THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

OUR weekly readers, who are almost exclusively in the country, will see that our attention during the past week, has been mainly engaged with the epidemic, with which our town is now visited. We know that they take a deep interest in this matter, and they will therefore expect few apologies. We, at this time, feel in little humour to give any.

But in truth there is nothing of general and substantial importance that will not be found in the columns of this week's *Journal*. If, even at this point of its almost depression—this time of its severest trial, the *Journal* is not equal to any of its weekly cotemporaries, then let the man who is dissatisfied, leave us. We have always endeavored to be worthy of the support of all our fellow citizens. We expect a generous forbearance at present. We certainly shall not stoop to beg for what we think we have a right to demand, and what we know every man worthy of the name will grant before it is asked.

The Sickness in Town.

We append to the few remarks we are about to make an extract from a business letter to the proprietors by a gentleman in the country, who is not only a valued friend of ours but of a very large number of the citizens of Wilmington. It will be seen that our friends in the country sympathise deeply with us in this the hour of our deepest affliction. We think, indeed we entertain no doubt but that our friend is correct as to the manner in which the disease was introduced. The general impression here, in which we fully concur is that it has been clearly traced to the steamer Kate, from Nassau, which vessel arrived here late in July last. It was asserted at the time that two of her crew died here of the yellow fever very soon after her arrival.—They were unknown, few thought about the matter and public attention was not directed to it. The sickly season not having arrived, the disease, although occurring sporadically, had not made much progress, nor assumed an epidemic character, until a few weeks since, when it commenced spreading with great rapidity. As to the idea that the epidemic was introduced here designedly, we have never heard such a thought suggested, and do not now think that there is any reason to entertain it for a moment. As for nine-tenths of the vessels running the blockade, we have already expressed our opinion that they do us more harm than good. It is a pity that these vessels had not always been rigidly quarantined.

It is possible that had the disease attracted more attention at first, its progress might have been stayed, or its limits confined, and many valuable lives saved. But of this we are not now qualified to speak. How many lives have already been lost, we cannot ascertain, but they have been many—too many, and the mortality does not abate, although our town is almost depopulated, all who could get away having gone. We learn that twelve deaths were reported on Saturday, and thirteen on Sunday, (yesterday.)

Among those whose deaths we have to record, are some who died elsewhere, but unmistakeably of the disease contracted here. One of these we may mention now:—Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., one of our oldest and most estimable citizens, who died of Yellow Fever, on Thursday last, in Clinton. Dr. James H. Dickson, a physician of the highest character and standing, died here on Sunday morning of the same disease. Dr. Dickson's death is a great loss to the profession and to the community.

We have just heard of the death, at the Sound, of Stephen Jewett, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, of the prevailing fever, contracted here.

If at the first, to the war excitement, speculation, the over-laxity in permitting vessels from tropical ports to run the blockade past quarantine, might be attributed some relaxation or forgetfulness of proper sanitary precautions, we feel convinced that the Sanitary Committee is now doing all in its power to limit the progress of the disease. The measures adopted, together with the greatly reduced population of Town, will, we trust, not be without effect. God knows some change is earnestly to be prayed for. No person who has not visited our town since the outbreak of the epidemic, can form any estimate of the suffering the people who are compelled to remain here are undergoing. Yesterday was an awful day. One of the editors of this paper has had the misfortune of going through a similar visitation in his native town (Washington, N. C.,) some years ago. It was bad enough there, but nothing to compare with the distress here at this time. Few nurses can be obtained, and when they can be had, the comforts of life can only be got in rare cases, while delicacies for the sick, cannot in many instances be obtained at all.

The medical gentlemen of our town are exerting themselves nobly, and to them, to Dr. Choppin, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, who so kindly volunteered his services, as also to the nurses who came from Charleston, in accordance with the prompt and kind response of the Mayor to our call for aid, the thanks of our community are due.

We have thus endeavoured for public information, outside of town, to give a history of the rise and progress—would we could also add, the decline and fall of this scourge. In what we have said we have had no wish to reflect intentionally upon any one. Now is not the time for anything of that kind. We may hereafter, in other and calmer times refer to the sematters, *sub judice*, in order to learn lessons of warning for the future.

The following is the brief extract alluded to at the commencement of this article:

KENNANSVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton and Price:

* * * * * *

Indeed, and in truth, do I feel for your Town: and at present, and from rumors here yesterday, all I can say, (and it is my heart's say,) *God grant you a speedy deliverance.*

My dear sirs, I have feared this running of blockade, which we have heard of for some time is a "*Yankee trick*," and from that belief, I have thought, (and *still* think,) the blockade should be inside as well as outside of the bar.

