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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1863. { NO. 38.

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NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, being duly qualified as the administrator of William A. Farworth, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
R. N. BLOODWORTH, Ad'mr.
June 10, 1863. 37 4t*.

NOTICE!!!
THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, being duly qualified as the Administrator of Michael Reger, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY, Adm'r.
June 18, 1863. 206-1t&37-3t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, duly qualified as the administrator of George McMillan, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JNO. J. McMILLAN, Ad'mr.
June 19, 1863. 206-1t 37 3t*.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified at the June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for County of New Hanover, as the Administrators pendente lite of the late Edward Pigford, hereby notify all persons indebted to the deceased to make payment, and those having claims against said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAS. R. PIGFORD, } Administrators.
E. T. PIGFORD, }
June 18, 1863. 37-2t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, being duly qualified as the Administrator of Thomas Armstrong, deceased hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
E. L. BORDEAUX, Adm'r.
June 18, 1863. 37-3t*.

STRAYED.
FROM the Subscriber's residence on the Topsail Sound Purdie Road, three miles from town, on Sunday night last, a dark MULE with one eye out. A liberal reward for the return of said mule, or information that will lead to his recovery.
JOHN F. SPEIER.
June 18, 1863. 201 4*

$50 REWARD.
STRAYED away from the subscriber's Salt Works, on the morning of the 24 inst, his boy TONY, (Anthony.) Was seen in town some time ago. Said boy is about 18 years old—weighs about 150 lbs., black, with a yellow complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, thickly built, quite polite in address, well known as TONY ASHE. The reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement so I get him.
N. R. FOWLER.
June 18, 1863. 206-2w—36 4t*

NOTICE.
THE WILL BE A COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 13th Monday in July next, for the trial of persons charged with capital felonies, crimes and misdemeanors, of which the Superior Court at a regular term has jurisdiction.
Order of H. S. French, J. S. L. & E.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.
June 18, 1863. 36 4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
In the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1863.
Christopher D. Hill, and David Wright,
vs.
Mary McGoogan and wife Fannie, E. Ferguson, and wife Laura, Richard Sloan and wife Ann, Wright, Jr., and John
Petition for Partition of lands.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks, that unless they, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at the other public places in Duplin, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as to them.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
June 18, 1863. 196-4t-36 5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at May Term, 1863, of the County Court of Robeson, qualified as Administrator's on the estate of James H. Blanks, dec'd, notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make immediate payment.
S. McNAIR,
WILLIAM BLANKS, } Adm'rs.
May 28, 1863. 195-3t-36-6t.*.

SALT.
THE SUBSCRIBER is making Salt at Stump Sound, Onslow County, which he will sell at his works two dollars per bushel below the Wilmington Market price, or he will exchange provisions at the current market rates.
He is now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be made, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay in their supply at once.
M. L. F. REDD.
May 7, 1863. 32-3m*.
The Raleigh Standard will copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send bill to this office for payment.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on White Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear River. This Land is as good for farming as any in this county; there being six or seven hundred acres of good swamp, the most of which is drained; 60 acres under cultivation which will produce forty bushels of corn per acre. There is on this Land a good Dwelling House nearly finished, and other good buildings. Will also sell 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel Cain and Wm. Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the land of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining the lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are unimproved. I will take in payment for the above lands the negroes at a fair price. I have other lands on Colly Swamp that I will sell.
R. P. MELVIN.
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, April 30, 1863—3t—31-13t*

$20 REWARD.
I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement in any jail where I can get him, of my boy WASHINGTON, who ran away from me about the 1st of October last. He is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of a dark copper color, his left knee bent in and forefinger on his right hand is off at the first joint. Said boy may be trying to get to Virginia where he came from with the Yankees.
J. R. TOWNSEND,
Little Rock, Marion Dist., S. C.
April 30, 1863. 28-10t*

NOTICE.
THE following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some time since. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for new Certificates.
Certificate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers & son.
Several certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers.
Certificate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Harriet E. Myers.
Certificate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of Lucy A. B. Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. Worthington.
Certificate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. Worthington.
Certificate of 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet E. Myers.
JOHN MYERS.
Tarboro', April 15th, 1863. 30 3m*

