BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV'R 20, 1862. { NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 16. Druggist & Chemist

Educational.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of October. The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of instruction which he is prepared to give students in this School is as thorough and complete as that of any other of similar grade in the State. All who patronize the school may depend upon *this*, that careful attention will be paid to the Students, and special effort made for their advancement in study, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to patrons.
TERMS OF TUITION ARE, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS
For Latin and Greek, &c. $18
For the higher branches of English and the sciences, 12
For the common branches, 8
Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to the School at $10 to $12 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Oct. 2d, 1862 6-5t*

General Notices.

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF LEMUEL CHERRY, DECEASED.
I HAVE in my hands eighteen hundred dollars, received on account of sales of the real estate of said deceased, and which is now ready for distribution. I will not expect to pay interest after the publication of this notice.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin, N. C., 1st Oct., 1862 6-4t*

LOST.
ON or about the 11th of September, somewhere on the road leading from Wilmington to Topsail Sound Post-office, a small DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT, about 2x2½ inches, marked on the inside with the initials "A. H. W." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, at Camp Davis, or by leaving it at the JOURNAL office, so that he may get it. JAS. M. ROWE
Sept. 20th, 1862. 12x5—3t

FIVE hundred and fourteen years ago a terrible plague devastated the city of Florence in Italy. We have a vivid picture of the distressful scenes which occurred there written by the celebrated BOCCACCIO, a contemporary and apparently an eye-witness of the scenes he describes. Though in a slight way, the appearance of things in Wilmington since the beginning of September presents many corresponding features. Human nature seems to be not much different now from what it was five centuries ago.

"In the year then of our Lord 1348, there happened at Florence, the finest city in all Italy, a most terrible plague; which, whether owing to the influence of the planets, or that it was sent from God as a just punishment for our sins, had broken out some years before in the Levant, and after passing from place to place, and making incredible havoc all the way, had now reached the west; where, spite of all the means that art and human foresight could suggest, as keeping the city clear from filth, and excluding all suspected persons; notwithstanding frequent consultations what else was to be done; nor omitting prayers to God in frequent processions; in the spring of the foregoing year it began to show itself in a sad and wonderful manner; and different from what it had been in the east, where bleeding from the nose is the fatal prognostic, here there appeared certain tumors in the groin, or under the armpits, some as big as a small apple, others as an egg; and afterwards purple spots in most parts of the body; in some cases large and but few in number, in others less and more numerous, both sorts the usual messengers of death. To the cure of this malady neither medical knowledge, nor the power of drugs, were of any effect; whether because the disease was in its own nature mortal, or that the physicians could form no just idea of the cause, nor consequently ground a true method of cure; which ever was the reason, few or none escaped; but they generally died the third day from the first appearance of the symptoms, without a fever or other bad circumstance attending. And the disease, by being communicated from the sick to the well, seemed daily to get ahead, and to rage the more, as fire will do, by laying on fresh combustibles. Nor was it given by conversing with only, or coming near the sick, but even by touching their clothes, or any thing that they had before touched. It is wonderful, what I am going to mention; which, had I not seen it with my own eyes, and were there not many witnesses to attest it besides myself, I should never venture to relate, however credibly I might have been informed about it: Such, I say, was the quality of the pestilential matter, as to pass not only from man to man, but what is more strange, and has been often known, that any thing belonging to the infected, if touched by any other creature, would certainly infect, and even kill that creature in a short space of time: And one instance of this kind, I took particular notice of; namely, that the rags of a poor man just dead, being thrown into the street, and two hogs coming by at the same time, and rooting amongst them, and shaking them about in their mouths, in less than an hour turned round and died on the spot.