With much respect, &c.,

NOTE.—I hear the epidemic was brought to your Town by a vessel from Nassau, which run the blockade. If so, *could it be designedly.* J. P.

The War.

Our latest accounts by mail, (for the present we have no telegraph,) represent things as in *statu quo*. No active operations by either party are reported, and Gen. Lee has the art of concealing his intentions to himself. Both sides are getting ready, for both were much exhausted, cut up, and fatigued by the terrible series of fights in Maryland.

Beyond doubt Bragg is *en route* for Louisville, Kentucky, or was so at the latest dates.

It is reported that the enemy has been adding largely to his forces at Suffolk, apparently with the view of pushing forward against Petersburg or Weldon. As the force at suffolk is mostly composed of new levies, it will hardly attempt any actively aggressive movements this season.

THE FEVER.—The following is the number of new cases of the prevailing fever occurring since our last issue, and reported to the Mayor up to 10 o'clock, today:

Saturday, Sept. 27th	29	cases.
Sunday, " 28th	45	"

At eleven o'clock on yesterday, 13 deaths were ascertained to have taken place on the night preceding and up to that hour. It is also asserted, on good authority, that the number of interments yesterday was 18 to 20.

MORE NURSES.—We had the pleasure of seeing this forenoon the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, who accompanied to this place four of the Sisters of Mercy of that city.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

The Fever.

Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Mayor, the number of deaths since our last issue cannot be obtained, nor can we arrive at any fair approximation.

Reports from all the physicians but one have been received relative to the number of new cases occurring yesterday. Estimating for the one whose report has not been received, the number of new cases yesterday, Monday, Sept. 29th, was 43, showing evidently that the epidemic is not abating. At 12 o'clock to-day, the thermometer stands at 82 in the shade, but the sun is exceedingly oppressive, more so, it appears to us than even at midsummer.

WE regret to learn that the cause which prevented Dr. Wm. J. Love from making his report this morning, was severe indisposition, which will prevent his attending his patients to-day.

Let us here endeavour to impress upon all that it is in the direct rays of the sun in the day that the greatest danger exists—far greater than in the night air, although a different opinion seems to be abroad.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

WE publish below an extract from General Orders 176, from Head Quarters, Department of South Carolina and Georgia, detailing certain medical officers for special duty at this point. Also the letter of Mayor MACBETH, which will fully explain the necessity of these orders, and also vouch for the high standing of the gentlemen sent, some of whom have already arrived here.—Our sister city is doing as she would be done by:

[EXTRACT.]

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF SO. CA. & GA., CHARLESTON, S. C., 28th Sept. 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 176.

I. The following assignments of Medical Officers are announced:—

Surgeons E. North, W. T. Wragg, Wm. Huger, and O. J. White, to report temporarily for duty to the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of Yellow Fever patients at that place.

* * * *

By com'd of Gen. BEAUREGARD,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff and A. A. Gen'l.

For the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
City Hall, Sept. 28, 1862.

Hon. JNO. DAWSON,
Mayor of Wilmington.

Dear Sir: I sent you seven more nurses yesterday. To-day I will send more. I feel much relieved this morning by the order, which has just been shown me, from the Surgeon General at Richmond. By this order you must receive to-morrow some of our best physicians. They are in the army and could not leave before, without orders. Let me know if I can assist you in any other way.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

WE were pained to hear this morning that P. W. Fanning, Esq., Secretary of the Sanitary Committee was unable to leave his house this morning. We trust that his disease is not the fearful epidemic now prevailing, but simply the result of over-exertion in the discharge of many humane and public duties devolving upon him, as a member of the different Committees charged with the distribution of relief to the poor and to the wives and families of soldiers, for of all these Committees, we are informed that Mr. Fanning is the only member remaining in Town. While his self-sacrificing zeal and devotion to duty reflects the highest credit upon himself, the fact of his solitary position in this respect renders inevitable the conclusion that there *must* be those upon whom that fact does *not* reflect credit.

We trust that the remaining authorities will promptly adopt such measures as will guard against any suffering among the more unprovided classes of the community, that the means at their disposal can avert.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

☞ We take the liberty of publishing the following private letter from Dr. JAMES A. MILLER, Surgeon of the 18th regiment, for the spirit it breathes and the feeling it indicates. The enclosure we have turned over to the Sanitary Committee. We trust that Dr. MILLER will forgive us this innocent violation of confidence:

NEAR ROCKY POINT, Sept. 29th, 1862.