NOTICE.
THE EXECUTORS of Jesse Quinn, deceased, having ascertained under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin County, at April Term, A. D., 1863, the respective amounts due the legatees and devisees of the said Jesse Quinn, hereby gives general notice that they are ready to settle said estate. We will not pay interest on any money in our hands.
JOHN MAXWELL,
JESSE B. QUINN, } Executors.
May 14th, 1863. 33-6t*

General Braxton Bragg has been associated with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was confirmed a few days since, at his quarters in Shelbyville, Tenn., Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliot, of the diocese of Georgia officiating.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 11, 1863.

NO ATTACK.—We do not know what force General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON may have in his army in the rear of GRANT, but we know that he has as yet made no attack upon the latter General, nor made any attempt to raise the siege of Vicksburg by force. The fact is that whatever General JOHNSTON's faults may be, great haste in delivering battle is not one of them. No general occupying the same position has fought as few pitched battles. In fact we know of no battle that has been fought by General JOHNSTON, altogether "on his own hook." The battle of Manassas was at least as much under BEAUREGARD's direction as it was under JOHNSTON's, and the Battle of Seven Pines was indecisive, and General JOHNSTON had been wounded before the full effect of his manœuvres had been developed. That the people have confidence in his loyalty and ability under these circumstances is a sufficient proof that the popular mind and heart are not taken by glare and show alone, but that they judge and feel calmly, often dispassionately. The general feeling is that General JOHNSTON would please the people better in Mississippi, could he feel justified in adopting a less Fabian policy.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. FOLEY, of the Robert E. Lee, for English, Yankee and colonial papers of as late a date as he could bring from Bermuda. We make some extracts. The Bermuda *Mirror* of the 3d inst., says:—

The United States steamship Wanchusett, (12 guns,) Lt. Commander Charles E. Fleming, six days from the Island of St. Thomas, in want of coal and requiring some repairs to her boiler, anchored in Five Fathom Hole on Friday last. She went into St. Georges Harbor on Saturday evening.

At one o'clock yesterday the Wanchusett saluted the British Flag with the customary number of guns. The compliment was acknowledged from Fort Victoria. We were informed that the officers of the Wanchusett were to have been entertained at the Mess of H. M. 39th Regiment, last evening.

Our St. George's correspondent says:—"It looks a little singular to see in our harbor vessels of both belligerents lying quietly side-by-side, coaling. The one with the Federal Ensign flying, the other with the New and beautiful Confederate Flag gracefully floating from her peak. If they were without 'the prescribed limits,' the Confederate merchantman would be 'running for dear life,' from the mighty guns of her hostile neighbor—not from fear, but as an act of prudence."

This is the second visit of the Wanchusett to our Island, and on each occasion she has been in want of repairs.

The *Mirror* reports the arrival at Hamilton, Bermuda, of the Cornubia, Captain BURROUGHS, and the Eugenie, Captain Halpin, both from Wilmington, with cotton, turpentine and tobacco. The Cornubia has arrived back in Wilmington, and answered for her own safety.

The New York *Herald*, of Tuesday, May 12th, marked "Edition for Europe," has three or four pages of the fighting at different points on the Rappahannock during Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 2nd, 3d and 4th. The *Herald* claims that the Excelsior Brigade of New York, captured the battle-flag of the 18th Regiment N. C. T. It gives a picture of the flag which it says was captured.

DEAD.—We see it announced in the last Northern news that the old *National Intelligencer* of Washington City has died out and that the office was recently sold at auction. *Sic transit.* The *Intelligencer* was once an "institution" honored and respected of men, but like all honorable things it was perverted and destroyed under the shadow of the Lincoln dynasty.

CORRECTION.—The steamers Robert E. Lee and Cornubia arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, and not from Nassau, as we stated yesterday by mistake.

IT is reported, and apparently upon good authority, that the larger portion of Dupont's Monitor fleet, which was so signally repulsed at Charleston, has made its way to the Mississippi and is now below Port Hudson.