These accidents, and others of the like sort, occasioned various fears and devices amongst those people that survived, all tending to the same uncharitable and cruel end; which was to avoid the sick, and every thing that had been near them, expecting by that means to save themselves. And some holding it best to live temperately, and to avoid excesses of all kinds, made parties, and shut themselves up from the rest of the world; eating and drinking moderately of the best, and diverting themselves with music, and such other entertainments as they might have within doors: never listening to any thing from without, to make them uneasy. Others maintained free living to be a better preservative, and would balk no passion or appetite they wished to gratify, drinking and revelling incessantly from tavern to tavern, or in private houses: which were frequently found by the owners, and therefore common to every one: yet avoiding, with all this irregularity, to come near the infected.—And such, at that time, was the public distress, that the laws, human and divine, were no more regarded; for the officers, to put them in force, being either dead, sick, or in want of persons to assist them, every one did just as he pleased. A third sort of people chose a method between these two; not confining themselves to rules of diet like the former, and yet avoiding the intemperance of the latter; but eating and drinking what their appetites required, they walked every where with odours and nosegays to smell to: as holding it best to corroborate the brain: For they supposed the whole atmosphere to be tainted with the stink of dead bodies, arising partly from the distemper itself, and partly from the fermenting of the medicines within them. Others of a more cruel disposition, as perhaps the most safe to themselves, declared, that the only remedy was to avoid it: Persuaded, therefore, of this, and taking care for themselves only, men and women in great numbers left the city, their houses, relations, and effects, and fled into the country: as if the wrath of God had been restrained to visit those only within the walls of the city; or else concluding, that none ought to stay in a place thus doomed to destruction. Divided as they were, neither did all die, nor all escape; but falling sick indifferently, as well those of one as of another opinion; they who first set the example by forsaking others, now languished themselves without mercy.

I pass over the little regard that citizens or relations showed to each other; for their terror was such, that a brother even fled from his brother, a wife from her husband, and, what is more uncommon, a parent from its own child. On which account numbers that fell sick could have no help but what the charity of friends, who were very few, or the avarice of servants supplied; and even these were scarce, and at extravagant wages, and so little used to the business, that they were fit only to reach what was called for, and observe when they died; and this desire of getting money often cost them their lives.

From this desertion of friends, and scarcity of servants, an unheard of custom prevailed; no lady, however young or handsome, would disdain being attended by a man servant, whether young or old it mattered not; and to expose herself naked to him, the necessity of the distemper requiring it, as though it was to a woman; which might make those who recovered, less modest for the time to come. And many lost their lives who might have escaped, had they been looked after at all. So that, between the scarcity of servants, and violence of the distemper, such numbers were continually dying, as made it terrible to hear as well as to behold. Whence, from mere necessity, many customs were introduced, different from what had been before known in the city.

It had been usual, as it now is, for the women who were friends and neighbours to the deceased, to meet together at his house, and to lament with his relations; at the same time the men would get together at the door, with a number of clergy, according to the person's circumstances; and the corpse was carried by people of his own rank, with the solemnity of tapers and singing, to that church where the person had desired to be buried; which custom was now laid aside, and, so far from having a crowd of women to lament over them, that great numbers passed out of the world without a single person: And few had the tears of their friends at their departure but those friends would laugh, and make themselves merry; for even the women had learned to postpone every other concern to that of their own lives. Nor was a corpse attended by more than ten, or a dozen, nor those citizens of credit, but fellows hired for the purpose; who would put themselves under the bier, and carry it with all possible haste to the nearest church; and the corpse was interred, without any great ceremony, where they could find room.

With regard to the lower sort, and many of a middling rank, the scene was still more affecting; for they staying at home either through poverty, or hopes of succour in distress, fell sick daily by thousands, and, having nobody to attend them, generally died: some breathed their last in the streets, and others shut up in their own houses, when the stench that came from them made the first discovery of their deaths to the neighbourhood. And indeed every place was filled with the dead. A method now was taken, as well out of regard to the living, as pity for the dead; for the neighbours, assisted by what porters they could meet with, began to clear all the houses, and lay the bodies at the doors; and every morning great numbers might be seen brought out in this manner; from whence they were carried away on biers, or tables, two or three at a time; and sometimes it has happened, that a wife and her husband, two or three brothers, and a father and son have been laid on together: It has been observed also, whilst two or three priests have walked before a corpse with their crucifix, that two or three sets of porters have fallen in with them; and where they knew but of one, they have buried six, eight, or more: nor was there any to follow, and shed a few tears over them, for things were come to that pass, that men's lives were no more regarded, than the lives of so many beasts. Hence it plainly appeared, that what the wisest in the ordinary course of things, and by a common train of calamities, could never be taught; namely, to bear them patiently: this, by the excess of those calamities was now grown a familiar lesson to the most simple and unthinking.