JAMES FULTON, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: One week ago I came home from the army, prostrated and exhausted by a fever, which has never left me. I am so weak that I cannot get out of my bed, yet I am not so far gone as not to sympathize deeply with the citizens of my town, in their distressing calamity, nor to forget their attentions to one who was at the same time a "friend and father" to me.

I hope to God that my recovery may be rapid enough to render what little assistance that may be in my power, that this sad visitation may, through the clemency of the Great Dispenser, be modified and shortened. I send $50 for distribution among those that need it. Can I do any thing else?

Almost exhausted, truly your friend,
JAMES A. MILLER.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has issued a proclamation, the gist of which is contained in the following words:—

That *on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free.*

This is simply *brutum fulmen*—mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. The Lincoln forces have already been stealing or forcing away all the negroes they could lay their hands upon. They have already passed bills confiscating all the property of Southern men, (except traitors,) they now only go a little farther, and confiscate the property of traitors too, so that now there can be no great premium on treachery. LINCOLN'S proclamation is another move to unite the South.

WE WOULD beg to suggest to our friends in the country that our stores are closed and our supplies cut off, so that there is much that money will not do. We want provisions, comforts for the nurses coming on, and for the poor who cannot buy even with money. We want also delicacies for the sick. Things of this kind sent by Railroad consigned to the Mayor of Wilmington might do much good.

SELF-PRESERVATION is no doubt the first law of nature. It is a conservative law, but like all other things, its impulses may be carried too far; and instead of a good, become an evil. It may degenerate into the most abject cowardice, or the most revolting selfishness.

Now, we beg our present and absent citizens, the people of our country and of our sister communities to think about this matter a little. Use all proper precautions, as wise men, but do not run into panic, like children. Do not go unnecessarily into danger, but do not run away foolishly from the mere suspicion of it.

Yellow Fever, like any other epidemic, may require a *nidus*—an egg, a seed from which to grow, but all experience shows that it will *not* grow unless the state of the atmosphere favours its growth. It will not spread in the interior.

Why then should our interior friends, beyond the reach of tide-water, at points where you *could* not get yellow fever to spread in a single case,—why, we say, should our friends so situated, be so rigid, as we understand some of them are, in their non-intercourse notions, tabooing every stray man, woman or child that has been in Wilmington within the memory of anything not more than two months old. To know that old and really good friends, who would stand up to you in ordinary times, would, if they met you now, turn away from you as though you were a leper, is not cheering. It does not exalt our ideas of human nature, especially when you know that it is mere panic; that reason and fact demonstrate that the disease *never* has been communicated in the interior, or beyond the reach of the atmosphere adapted to its propagation.

DEATH ON THE CARS.—A soldier by the name of Anderson, of Georgia, returning home under a sick furlough, died on the cars near Teachey's Depot, on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, on the 26th inst.—His body was burried at Burgaw Depot.

The Question of Supplies.

It has been one of the aggravations of our present difficulties, that our people could hardly obtain any article, even of the most absolute necessity. The stores have been all closed, their proprietors gone—the doors locked. Provisions shut up.

We are pleased to learn that the authorities have taken this matter in hand, and that hereafter at least one store for the sale of provisions will be kept open; and that to supply a stock for this purpose, any provision store will be opened, and what is needed taken, of course at a fair valuation. There is no idea of violence or illegal appropriation, or of taking anything without due compensation.

That people who can get out of town should do so is natural. They ought to do it, not only on private, but on public grounds. Still it is mournful, and yet amusing, to notice during the present visit of the *Kate*, the total absence of that speculating cast of physiognomy which gave such a marked character to our streets during her first visit in the beginning of August. We don't think the true men of our town would be inconsolable should the absence of the particular class referred to be made perpetual.

The War.

With pestilence in our midst, we must confess that we, in common with our fellow citizens, have recently paid less attention to the progress of the war now waging for our independence, than, perhaps, we ought to have done.

And yet even our own afflictions great as they are, are only local and temporary. Many have died. Many, we fear may die, but the mortality will not equal that of camp, or the battle field, and frost will surely put an end to it within a few weeks. To the survivors their country will remain, protected by the strong arms and devoted hearts of our brave soldiers.

And, after all, even to us the progress of the war is more important than that of the epidemic. The advances of abolition despotism are even worse that those of pestilence or famine. We can stay in Wilmington—we *do* stay, in humble trust upon God—but could we stay if the hordes of the enemy were here? Could we express a free opinion? What true man could? God knows this is bad enough, but we would welcome it, and take our place in it in preference to Lincolnite occupation.

Let us fall into the hands of God rather than of man.

But if even here we can or ought to feel so, how much more does the public interest of the whole country centre upon the war. It is useless to disguise it from ourselves. The last man that can raise a gun—the last dollar that can be raised may be called for.—Will either be wanting? We think not.