A MOVING APPEAL.—The Daily Appeal, formerly published at Memphis, Tennessee, after being run out of that place, took up its quarters in Grenada, Mississippi, and then in Jackson, and subseqeently at Meridian, and now makes its appearance under the date of Atlanta, Ga., its last number—of the 6th instant—hailing therefrom.

WE have the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 5th inst., the first we have seen since the advance of the enemy upon Jackson. The *Mississippian* states confidently that General E. H. KIRBY SMITH, had crossed over at Port Hudson, with 18,000 men. The boat sunk by the enemy's gun-boats contained only two hundred men. Gen. SMITH brought over an ample supply of bacon, and all apprehensions about the safety of Port Hudson may be abandoned.

The office of the *Mississippian* was gutted by the enemy during their temporary occupation of Jackson. The paper of the 5th has the following hit, which we think can hardly be pleasant to the party referred to—that old citizen near the Episcopal Church:—

From the Jackson Missipplan, 5th inst.

Did one of our old citizens, on the day the Yankees arrived here—near the *Episcopal Church*, slap the officers on the shoulder familiarly and say to them he was glad to see them? Upon going round home and finding his house gutted, did he become a good Southern man?

"*Fiat justi in ruraleælum.*"

For the Journal.

FORT FISHER,
June 11th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—When the steamer Flora came in at New Inlet some weeks since, one of the blockaders come within four miles of the fort to fire at her as she crossed the bar. The fort replied, one shell striking the steamer. A late Northern paper states that the steamer was the Penobscot, and that her assistant surgeon was killed and her steward wounded by the shell.
M.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—After August the 1st, nobody can procure a Government investment bearing this heavy rate of interest, and we feel sure that the large amount of gain realized within the last two years will enable a great many to invest money that never had it to invest before. We would therefore urge it upon every man, woman and child throughout the Confederate States to come up and get a good investment—buying a bond at par, which in after years will be worth a heavy premium if we successfully overcome our enemies. The banks of the city will furnish such notes to parties desiring investment as will secure their bonds in amounts from one hundred to one thousand or more dollars. After August the first, the rate of Government interest will be greatly reduced.—*Pet. Express.*

DESERTER SHOT.—Following in the rear of, and belonging to the 46th N. C. Regiment, which arrived in this city yesterday, were two soldiers under guard and handcuffed. One of them was under sentence of death for desertion, and the other under arrest, to be court martialed for the same offence. The delay in the execution of the condemned man, until he reached this city, was caused by the regiment, of which he was a member, being on the march. On arriving in Pocahontas, therefore, a favorable opportunity offering, the unfortunate man was taken a short distance beyond the corporate limits, and shot. We understand he had deserted several times.—*Petersburg Express.*

AFRAID THE WAR MAY END.—The following infamous sentiment, from the Anti-Slavery Standard, illustrates the spirit which animates the Abolition party:

We cannot think there is any appreciable ground for fear that the rebels, warned of the impending fate of the diabolical institution for which they have made war, will "lay down the weapons of their rebellion" before the end of "the days of grace" accorded them by the President, and thus draw the North into renewal of "the covenant with death and the agreement with hell," which has been the source of our woes. If the President had issued such a proclamation one year ago, there might indeed have been some danger of such a disgraceful termination of the war.

Observations of a Yankee Spy in Nassau—Trading with the South—How Cotton is Got—Secession in Nassau—Vessels Running the Blockade.

