrabands having reported that the floating battery is a complete failure.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER GEN. LEE.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 13th, 1862.

The Savannah News of this morning says that the Steamer Gen. Lee returned from Fort Pulaski on Monday night last. She was detained at the Fort on the ground that the Federals thought she was going to return without their permission. Her officers were sent to Hilton Head, but were subsequently allowed to return with boats. A great many articles were stolen from the boat by the Yankees, but the Federal officers promised to punish the theft.

OUR GUERRILLAS—FROM MISSOURI—THE LONDON TIMES, &c.

(Special to the Mobile Tribune.)

GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 12th, 1862.

Capt. Maxwell, with forty guerrillas, attacked one hundred Federals near Fryar's Point on yesterday, killing seven and capturing six. Our loss was one killed. Capt. Maxwell was wounded.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the number of McClellan's army who crossed the James river is about fifteen thousand.

Alexandria, Missouri, five miles from Keokuk, was taken by our guerrillas on the 3d inst.

Lincoln is reported to have declined to receive armed negroes into the service.

A letter from Cameron to the Missouri Republican says that Northern Missouri is literally full of organized bands of rebels, and the citizens are flocking to these bands daily by hundreds; and they will soon have the whole country in their hands He says that all is dark and obscure, and that every move of the Federal government makes matters still worse. Without a military governor, he adds, we will be completely overruled by the rebels in two months.—Porter has raised over twenty-six hundred men, and they are hourly increasing as he moves from place to place.

The London Times anticipates a general uprising in the border States since McClellan's defeat, and says that the Yankees are daily receiving the conviction that the Confederates can never be subjugated. The Times attacks the New York press for echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government and McClellan's address.

FROM LOUISIANA.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

JACKSON, MISS., August 12th, 1862.

The Federal troops have taken possession of Bayou Sara.

Gen. Breckinridge has issued a congratulatory address to his army. He claims to have gained a complete victory by land at Baton Rouge, the most essential points of which, however, were lost by the failure of the Arkansas to co-operate.

All accounts agree in saying that the Yankees were beaten to and into the river.

Our wounded are doing well. Yankee prisoners continue to arrive here.

FROM THE WEST AND NORTH.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

GRANADA, Aug. 13th, 1862.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst., says guerrillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri. They seem to be crossing to the north side of Missouri river. On the 4th inst. they attacked and dispersed a body of Federal troops at Taylorsville.

Col. Poindexter is reported to be near Hudson, with 1200 Partizans, threatening the capture of that place.

A dispatch from Shelbain reports Porter, with twenty-four hundred men, encamped near Newark. He had bagged two companies of militia there, after a slight resistance, with a large number of horses and guns, and a considerable amount of ammunition.

Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were enrolled in the State of New York.

Important army movements are anticipated at Washington. No one is allowed to pass McClellan's lines.

Large numbers of negroes are being stolen by Pope near Stauardsville, Va.

Eleven political arrests have been made at Fairfax, C. H., under Pope's late orders.

The New York Commercial states an important secret expedition, consisting of one steamer, with picked men, had left a Federal port, and would soon be heard of.

Gen. Curtis and Commodore Davis were at Cairo on the 6th inst.

Burnside's arrival at his head of operations is announced.

The Federal Government has contracted for another iron-clad Monitor, which will cost one and a quarter million of dollars.

[Special to the Advertiser & Register.]

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 13th, 1862.

Prisoners from Nashville, Huntsville and Stevenson, report the road lined with Federal troops and all the bridges strongly guarded. Our guerrillas are a constant source of annoyance. The trains en route from Stevenson to Huntsville were fired into and three Yankees killed.

On Wednesday last, Col. McCook, brother of Gen. McCook, ten route for Decatur, in an ambulance, attended by a body guard, was attacked by our guerrillas and killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses have been destroyed and sacked, and fields laid waste.

Gens. Buell and Rousseau have 20,000 men in the vicinity of Huntsville. Five hundred negroes are entrenching the North side of Huntsville; and four hundred negroes and a large force of soldiers are fortifying Stevenson.

The Yankees have rebuilt the bridges and restored the broken track on the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville and Bridgeport.

FROM TUPELO—THE YANKEES DRIVEN INTO DECATUR—YANKEES CAPTURED, &c.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 14th, 1862.

Capt. Roddey reports officially that on the 7th inst., in command of three companies of Confederate scouts, he attacked the Federal force near Decatur, chasing them into that town, capturing one hundred and twenty-three privates and one officer, and killing and wounding a large number.—The Confederate loss was one killed and three wounded.—He brought off fifty-six stand of arms.

On the succeeding day he chased a scouting party of Yankees, burnt the trestle work of the railroad, and cut the telegraph wires.

The enemy are fortified against cavalry at five positions between Tuscumbia and Decatur, but can be driven out by artillery.

The Yankees are destroying the abundant crops in the vicinity of Decatur.

Rosencranz is at Corinth.

THE YANKEES ABOUT TO EVACUATE BATON ROUGE—TOWNS DESTROYED IN LOUISIANA, &c.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 14th, 1862.

It is reported that the Yankees are about evacuating Baton Rouge.

Capt. Daighue last week captured on the coast three schooners loaded with Sugar for New Orleans. The Yankee crews were carried to Camp Moore.

The towns of Donaldsonville and Labanon have been destroyed by the Yankees.

Planters are being arrested for sympathising with the rebels, and held as hostages to repress the movements of the guerillas.

The Federals are plundering generally.

They have two negro regiments in New Orleans.

YANKEE REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATES MOVING INTO KENTUCKY.

(Special to the Mobile Tribune.)

GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 14th. 1862.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated 8th inst., says that 1500 Confederate Infantry are at the head of Cumberland river, moving into Kentucky, with 2000 cavalry; and it is said that they have 2000 more at Livingston, en route for Kentucky.

Maj. Gen. McCook, of Buell's army, was killed by Confederate partizans near Salem, Tenn., on the 6th inst. His remains have arrived at Louisville. It is said that his soldiers hung seventeen Partizan Rangers to avenge his death.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 14th, 1862.

A gentleman from Wytheville this morning states that Mr. Moore, a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky, had received a dispatch that Gen. Jackson had gained the position which he sought beyond the Rapidan river; also, that he had been reinforced by Gen. Lee, and fighting was progressing on yesterday.

There was slight skirmishing on yesterday by Gen. Stevenson's forces, six miles from Cumberland Gap. Ten prisoners were taken. A rumor prevailed that the enemy were evacuating Cumberland Gap.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

JACKSON, MISS., August 15th, 1862.

Confederate prisoners who have been confined in the Western prisons, are daily arriving at Vicksburg. General Van Dorn orders all prisoners in this department to report at Jackson forthwith.

A correspondent of the Mississippian says that at Baton Rouge three hundred negroes were stationed in front of the Yankee lines, and that one hundred and fifty of them were killed.

(Special to the Mobile Tribune.)

GRENADA, MISS., Aug. 25th, 1862.

Logan's command, about five thousand strong, has fallen back to Hatchie river, on the other side of Bolivar, Tenn.

Three thousand Federals have been sent from Brownsville to Fort Pillow.

One hundred Yankees occupy Hickman, and twelve hundred occupy Columbus, Ky.

Their command at Memphis has certainly been weakened by sending reinforcements up the river, probably to Buell.

Capture of the British Steamer Memphis.

The New York *Herald*, of Tuesday, says:

The British prize steamer Memphis, captured by the United States gunboat Magnolia, off Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st ult., now lies at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To the superficial observer, the appearance of the Memphis is not particularly striking, as the symmetry