We have no northern mails to-day. Last evening our worthy telegraphic manager here, Mr. Durnin died of the prevailing epidemic. Since he was taken sick last week the office has been closed. We have really nothing new. Can we be expected to indulge in speculations.

We will say this, however, and we beg that our words may be marked and attended to: Unless our armies are largely and promptly reinforced, they must, before many weeks, be far inferior in numbers to those of the enemy, and be forced either to stand rigidly on the defensive, or to retreat. We are pained to say it, but the circumstances, as they come to us, and as we view them, compel us to come to the conclusion, that for the present, the triumphant advance of our armies must be stayed, or very much retarded. Prompt action is absolutely necessary for the salvation of the country.

THE FEVER does not abate its progress, but its visitation are much less fatal in proportion to the numbers taken. Yesterday there were 41 new cases with only 8 interments in Oakdale Cemetary. Of course the interments were from former cases.

If taken at once the fever seems to yield readily. If not,—or if neglected too long, the chances are very small. People now understand this, which fact, even more than the greater familiarity with the disease on the part of physicians, accounts, we think, for the comparatively small mortality in proportion to the number of cases.—Soon, we trust, the fearful apprehension of the disease will pass away, and with it most of its terrors.

Daily Journal, 1st inst

Hon. John Bell has been enabled to return to his home in Tennessee, after having been driven out and kept in exile for months by the Lincolnite invaders. We trust that he and all other true men will be able to retain permanent possession of their homes and firesides.

Vehicles.

A number of physicians and nurses have come on from Charleston to help us in our need. To visit patients all over town they must have vehicles. The resources of the livery stables are exhausted.

Gentlemen having pleasure carriages or buggies, are requested, for the sake of humanity, to report them to A. Martin, Esq., for service in conveying nurses and physicians from place to place.

To the Public.

Persons in the country wanting the services of Physicians from town, must in every instance, send their own vehicles, *so that the Doctor may speedily go and return.* Owing to the jaded condition of our horses, this regulation is indispensable, and must be adhered to.

We earnestly entreat that all applications *for the night be made before bed time*, for night visits will not be made except under circumstances of the most indispensable necessity.

PHYSICIANS OF THE TOWN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

In behalf of the citizens of the Town of Wilmington, now visited with Yellow Fever, I take this public method of returning thanks to those noble ladies from the "Convent of Our Lady of Mercy," of Charleston, S. C., who have come over to help us in this our day of need, thus proving themselves to be in deed and in truth "Sisters of Mercy."

To them and to the skillful physicians and experienced nurses, who have come to our aid, our thanks are due—more thanks than any mere words can express.

Any assistance that may be required, or any facility that can be extended in any way, I will promptly provide, or at least use all means to do so. I beg that any of the Sisters, Physicians, Nurses, or others in attendance on the sick will, without hesitation, apply to me for any aid that it may be in my power to render them.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

I notice your remarks in regard to my case in yesterday's Journal—after thanking you for your very kind expressions, I will observe that your surmises in regard to the cause of my illness, I believe to be correct. I felt that I was acting imprudently in being out the day I was taken ill, but I also knew the dependences upon me, which were paramount to all other considerations. Please state to all who have claims upon my attention, that I am able and willing to serve them at my dwelling, as I have been doing since my illness—*they will not hesitate to call.*

Respectfully,
P. W. FANNING.

October 1, 1862.

AID FOR WILMINGTON.—We learn that during the past three days Dr. PELZER, the City Registrar, acting under directions of His Honor the Mayor, has despatched a corps of efficient nurses to the assistance of our afflicted sister city, Wilmington. We are requested to say that more are wanted, and that liberal wages will be given and their expenses paid. Applicants, white or colored, will please call at Dr. PELZER's office, second floor of the City Hall, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. None but experienced nurses, with proper testimonials, need apply.

We also hear that the Confederate War Department has issued orders that such army surgeons as can temporarily be spared from this Department, be immediately sent to Wilmington.

Charleston Courier, 29th.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Confederate Currency.

PEAKLAND, August 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR—You say that there are persons in your county who refuse to take the notes of the Confederate States, and you ask me "to express an opinion in reference to the ultimate ability of our Government to redeem them, so that "I (you) can use the reply in giving confidence to the "holders of these notes."

I am somewhat surprised at your statement, and I can but think that the man who refuses to take the notes of our Government, under existing circumstances, is an enemy to the cause which that Government is seeking to uphold—that he is just as much engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy—in fact is aiding and assisting *them* and weakening us, just as the most open and defiant traitor possibly could do.