The New York Herald publishes its first letter from its special correspondent sent out to Nassau to look up secessionists, and report on matters and things generally. Some portions of his letter will be interesting here. Speaking of his voyage out, he says:

In order to avoid being taken for a Yankee, and of being pointed out on my arrival as such, and thus risk the failure of my mission, I quietly told my fellow passengers that I was an Englishman, travelling for the benefit of my health. This made matters all right and we jogged along pretty comfortably together. Scarcely had we entered the very snug and secure harbor of Nassau when we were boarded by two boats containing some gentlemen connected with the principal mercantile firms—all dealers in cotton, obtained by running the blockade. From these gentlemen I learned that a schooner arrived here yesterday with sixty-five bales of cotton on board. They said further, that the number of bales brought in per week averages four thousand; that one steamer the other day, arrived with fifteen hundred bales from—where do you think? Why, from Charleston, to be sure. He added that by this time she is back into Charleston: and it would not surprise me to learn that she is. Not long ago three thousand five hundred bales arrived here in three days. I forgot to mention before that the schooner with the sixty-five bales was from Wilmington, N. C. My informant said that vessels arrived here every day with the precious staple. In fact, one came in to-day.

Every word that was told me I believe to be true.—The evidence of my own eye-sight goes to show that the illicit traffic is very large, much larger than is dreamed of in New York; and as to Washington, if those in authority there know anything about the matter, they are certainly much smarter than I have ever given them credit for; though this very same smartness will be their condemnation for want of zeal and activity, in permitting a trade so lucrative to the enemy, and so injurious to the interests of the United States to go on unchecked. As we passed up the harbor I found it was crowded with vessels, some ten or twelve of which were steamers, all engaged in the cotton trade. Some of them had lately returned from running the blockade, while others had loads, or were taking them on board for the chief cotton ports of Europe.

On landing, amidst the usual jabber among the negroes, and resisting almost *vi et armis*, the attempts of these amiable gentlemen to walk off with my bag gage, in the good old approved fashion, as popular in New York as here. I passed through an open space, leading from the public landing place to the Victoria Royal Hotel—the only caravansary worth the name of a hotel in Nassau. This open space was covered all over, on both sides, with bales and bags of cotton. The bales, by the way, seem not to have undergone the process of pressing. Every wharf, as far as the eye could take in, was crowded in a similar manner with bales of cotton—nothing but bales of cotton—inducing the belief that, however he may be dethroned in his own dominions, cotton has found a new realm with obsequious subjects to bow down to and do him homage; that in Nassau cotton is king, indeed. A subsequent walk along the first street parallel with the sea front confirmed the idea I had formed on a cursory glance, of the immense stores of the staple ready for shipment.

On arriving at the Victoria Hotel, my fellow passengers and myself found, to our mortification, although partially prepared, that all the rooms had been taken, and that not one of us could obtain that necessary convenience. We were informed, however, that if we choose we could rough it on sofas, in a large apartment, formerly used as a restaurant. Here some six or seven of us are snugly stowed away, until, as the clerk informed me, we can obtain rooms elsewhere, which, it seems, may be somewhere about the Greek Calends, for every available room in the town is already occupied, and there is no space left to pack the still coming multitudes. I called on an officer in the British army, whose acquaintance I had made some two years ago, and found him in a solitary apartment in the officers' quarters, said apartment serving him for bed room, parlor and everything. He informed me that he had to put up with his present quarters, for his house was in the hands of the painter, and he could not get another in the interim on any terms. Everything is excessively dear, he said, on account of the great influx of blockade runners. Prices do not affect these people, he added, for they make so much money by the business they are engaged in that they can afford to scatter it broadcast. He concluded by informing me that he knew one gentleman who owned a vessel that ran the blockade thirty times before she was captured. What wonder is it, under such circumstances, that the rebel Government can afford to have Alabamas and Floridas built in England?

The guests I met at the Victoria are secessionists to a man, and they do not think for a moment of disguising their sentiments. They openly speak of the "Abolition Government" in the most contemptuous terms. The blockade runners are of all ages from senility to youthful adolescence. They are all, save the latter class, more or less, hirsuit, and their getting up comprise every variety of style and fashion. Among them are many to whom the term "bloods" would appropriately apply, and a great deal of jewelry is sported by them. I observed one good looking gentleman seated in the piazza, of apparently 25 years of age, who was designated as "colonel." He was dressed in a plain suit of citizen's clothes, of a gray color, and on one of his fingers was a massive ring. Opposite this military officer was another good looking young fellow, done up in blue flannel with gilt buttons and a navy hat on his head. As his companion is a Colonel, he cannot be under the rank of a post Captain. There is, altogether, in the air of the secessionists here, a sort of devil-me-carishness which speaks loudly for the security with which they carry on their operations.