The consecrated ground no longer containing the numbers which were continually brought thither, especially as they were desirous of laying every one in the parts allotted to their families; they were forced to dig trenches, and to put them in by hundreds, piling them up in rows, as goods are stowed in a ship, and throwing in little earth till they were filled to the top. Not to rake any farther into the particulars of our misery, I shall observe, that it fared no better with the adjacent country; for, to omit the different castles about us, which presented the same view in miniature with the city, you might see the poor distressed labourers, with their families, without either the plague of physicians, or help of servants, languishing on the highways, in the fields, and in their houses, and dying rather like cattle, than human creatures; and growing dissolute in their manners like the citizens, and careless of every thing, as supposing every day to be their last, their thoughts were not so much employed how to improve, as to make use of their substance for their present support: whence it happened that the flocks, herds, &c., and the dogs themselves, ever faithful to their masters, being driven from their own homes, would wander, no regard being had to them, among the forsaken harvest: and many times, after they had filled themselves in the day, would return of their own accord like rational creatures at night.

What can I say more, if I return to the city? unless that such was the cruelty of heaven, and perhaps of men, that between March and July following, it is supposed, and made pretty certain, that upwards of a hundred thousand souls perished in the city only; whereas, before that calamity, it was not supposed to have contained so many inhabitants. What magnificent dwellings, what noble palaces were then depopulated to the last person! what families extinct! what riches and vast possessions left, and no known heir to inherit! what numbers of both sexes in the prime and vigour of youth, whom in the morning neither Galen, Hippocrates, nor Æsculapius himself but would have declared in perfect health; after dining heartily with their friends here, have supped with their departed friends in the other world!

Latest News

Grant's whole force was believed to be south of Grand Junction on the 14th inst. His cavalry occupied Holly Springs, Miss., on the 13th inst.

FROM THE FEDERAL STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14 Northern papers of the 8th furnish the following items:

Insurance rates on American shipping had advanced in Liverpool three to five per cent, under the influence of the *Alabama's* doings.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent Surgeon, died on the 27th ult.

At a public meeting in Oldham, England, resolutions were offered calling on the Government to recognise the Confederate States. An amendment was offered declaring such a recognition impolitic, and likely to result in war with the North. After some uproarious proceedings, the original motion was declared carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

It is stated from Paris that Persigny and Fould will remain in the Cabinet, the Emperor having assured them that there is nothing reactionary in his present policy respecting Italy, but that he declined to take any hurried steps with regard to Rome.

The accounts of Garabaldi's health express much apprehension and commotion.

Garret J. Prendergast died in Philadelphia on the 7th.

The Washington *Star* has a dispatch from Chicago, indicating that Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, was not reelected to Congress.

Hay Market, Va, was fired by two of Stienwher's command.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says the President will not retract from his proclamation because of the elections.

The Government realizes that what it has to do must be done with dispatch, and that going into winter quarters means a disgraceful peace—consequently the army will not go into winter quarters unless it is possible for the commanding General to overrule the President.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 11, refused to grant supplies for a large increase in the army, which the Government had already effected.

A Royal decree terminated the Parliamentary session on the ensuing day.

LATER

Northern papers of the 11th have been received.

The New York *Tribune* and *Times* approve of McClellan's removal. The *Tribune* says: "Though done at the last hour, it is not too late, it trusts, to save the country. The *Herald* and *World* are down on the removal. They say the President has again yielded to a radical pressure. Reports in regard to the dissatisfaction in the army, growing out of the removal, are pronounced unfounded by the Government. The News agent in Washington says that in Philadelphia, the removal of McClellan met with no sort of favor. His friends condemned it, whilst the Republicans said it was no time to change commanders.

In the face of the enemy at a Democratic jubilee in New York on Monday night, John Van Buren said that Lincoln had made McClellan next President of the whole Union. He thought it would be under an amended Constitution.

Ira Harris, Republican Senator from New York, denounced the removal in an open speech.

McClellan in quitting Warrenton, said to the troops, "stand by Burnside as you have stood by me and all will be well." He took formal leave of the different army corps last Monday.

On Sunday night the officers assembled at his Headquarters to bid him adieu. He has gone to Trenton, N. J.

Gold in New York on the 10th, 133.

Latest European Intelligence.

RICHMOND, November 15—The news from Europe is highly interesting.

The London *Times* says that two interpretations are given why the Cabinet meeting, called for the 23d October, was not held. One is that there is a division in the Cabinet—Sir M. C. Lewis representing one party and Gladstone the other. The *Times* thinks the true solution is that Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet, and whilst England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal*, under date of October 25, says there is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon to favor the Confederates until after the November election.

The English papers comment exceedingly on the blockade established by the Yankees over Bermuda ports.—Admiral Milne has been instructed to increase the fleet in that section and look after Wilkes' movements.