Our success must depend upon united, constant and earnest efforts to become a free people. To achieve our independence sacrifices must be made—losses must be expected and inconveniences must be submitted to. If our fathers, amid the perils of '76, had not been willing to suffer affliction, persecution and even death, for the great cause of human liberty, we should have been now without a history, and, to day, might have been the vassals of crowned heads, the ignoble sons of nameless fathers and the degraded victims of passive obedience to despots and tyrants. And if we could now go back to the progress of our Revolutionary struggle with the mother country and find the man who had refused to take the old Continental money, we should see him with all the other marks of a subject of George the Third, and with the name of Tory written even on his very forehead.

General Washington in a letter to his brother John Augustine Washington, dated Philadelphia, June 20th, 1775, [more than twelve months before the Declaration of Independence,] announcing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies says: "I am at liberty to "inform you that Congress, in Committee, have consented "to a Continental currency, and have ordered two millions "of dollars to be struck for the payment of the troops and "other purposes, and have voted 15,000 men as a Conti-"nental Army." With an unfaltering trust in the justice of the cause, and confiding in the blessings of God, he and his compatriots in arms went forth to meet the enemy, then in our midst, never presuming to question the wisdom of Congress or their own ability to meet the high expectations of those who proposed to pay them in the currency of a mere embryo nation, which, as yet, had not even declared itself free and independent of the mother country. God, however, did bless them, after a seven years' war, and *these colonies became free, sovereign and independent States.* But now, after the lapse of more than three-fourths of a century, an effort is again made to enslave us. Shall our enemies be more successful, when we have come to be a great and mighty nation—when we are prepared to make good our claims to independence, though other nations have not, as yet, recognized us? No, though England and France may stand aloof, *we can defy all our enemies abroad if we shall but be true to ourselves at home.*

Our ancestors supported the war of the Revolution almost entirely by artificial credit. Up to 1779 they had issued 200,000,000 of paper dollars—had borrowed $5,000,000 on loan office certificates at home, and all they could in Europe besides the monthly supplies received from the States, heavily on paper issues also, amounting to 15,000,000 men. All this was done when Congress was but an assemblage of State Commissioners, without any form of Government powers, except such as were derived from their discordant commissions. In 1780, however, the taxes and loans proposed failed, and the old emissions ceasing, Congress was under the necessity of scaling the old debt, to sink it, and of beginning anew, *or of giving up the cause.* It was wisely determined, however, to choose the former, and Congress was sustained by the very people who held the money, and who were to be losers by its depreciation. But if the Old Congress of Continental creation, in the midst of a distressing war, without even the semblance of a regular Government, *with nothing to tax*, and, therefore, without resources, violated its faith, can we be justified in pursuing such a course, now or hereafter? We have an established Government, created by the will of the people of the several States—a Government with a permanent Constitution and having power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary *to pay the debts*, provide for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," and with power, also, "*to borrow money*," on their credit.

The only question then to be considered is, have we subjects of taxation sufficient to enable us to raise a revenue for the payment of debts contracted by the Government? Every note issued by the Confederate Government contains on its face a promise to pay, and is just as much the bond of the Government as your bond or mine is the individual obligation to pay whatever purports to be the amount for which it is given. In the one case the holder of your bond or mine has a right to lock to our effects, to our houses, land and other estate for payment. But the holder of the government bonds looks to *the estate of every man* in the community as furnishing security for the redemption of the pledge of his government. If we are to remain as we now are separate from the rest of the world, and with no balances of trade to adjust with foreign nations, we may make our own money in whatever form we may issue it, the standard of value which is to regulate exchanges between man and man. When our recognition by others as a nation shall have been duly published, and we take rank among the nations of the earth, then the standard of value as regulated by all civilized people, in the form of precious metals, must induce us to look at home and abroad also for the development of our national resources, so as to cause this standard of the world to operate for our own benefit as a nation also. In other words, if we then sell more than we buy from abroad, gold and silver will have opened for them a channel through which they may flow freely into the country, and our promise to pay may be soon redeemed. The obligations of the government will be quietly and silently discharged from the ability of the people to meet their respective portions of the national liabilities. Within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States Government, our own Government will be bound to redeem its promises to pay. But this must necessarily be as it was and has been with the old government, by the issuing for the time of other notes, or by funding its floating debt by certificates of stock, bearing an interest of eight per cent., to pay which, all the resources of the government may be pledged until every dollar is paid off and discharged.