Western News via the United States.

The following dispatches relative to operations at Vicksburg are from the Baltimore *Sun*:

TERRIFIC CANNONADING—THE MOVEMENTS OF JOHNSTON.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special dispatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st (Sunday) says:

The bombardment of Vicksburg continues. All our guns in position opened fire at midnight and continued their fire until daylight. The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled, and it is believed great damage was done.

Twelve rebels were captured at daylight yesterday, endeavoring to run through our pickets and get into the city. Two hundred thousand dollars found in their possession was captured. One of the rebels, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago, and took the oath of allegiance, when he was allowed to go to his home, four miles back. He will probably be condemned as a spy.

Gen. Johnston is represented to be moving towards Jackson, but not in force sufficient to attack us.

WASHINGTON, June 5—Midnight.—Up to this hour no official advices from Vicksburg have been received later than those of the 31st of May, but a few additional particulars received give a more cheerful indication of good results.

GRANT'S ARMY ERECTING EARTHWORKS—REBELS IN VICKSBURG DESPERATE—150 GUNS PLAYING ON THE CITY—150 WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to the 30th of May. For several days previous quiet prevailed all along our lines, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The Commercial has a despatch dated the 30th, saying: Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect our men, and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving General Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnston and Loring. The former is supposed to be between the Big Black river and Jackson. The latter was near Port Gibson.

He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thousand effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext.

Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves and remain in them night and day. Valuable merchandise in the city is also stored in caves from fear of conflagration. The poor are generally in their houses. Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflicted no injury on the city. Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the farthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven towards our lines, owing to the lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps. These were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy.

General Blair has met no enemy in force, and the reports of Johnston's being near are disbelieved. A cavalry reconnoisance three days ago discovered a small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and one hundred and fifty guns are playing on the city.

At daylight this morning the firing was rapid beyond belief. The reports of the guns along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.

Our wounded are removed to hospital boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis.

Speech of Senator Wall of New Jersey—He Declaring for an Immediate Cessation of Hostilities, etc.

The New York World of the 1st instant publishes, in full, a speech delivered by Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, before the Democratic club of Philadelphia, May 9th. It occupies nearly five columns of small type and is devoted chiefly to a review of the antecedents of the war. It quotes the record freely to fix upon the Black Republican party the responsibility of this iniquitous war. The following extracts from the address will be read with interest:

There clearly was time in the history and progress of this event, when the war might have been averted under the guidance of a wise and prudent statesmanship, but, unfortunately, as I have before said, the revolution caught us with fools and fanatics in power. I believed at the outset, as I know now, that it would have been *infinitely better to have let the seceding States depart in peace.* I urged members of Congress at the time, and the members of the Peace Convention. I believed then, as I believe now, that such a wise and generous policy would have disarmed resentments, would have softened and subdued hearts then swelling with hate, but which resistance must harden, and make more bitter still.

* * The sword and the bayonet, in a civil strife like the present, between two such people, can never help to the proper disposition in the minds of either section for a wise adjustment, and can never take the place of civil wisdom, without which all the triumphs of the battle field are useless. Soon, whatever may be the result of single battles, diplomacy must take the place of war, or else anarchy, or the resolving this government into a military despotism must be the result.—The idea of this strife continuing for two years longer, with the prospect of increased carnage, stagnation of business, inhibited commerce, is too much for any man, unless it be a shoddy-contractor or a speculator in gold, to contemplate with composure. Sooner, or later by that rough experience, fearful suffering, that has already come, and will be fearfully aggravated by the continuance of the war, if not by the more prudent councils of a wise forbearance, *the hour for compromise and settlement must come.* In view of the immense interests at stake, both for ourselves and those dearer than ourselves, our children, *we must endeavor to hasten its coming.* It is only fools or knaves who still continue to declare that we will not treat with rebels—we cannot hold parley with those who are striking at the nation's life.