At a public meeting held at Oldham, resolutions of kind feeling on the English Government to recognize the Confederacy were declared carried. The meeting is represented to have been a uproarious affair.

Persigny and Fould have consented to remain in the French Cabinet on the Emperor's assurance of nothing reactionary in the Italian policy.

It is rumored in Paris that Garibaldi is dead. A telegram of the 22d, however says he was removed to Spezzia and seemed to be improving.

Insurance rates on American ships in Liverpool had advanced from three to five per cent, under the influence of the Alabama doings.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, an eminent surgeon, died on the 21st October.

Cotton advanced in the Liverpool market ½d.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14.—Fresh reinforcements are reported in Nashville. Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th to a large crowd of the first arrival of relief. He said "the Western Confederacy was now all right, and the rebels were driven closer and closer on the confines of Hell." Our forces are arranging some very pretty traps which will be made from soon.

CHATTANOOGA, November 15 It is reported that Morgan made an advance on the entire army of the Abolitionists at Lebanon, on Wednesday, and they tumbled pell mell Bragg's army, fell in double quick—McCook's corpses Nashville bearing that a general engagement was going on at Lebanon, started to reinforce the Yankees, but got as far as Gallatin before they found out their mistake. Morgan is now at the right place.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 15.—The *Examiner* states that it is a well ascertained fact that the Abolitionists have a fleet in the James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon bar, but the designs of the fleet or the character of the vessels are not satisfactorily ascertained.

Reports are rife that Jackson has re-occupied Snicker's Gap. Parties from Culpeper, however, state that a report prevailed there that Jackson performed a movement in the rear of the enemy and succeeded in capturing his supply train.

The *Examiner* has a report that Joseph E. Johnston has been assigned to the command of the Western Department, comprising Kentucky and Tennessee. Bragg is to exercise command under him. It says the change indicates new and active preparations in the Western campaign.

Meeting of the Howard Association.

At a meeting of the Howard Association of the town of Wilmington, held on the afternoon of the 10th inst., Wm. B. Flanner, Esq., was chosen Vice President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. T. C. WORTH. Mr. Flanner having taken the chair, the meeting was organized for business, whereupon the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Drs. Chappin, Wragg, North, Huger, White, Seabrook Truscott and Cooper, who came to our aid during the late epidemic, giving to us freely the advantage of their experience and skill in combatting the fearful disease which was ravaging our community.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Messrs. Cox, Vallean, Schaffer, Jackson and Stephenson, druggists, who volunteered their services at a time when such services were very much needed, if, indeed they were not absolutely indispensible.

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful for the services of the corps of nurses from Charleston, who, under the energetic direction of Mr. Schouboe, rendered us such efficient aid. To Mr. Schouboe himself this community is under especial obligations, which we take pleasure in gratefully acknowledging: we are also under many obligations to Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Charleston, and to the ladies from the Convent of our Lady of Mercy in that city, who have been with us during the period of our deepest affliction.—We tender them our warmest thanks. Our thanks are also due to Judge O. M. Olin, of Augusta, Ga., for his efficient and disinterested services freely rendered to us during our late difficulties.

Resolved, That as citizens of Wilmington, we tender our thanks to our sister communities for the promptness and liberality with which they came to our aid at a time when aid was so much needed.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Howard Association of the town of Wilmington, held at its room on the afternoon of the 10th inst., Col. Wm. B. Flanner was chosen Vice President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our late lamented Vice President, Dr. T. C. WORTH.

The following resolutions being offered for the consideration of the meeting were unanimously adopted:

Resolved That the members of this Association, in common with the whole community of the town of Wilmington feel deeply the loss which they have sustained by the death of their late lamented Vice President, Dr. T. C. WORTH, a gentleman who, by his active benevolence, open-handed charity, and untiring zeal during the prevalence of the epidemic by which our town has been visited, had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased the expression of our most sincere and respectful sympathies in this time of their deep affliction.

Resolved That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Daily Journal for publication, and that the other papers of the State be respectfully requested to copy.

WM. B. FLANNER, Ch'n.
JAS. FULTON, Sec'y.

MR. J. L. PENNINGTON has started the *Daily Progress* at Raleigh. Mr. Pennington, as all know, was driven from Newbern with heavy loss of property when the enemy took possession of that place. We have not seen the revived *Progress*, but from Mr. Pennington's known energy we have no doubt he will make a valuable and interesting sheet.