Now, as to our resources. The two great staples of the South, tobacco and cotton, alone will furnish the most ample basis, and give us, at all times, a balance of trade in our favor if we but practice economy, and make at home in our own families, as we may do much of what we are accustomed to go abroad for, and this, too, *without protection* by the imposition of duties on imports to any extent. *Tobacco* and *Cotton* are necessary to the support of European governmental revenues, and to the employment and clothing of European subjects. They are compelled to resort to us, but we are not bound to go to them for any but a few of the articles of our consumption. The value of the tobacco and cotton exported for the year 1859, amounted in the aggregate to $182,508,961. To this must be added other products of the South, such as sugar, rice, turpentine, wheat, flour, &c., amounting, altogether to $40,000,000 more, and making, with the two combined, $222,508,961; but it must be remembered, also, that *the United States has become to us a foreign Government also*, and they will consume, as they have heretofore done, as much, or more, of our raw materials if *permitted to do so.* Now I see are but items in the grand aggregate of the wealth of the Confederate States, but, when looking for sources of revenue in time of need, we cannot pass by our lands, our slaves, our cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. These Confederate States have an area of 600,000 square miles, an area greater than England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain and Portugal, all combined, and with taxable property estimated in the aggregate to *twenty-two thousand millions of dollars!!* They have all the sources of wealth, too, yet undeveloped in the richest mines and in the most inexhaustible supplies of coal, lead, iron, copper, salt, &c., &c., with a nett work of railroads nearly completed, besides the finest harbors in the world.

Let us hear no more, then, about repudiation of Confederate notes—for if the notes of the Government are rendered wortnless by any failure to maintain our position as an independent nation, the notes of the State Banks must be worthless—for as they are owned by loyal Southern men, and have furnished "*aid to the rebels*," they will be confiscated under the laws of the Lincoln Congress, as they have already gone forth. But we mean to achieve our independence, and we shall, in due time, redeem every dollar of our debt necessarily created in the struggle to support the cause of Liberty, Truth and Justice, down trodden as it is by wicked and corrupt rulers who have tyranized over the people.

I am, respectfully, WM. L. GOGGIN.

From New Orleans.

We have information from New Orleans much later than that previously published. The confiscation law is to be put in force, we believe some time this week. The alternative of its penalties is the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. That was producing considerable uneasiness; and all sorts of stratagems were employed by loyal people to send their portable valuables beyond the reach of the enemy. We have heard of nearly $200,000 being carried off in one case—smuggled out of the city.

There was no relaxation in the hatred to Butler and his infamous masters at Washington. The exceptions among respectable people were extremely rare.

Along the "coast" on both sides of the river there is nothing but a scene of ruin. Everything valuable has been stolen from the plantations. Houses have been stripped of their furniture—New Orleans was full of pianos got in this way—and all negro subjection was at an end, but there was no despair exhibited. The people generally endure the evil with the calmness of martyrdom

No news of our recent victories had been made public, except that of Manassas. This was derived from a Mississippi paper. One of the editors took the account to Butler, and asked him if it might be printed. "Of course, of course!" said the insolent satran; "print it; it is nothing but a pack of d——d lies." It was accordingly printed.—The loyal citizens have a vague belief that our armies have been everywhere victorious. They think that we are in possession of Baltimore and Cincinnati; and wonder why relief is not sent to them. They long for it, pray for it, and are expecting it constantly.

After the above was in type, we received a copy of the Delta of the evening of the 15th inst. That day a vessel arrived from New York, with advices thence to the 7th inst. The Delta is filled up with extracts from them—enough to show that the Yankees were badly whipped at Manassas.—There is not a word of editorial comment.

We learn verbally, that great defensive preparations were making by Butler. A line of heavy entrenchments was building all around the land side of the city; and troops were arriving from seaward in large numbers. It was supposed that there were some fifteen or twenty thousand at hand. This accounts for the activity of the fleet, which has been noticed from Fort Morgan. Those troops are landed at Ship Island, and thence transferred to the city. There were several thousand negroes at work on the defences.—Some of them were armed, and all of them without masters. As far as the African is concerned, all is chaos. The white "seneah" has to stand back in his presence. The old distinctions in relation to the two are out of fashion in omnibuses and other public places. In short, New Orleans is putting on the worst garb of Boston.

Mobile Tribune, 23d.

REORGANIZED.—The 31st N. C. Volunteers reorganized last Monday, at Camp Mangum, near this city, by the election of the following field officers: J. V. Jordan, of Newbern, Colonel; E. R. Liles, of Anson, Lieutenant Colonel; J. J. Yates, of Hertford, Major.—*State Journal.*

Sanitary Committee.

SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1862.

At a meeting this day, the Sanitary Committee adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the Railroads and Steamboat Companies be requested not to bring any of the wives nor other members of soldiers' families to the town of Wilmington during the prevalence of the yellow fever.