* * As the keen forecasting statesmanship of Mr. Douglas very early discovered: "Subjugation, extermination, or separation must be the result of a war between Northern and Southern States." * * Has not the question of the war at last reduced itself to the alternatives predicted by Mr. Douglas? Can there be any possible settlement except upon the basis of subjugation, annihilation, or separation? Sooner than the first two, in God's name, in the name of a common humanity, I say *separation a thousand times!*

Subjugation or annihilation being alike impossible *I am in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities,* for an armistice—that mid the lull of the strife the heart of passion shall have time to cool, and the calm, majestic voice of reason can be heard. In the midst of such a calm I am for endeavoring to learn from those in arms against us what their demands may be, and inviting their co-operation in the name of a common Christianity, in the name of a common humanity, to some plan of reconciliation or reconstruction by which the sections may reunite upon a more stable basis—a plan in which the questions upon which we have differed so long may be harmoniously adjusted: and each section, by virtue of the greatness developed in this war, may profit by the experience. If it shall be found that sectional opinions and prejudices are too obstinate, and the exasperations of this war have burnt too deep to settle it upon the basis of reconciliation or reconstruction, then I know that *separation and recognition are inevitable.*—If there is to be a settlement upon the basis of reconstruction, then reconstruction can only accomplish its ends by introducing into our constitutional system a plan whereby for all time to come section shall be protected against section. The plan suggested some years ago by Mr. Vallandigham bears the stamp of his clear sagacity and statesmanlike forecast, dividing the country into four large sections or masses, and requiring a majority of the representatives from each to consent to a measure before it should become a law. Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding the undeserved obloquy attaching now to his name, was to my mind the most honest and comprehensive statesman who grappled with national problems, and I make bold here to say that no wiser, purer, more patriotic statesman ever lived. As early as 1849 he foretold this convulsion unless his proposed remedy was adopted. He regarded the institution of slavery at the South as the pillar of their strength, security and civilization, and its disturbance by foreign elements as sure to lead to the downfall of the Union. Hence, his theory of reconstruction looked to the permanency and security of that favorite institution, and to removing it far from the reach of intermeddling puritanical philanthropy. He correctly held that the more perfectly a government combines power and liberty of the dominant race the more perfectly it fulfills the end of its creation. He further held that the government of the mere numerical majority did not accomplish this in any reasonable degree; hence he proposed what he denominated "the current majority principle," as better suited to prevent the government from transcending the limits in which it was appointed it to move, and restrict it to its primary end, the protection of the community from elementary disturbance.

"It may be that the South might be willing to return upon the adoption of some such system of reconstruction as this. *If this plan of reconciliation and reconstruction fails, then a separation must be the finality.*—I shall deeply mourn over the necessity that compels to such a policy, but will accept in preference to long years of cruel strife, hopelessly demoralizing our people, prostrating our business interests, and making us the scorn and pity of Christendom. Impartial history will fasten the responsibility where it belongs, and where Mr. Douglas, in his speech of 1861, placed it, upon the Republican party, who, to use his own forcible language, 'refused to allow the people at the ballot boxes to determine for themselves the issue between revolution and war on the one side and obstinate adherence to a party platform on the other.'"

"I do not hesitate to declare in the ears of this administration, and of the Loyal Leaguers, its allies, that if their war upon the personal liberty of the subject, in defiance of the guarantees of the Constitution, goes on, the time may come when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and "resistance to tyrants becomes obedience to God."