Stockholders' Meeting

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company convened on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Company's Office.

On motion, O. G. Parsley, Esq, who held the State proxy, was called to the Chair, and L. H. DeRosset appointed Secretary.

The Secretary, with T. D. Walker, Esq., who held the proxy of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, constituted a committee to verify proxies, and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The committee having reported less than a quorum represented personally and by proxy, on motion the meeting adjourned, to assemble again on the first Thursday in December, at such point as may be designated by the President.

As the report of the President, Superintendent and Treasurer has been printed for the use of Stockholders, we shall at the earliest period avail ourselves of the information they contain.

THE enemy on the Pamlico have been up to Greenville, Pitt county, and have arrested some prominent citizens. The Raleigh *Journal* says that amongst the kidnapped citizens are W. K. Delany and Chas. Green, Esqs.

WE LEARN that the prisoners recently taken on the beach near Wrightsville, as well as the officers and sailors on board the blockaders, speak very confidently of an attack being made upon this point during the winter, but none of them pretend to know at what time.—As for the report coming from Raleigh, we presume it amounts to mere gossip.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT took place on Saturday morning, at Florence, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, the boiler of an engine belonging to a dirt train exploding while at the water tank, killing three persons instantly—a Mr KIRBY, of Timmonsville, S. C., a man named MURPHY KELLEY, and a negro fireman. The engineer, DAVID CARPENTER, was blown about one hundred yards and deposited in a cotton field. Dr. WHITE, who was at Florence on his return from Wilmington, attended to the injuries of the engineer.

The noise of the explosion was heard ten miles. The cause of the accident is not stated.

Several obituaries, list of casualities and selected matter, has been necessarily crowded out of our columns today. We will endeavour to publish all to-morrow or as soon thereafter as possible.

The Fever.

We learn that there were two new cases this morning, none on Saturday or Sunday—two burials Saturday, one yesterday and two deaths last night. The disease seems to linger. It is dying out, but it dies hard.

NOT KILLED.—We have received a letter from Kenansville, Duplin county, requesting us to correct the report of the death of Capt. Wm J. Houston, of Kenansville. Mrs. Houston has received a letter from a member of his company, stating that Capt. Houston's horse was shot from under him and he captured by the enemy, with three of his company. This sad affair occurred on the 5th of this month. It will be a matter of pleasure to Capt. Houston's friends to learn that he yet lives, though a mortification to hear of his captivity.

MR JAS. B. FIFORD will please accept our thanks for a barrel of sweet potatoes; and Eli W. Hall, Esq., for three live turkeys. The Associate tenders his thanks to John A. Taylor, Esq., for two hams, received on the day he left town. Also to S. D. Wallace and Wm Thompson, Esqrs., of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, for one ham each, during his absence from town.

Eatables of the above kind have been very acceptable of late, and our friends in the country may rest assured that we fully appreciate their kindness in remembering us in time of a scarcity of provisions.

THE Yellow Fever was raging at Port Royal, S. C., amongst the Abolition troops, on the 1st inst. Gen. Mitchell, Commander of the Abolitionists at that place, died on Thursday, the 30th ult.

Major Wash. Morgan, brother of General John H. Morgan, died of his wounds, at Lexington, on the 27th ult.

Gen. Villipigue died at Port Hudson on the 8th inst.

St. Mary's, Georgia, has been totally destroyed by the Abolitionists' shelling the place.

The enemy has not been reinforced at Nashville.

Meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements.

At a meeting of this body on Saturday last, the following appointments were announced:

WILMINGTON AND WELDON ROAD.—STATE DIRECTORS.—W. W. Breckle, of Halifax, in place of Mr. Whitaker; George W. Collier, of Wayne, in place of W. K. Lane; Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington, reappointed.

STATE PROXIES.—T. D. Meares proxy for the State, Wilmington and Manchester Road; O. G. Parsley, State proxy Wilmington and Weldon Road.

We take the above from the Raleigh *Journal* of yesterday, and may here add that it is news to us that any such meeting had been held. Some days ago we received an official notification to attend a meeting of the Board on the 6th of *December*, but have received none to attend *any* meeting in November. Perhaps the notification may have been sent, but certainly it never reached us.

We make this statement in order that the matter may be fairly understood, and because we do not wish to be in any way responsible for action which we had no hand in bringing about, and part of which, at least, does not meet our views. We do not say this from any factious feeling, but because, humble as we are, we yet think it due to ourselves not to occupy a false position.