Resolved, That Wm. H. Lippitt be notified by the Secretary of this Board, that he must keep his Drug Store open during the prevalence of the yellow fever, otherwise steps will be taken to have it kept open by the authorities.

No reports from the Physicians were handed in. The Committee proceeded to the consideration of measures for the relief of the sick and destitute.

The Secretary was requested to endeavor to procure a suitable place, in a central position, for the reception and distribution among the indigent, of such articles of provisions and comfort as could be procured or might be donated.

It was *resolved*, That publication be made, requesting all citizens having the ability and disposition, to contribute for the above purpose, to forward such offerings as consistence may dictate, to the Secretary for registration and disposal.

P. W. FANNING, Sec'y.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 27th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee this day, no report from the physicians having been received, measures were adopted to collect daily reports from the several physicians, it being ascertained that they were too hardly pressed in their practice to enable them to comply with the request of the committee.

Several new cases of the prevailing fever were known to have occurred since our last meeting, and the prospects of abatement were by no means flattering.

The Secretary reported, that Mr. R. M. Lain, near the Market House, had very generously proffered the use of his store as a depot for the reception of any article of provisions appropriated for the poor, and that he would deal out the same to the order of the Committee. Mr. Lain's offer was very thankfully accepted by the Committee

Measures were adopted relative to the expected arrival of physicians and nurses from Charleston.

P. W. FANNING, *Secretary.*

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BY LINCOLN—IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY—THE SLAUGHTER AT BOTELER'S MILL, Etc.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—Northern dates, to 23d inst., have been received. Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the first of January next.

The excitement at Louisville is tremendous. A despatch from Jeffersonville, dated the 22d, says that the rebel General Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Smith is to hold Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city.

Bragg has summoned Nelson, in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender.—Nelson refused, and has ordered all the women and children to leave the city at one hour's notice. Thousands of citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Bragg is some distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

The Herald acknowledges a heavy loss near Shepherdstown on Saturday. It says the rebels were dressed like Union soldiers, and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Fed rals to cross the river.

Sumner's *corps d'armee* alone lost 5,203 at Sharpsburg in killed and wounded and missing.

A correspondent from the battle field, on the 22nd, says that the Federals were still bringing in the dead (wounded?) at the rate of one thousand per day, and expected to get through on that day.

General Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able for duty for a long time. Gen. Crawford's wound is more serious than was expected. Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, of the 21st Massachusetts, was killed; Colonel Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts, badly wounded; General Richardson wounded in the shoulder and will die; General Dana was wounded badly in the knee.

In the 38th Massachusetts, Colonel Wild lost an arm at the shoulder joint; Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant and eight Captains wounded. The correspondent of the Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among the officers.

In New York, on the 22nd, Exchange was firm at 129 1-4; Gold, 117 3-8; Cotton, 54 cents.

BUELL CENSURED.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in Buell's army, writing from Decherd, Tenn., says:

Gen. Buell has made his name a by-word and a hissing in every loyal soldier's mouth, and a sweet sound to rebel ears. Every traitor from Corinth to Stephenson, along our line of march, worships him. "Mr. Buell is a gentleman, we will speak to him;" "Mr. Buell pays us our prices, not the low rates of your government;" "Mr. Buell will hunt up our niggers;" "Mr. Buell will make you find our horses." These and thousands of similar expressions are hurled at loyal officers every day, if they do not choose to degrade themselves by serving rebels.

Said a prominent citizen of Florence to one of our officers, "Gen. Buell could travel the whole South, and be warmly welcomed, if he would only leave the army." If this be not disgrace, be not infamy for a Union general, in Heaven's name what is disgraceful, what is infamy? His conciliatory policy has virtually become one gigantic prostitution of the Union army to the rebel interest, until the hearts of both officers and soldiers rank within them, and the army was discouraged and its spirits broken and fast ebbing away.

The same writer says the troops were on half rations, and Buell had seized all the cattle in the country. Tom Crittenden, Schoepff, McCook and Thomas are with Buell.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC

A MILITARY COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

Fellow Citizens.

ON THE DAY last appointed by the President of the Confederate States as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings upon our arms, a few gentlemen in the Town of Wilson, North Carolina, subscribed over $5,000 (since increased to over $8,000) as the beginning of a fund to be not less than $100,000, to be devoted to the endowment of a Military College in Wilson, N. C., for the education of the orphan boys of such soldiers as have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in defence of the Confederacy. The plan so far as matured is as follows:—

1. Not more than one-fifth of the amount obtained is to be devoted to the purchase of buildings for the opening of the College. Ample arrangements have been made to secure suitable property on these terms.