LORD LYONS has arrived and McClellan is again superceded, this time by Burnside. We presume Burnside's command of the Yankee "Grand Army" is only temporary. As Lincoln has thrown himself unreservedly into the hands of the Abolitionists, and as McClellan is a member of the Democratic party which has just given the Republicans such a thrashing at the elections in most of the Northern States, it appears quite likely that Lincoln will now yield to the Republican clamors, and that the "Young Napoleon" will be permitted to go by the board

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WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chief Engineer & Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 14th, 1862.

Editors of the Journal, Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN:—

It is due in *justice* to the undersigned as the officer charged with the working department of this Road, that a few words of explanation should be given to the public in reference to the supply of corn and other articles of food requiring transportation, during the past few months on this Road.

It might be sufficient to point to the very large amount (more than $900,000) received by the Company as the earnings of the Transportation Department, to show that we have not been idle. But holding as I do, that we owe an important duty to the *community*, as well as the *Government*, it has been my instructions—(however humble I may be)—to all operatives in the transportation of supplies, to afford every *possible facility* for the transportation of *food*, to Wilmington and other points *from* the country, and to return other necessary supplies to the country.

And while this in a great measure has been successfully accomplished, yet in a few cases, (too many,) the great demand for Government transportation has put to great inconvenience many of our oldest and best patrons. The supply of corn and wheat has occasionally been very short here in consequence, the *inability* of the transportation department to do more than it has done.

With means of transportation provided for a state of profound peace, and unable during the war to *increase* the rolling stock, and hardly to maintain what we had in good order, the Road has done a vast amount of work beyond that of any former year since its existence, as shown by the income. The transportation of 90,000 troops over it during the year, with freight proportionably large, shows for it-elf. These facts are here alluded to as evidence that if we have not satisfied all our patrons, we have done something to entitle us to be classed with those who have not been idle or indifferent to the wants of *our* people.

In the matter of a supply of provisions to our afflicted fellow-citizens during the terrible epidemic through which they have just passed, I beg on behalf of the operatives of this Road to call your attention to the notice in your paper during the last part of September, and until the paper was suspended, to show that we did do what we could to relieve their necessities, both as to *transporting* as well as to *collecting* supplies.

The undersigned requested all agents of the Company to obtain such supplies of fresh provisions as they could, either for money or as donations, and forward them to Wilmington. A considerable amount of articles needed were thus obtained and sent forward by mail trains. These facts are here enumerated not for the purpose of claiming any *credit* for those who were doing a Christian *duty*, but to show that they were not *unmindful* of their suffering fellow-citizens who were wrestling with a fearful disease.

The facts stated above are for those who *desire* to know them.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Supt.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW YANKEE LEVIES.—The Washington Star calls on the Government to fill the old regiments, and let raising new ones alone. It says:

It is stated that in the recent battles in Maryland our new troops did admirably; for which they certainly deserve great credit. But the truth is, but two or three such regiments were ventured under fire, and those only after the battles in which they were engaged had been substantially won by their veteran companions in arms; and that there was more or less faltering on the part of some of them is well known. While the components of our new regiments are almost universally of the very best description to make capital soldiers—are perhaps better material than those of the old regiments were originally—without as long preliminary training as the latter had, they cannot possibly become as reliable and serviceable as they should be when exposed to experienced troops so sternly and effectively disciplined as in the army of the rebel Lee. There is not a single army officer or civil functionary having connection direct or indirect with the prosecution of the war, who does not know this to be positively and undeniably true.

While the former are begging and praying to have the old regiments filled up, as the only possible means of bringing the war to a speedy and successful end, the latter seem to have far greater dread of the effect of the alleged unpopularity of a craft upon their own prospects in the approaching elections than of the cost in loyal blood and treasure, and ultimate consequences, of another year of unsuccessful war. The late convocation of Governors might have done some good, if, instead of intriguing to displace this and that general officer for political ends, they had resolved instantly and rigidly to enforce the draft in their respective States long since ordered by the President; as one thousand men infused by the hundred in ten experienced regiments, must, for the first year of their service, be more reliably effective than five thousand new men with inexperienced officers at their head. We can look for no substantial change in the current of the war as it has run since the rebels have been conscripting and since we stopped recruiting by direction of Congress, until the earnest advice in this connection of all our general officers in the field shall be energetically carried out.