2. The balance of the fund is to be invested in some safe and profitable manner,—the principal never to be invaded and the interest to be devoted to the support and education of orphan Cadets.

3. The institution is to combine the characteristics of a thorough Collegiate and a thorough military course, and is to receive paying Cadets on terms usual in Military Academies, and all the profits from this department are to go to swell the endowment fund, and thus increase the capabilities of the College to educate orphans.

4. The first fund of $100,000 is to be obtained as follows: Every gentleman making a donation of $50 or more, is thereby to become a Trustee of the College, and to have one vote in the Board for every $50 given by him to this fund. It is apparent that this at once secures the College from ever becoming sectarian or sectional. Any lady making a donation of $50 or more, may designate some gentleman as Trustee to represent this amount. The donations may be made in bonds of five equal amounts, payable annually, and bearing interest from January 1, 1863. Thus: a gentleman gives five bonds for $200, each payable severally on Jan'y 1, 1864, Jan'y 1, 1865, Jan'y 1, 1866, Jan'y 1, 1867, and Jan'y 1, 1868, all bearing interest from Jan'y 1, 1863. This is a donation of $1,000. None of these bonds are to be considered binding until $100,000 be thus secured.

5. Every donor may designate the County or State to which his donation is to be assigned: and orphan cadets will be taken as nearly as practicable from different sections of the Confederacy, in proportion to the amounts received therefrom.

6. Any individual contributing $2,500, shall have the designation of one orphan cadet, to receive the benefit of this fund during the donor's natural life.

7. When there shall be no longer any claim upon the fund in behalf of orphans of soldiers who fall in the wars of the Confederacy, other orphans shall receive the benefit of this endowment, in some manner hereafter to be designated by the Trustees.

This, fellow-citizens, is the enterprise to the accomplishment of which we respectfully solicit your co-operation. It is a *philanthropic* project. Boys who would otherwise grow up in neglect, will be trained into excellent citizens and many an anxious widowed heart will be made glad. It is a *patriotic* project.

The College will train accomplished soldiers to take the places of those who are cut off, and many a man will more freely enter our armies, and our men now in the field will be still more ready with a glad heart to sacrifice themselves for their country when they know that their boys are to be handsomely cared for. It is a *Christian* project. The God of eternal truth says "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver *him* in time of trouble." And He also says, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given, will He pay him again." Let all who love their land and trust their God come up to our help speedily.

The Rev. Dr. Deems has been appointed the Financial Agent. All communications may be addressed to him at Wilson, N. C. Persons sending subscriptions will please specify the amount they desire to give, and their Post Offices. Proper bonds to be filled will be sent them.

Now is the time for action. *Let us remember that every subscriber to this fund gives assurance to all his fellow-citizens that he has faith in the final success of our cause, and thus helps to increase the trust of our friends and weaken the confidence of our enemies.*

EDMUND MOORE,
ZENO. H. GREENE,
JOHN T. BARNES,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
JAMES W. DAVIS.

Wilson, N. C., 26th, Sept. 1862

***All the papers published within the Confederate States are respectfully requested to give this Appeal a few insertions.

Sept. 29th, 1862

From the West.

MOBILE, Sept 26.—A special despatch to the Advertiser, from Knoxville, dated yesterday, says Major General Jones to-day received a despatch from Orchard, confirming the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Munfordsville, Kentucky, and 1,800 at Cave City. The brigade is moving on Louisville. The force at Nashville is between four and five thousand. Our guerrillas are doing good work.

BIVOUAC NEAR MARTINSBURG, Sept. 21st, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

I take the first opportunity of sending you a list of the casualties in the 3d N. Carolina in the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., on September 17th, 1862. Owing to the fact of that part of the battle field (upon which we fought) being in possession of the enemy, we were unable to bring off any who were seriously wounded in the latter part of the engagement, and recovered none of the dead who were killed on the field. I send a complete list of the killed and wounded officers, and an approximation of the killed and wounded in companies D and F. When we are able to ascertain more correctly, I will send a full report.

Killed—Co. A, Lt Arthur Speight.

Co. B, 1st Lt Thos Cowan, leg shot off; Lt S G Gillespie, in side.

Co. D, Capt E G Meares, in side.

Co. G, Capt E G Rhodes, knee and heart; 1st Lt Wm H Quince, breast and head.

Co. H, 1st Lt D E McNair, forehead.

Co. K, Capt D Williams.

Capt. Meares was wounded in the side, and died after being removed to Shepardstown, where he was buried in the Cemetery. While the regiment was going on the battle field in the