Catching a Conscript.

They are having a lively time executing the Conscript Law in Tennessee. The Knoxville Register reports a case:

The scene at the Market House on yesterday was ludicrous beyond description. Just after all the vendors of vegetables, poultry and juvenile swine had collected beneath the shelter of the Market House, a detachment of Rucker's ubiquitous cavalry surrounded the building. No one could imagine the cause, and at length a fast young man who had dodged the service for sometime was nabbed; the soldier telling him that he was a Conscript. Then desperate efforts were made to get up a stampede, but Rucker's lines could not be broken. The crowd rushed first to one and then the other side of the building. An old woman was smashed up with a basket of eggs. A fat old negress was rolled about by the excited crowd till her greasy eyeballs protruded from their sockets, and she lay panting for breath on the pavement sighing as she sobbed "save my mutton!"

One athletic fellow broke away, cleared an adjoining fence, smashed a hat and pockets full of eggs, by which his physiognomy, hair and trowsers became a beautiful yellow brindle. A market mule, dreading conscription like any other ass, ran away with a wagon, tumbled an ancient dame and two promising brats into the gutter, mixing the venerable woman, her young, and the potatoes, and eggs in inextricable confusion. A venerable but huge old sow, whose physiognomy is familiar to the frequenters of Market Square, became dreadfully alarmed, and dashed frantically through the crowd, upsetting baskets and rushing between the legs of men and women, and thus added fresh horrors to the scene. She got an old woman on her back, bore her some ten steps and dumped her in the mud. One precise old gentleman lost his spectacles, many their hats, and there was a fearful row.

Meanwhile Major Rucker's men gathered their spoils and left, with the assurance that they would never go to market again.

THE CABINET AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of September 20, gives the following as an accurate statement of the position of the various members of the Cabinet on the President's emancipation policy during the time in which it was the subject of cabinet discussion:

Secretary Chase, from the outset, has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its leading advocate. Secretary Welles favored emancipation, but was not specially energetic in urging, as he rarely is in urging, any point in public policy outside his own department. Secretary Stanton was always outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike at slavery under the war power, wherever and whenever slavery could be reached. Postmaster General Blair was, throughout, the most determined and bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known to the Cabinet, he was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members in protesting against its adoption. Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious in his protests, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the Cabinet of opposition to any policy of emancipation resembling that which the President finally adopted. Secretary Smith and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject.

"Say, missus, can you tell me what makes them 'ere roosters' feathers so smooth?" Old lady—"No, my son." Charley—"Why, it's because they always carry their combs with 'em."

About Harper's Ferry.

The N. Y. *Times* says that a new suspension bridge across the Shenandoah will be completed in the course of a month. It is to rest on the stone piers of the old bridge burnt by the rebels, and will cost about $3,000.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Bynum promoted to Colonel of the 2d Reg. N. C. Troops, vice Col. C. C. Tew, deceased. Maj W. R. Cox, to be Lieut. Col., vice Bynum promoted. The death of Capt. John Howard leaves the position of Major vacant, and makes Lieut. John C. Gorman, Captain.

DIED.

In Warsaw, N. C., on 18th October, 1862, ALMIRA F., infant daughter of J. B. and Mary Southerland, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days

In Sampson county, on the 4th October, 1862, of putrid sore throat BELLE LOUISA, second daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Kelly, in the 22d year of her age. Also, at the same place, on the 7th Oct., 1862, of putrid sore throat, MARY E., third daughter of Mrs Mary A. Kelly, in the 8th year of her age. Also, at the same place, 13th Oct., of putrid sore throat, EMELINE, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Kelly, in the 26th year of her age.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

In this town, on the 11 October, 1862, of yellow fever, MARGARET BELL, wife of A. E. Hall, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

In this town, of yellow fever, on the 19th October, 1862, JOHN D. FERGUS, aged 27 years.

In this town, of yellow fever, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY WOOD, wife of Mr. J. H. Wood.

In this town, on the 12th October, of yellow fever, LORENZO RISLEY, in the 36th year of his age.

Deceased was a native of Hebron, Conn., but for several years a citizen of Wilmington. Possessing in an eminent degree, the characteristic of a noble and generous heart, he had won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, who deeply lament his loss. A bereaved wife mourns the irreparable loss of a kind, loving and indulgent husband. May he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort and sustain her in this her sad hour of affliction.