The recent assault upon that patriotic champion of the Constitution and the rights of the people, Vallandigham, subjecting him to the secret inquisition of a court martial, is an infamous violation of every constitutional provision, and utterly subversive, if submitted to, of every principle upon which free government rests. That all men should yield to the State is beautiful in theory; but good in practice only when the State is the aggregate of legitimate private constitutional interests, administered by honest persons. The true public interest is composed of the aggregate portion of such private interests—and when the State makes war upon these, in a free government, that assailed interest has a right boldly to assert itself, and demand a hearing. In despotisms, private interests are not openly heard. They must proceed, if at all, by intrigue and conspiracy.—The interest of the State, then, becomes—as it really is fast coming here—the interest administered by functionaries who advance and keep themselves at the public expense, and put down with the strong arm of unlicensed power those who have the courage to complain. We, as Democrats, nay as American citizens, only ask (it is all we ever asked) that the great magna charta of our freedom shall be observed, and the guaranteed rights of the citizen secured. Obedience to the Constitution and the laws has ever been with us, and must ever be, paramount to obedience to arbitrary power.—Let our cry be in the fearful contest that is approaching—"We will ask for nothing but what is right; we will submit to nothing that is wrong"—and then if our cry is unheeded, let us pray that some Maccabees shall arise, who will assert the honor of the ancient faith, and defend the temple of his forefathers with as ardent and determined spirit as that which actuates these innovators to destroy the monuments of the piety, patriotism and glory of our fathers.

From the Richmond Whig.

Clement L. Vallandigham.

The person whose name heads this article is a man of fixed prominence. His name is historical. He is a man of positive identity. People, both North and South, may differ as to the wisdom of the course he has pursued during the present war. But no one can fail to accord to him the merit of moral firmness. From the incipiency of the pending revolution to the present time, he has occupied no neutral ground. In the midst of a terroism which would have appalled any ordinary man, he has stood up and denounced the tyranny and usurpation of Lincoln, in language which admitted of no double meaning. He has employed no ambiguous phraseology in publishing his sentiments.

Being thus a prominent actor in the violent troublous times through which we are passing, and being now upon the soil of our own State, a brief biographical notice of him may be read with interest. The facts which we give may be relied upon, as we have taken some trouble to ascertain them. We publish these facts with additional interest, because we have seen many contradictory statements respecting Mr. Vallandigham's nativity, his early sourroundings, &c.

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1822. He is, therefore, in the full prime of life. He is descended from a Huguenot family, and takes his second name, which is purely French, from his mother. His father was a man of humble means. From his earliest boyhood he manifested a strong inclination for intellectual improvements. This ambition for educational distinction was so marked, that his father resolved to afford him every possible facility for the improvement of his mind—Young Vallandigham, therefore, after the usual preliminary preparations, was matriculated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. At this institution he remained for one year. He was then compelled to leave college from the want of pecuniary means, without graduating.

Having now attained an age (18 years) at which he could do something for himself, he went to Snow Hill, Maryland, where he became principal of an Academy. This institution became a very flourishing one, and quite profitable, pecuniarily, to Mr. Vallandigham. At the end of two years he returned to Ohio, with his pockets considerably replenished and his mind greatly improved in classical learning. This was in 1840. He next applied himself to the law, and at the age of 21 years was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Vallandigham now removed to Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he has resided ever since. Applying himself diligently to his profession, he obtained a large practice and a high reputation. In 1845 his career as an active politician commenced. In that year he was elected to the Ohio Legislature from his adopted county. In 1847 he became editor of the *Dayton Empire*, a daily democratic journal, which he conducted for two years. In 1849 he retired from his position as editor, for the purpose of devoting himself more assiduously to the law. He did not, however, cease to be an active politician.

In 1852 he became a candidate for Congress. His competitor was Lewis D. Campbell, a Whig, who was very popular, personally and politically. The district was largely Whig, and Mr. Vallandigham failed of an election, though he ran far ahead of his party strength.

In 1854 he was again a candidate for Congress against Mr. Campbell. In that year he also failed of an election. He ran again in 1856 against Mr. Campbell. The contest was a very exciting one, and the result very close. Mr. Campbell obtained the return. But Mr. Vallandigham immediately served upon Mr. Campbell a notice that he should contest his right to a seat. Accordingly, when Congress met in December, 1857, the House decided in favor of Mr. Vallandigham. The position maintained by Mr. Vallandigham in the Congress of 1857–'8 is well known. It therefore requires no further comment here than the observation that he was a most uncompromising enemy of the sectional and ruinous tendencies of the Abolition party.

He was a candidate for Congress again in 1860.—In the canvass of that year he laid the foundation of all the troubles which have resulted to himself since the war commenced. In that contest, as a national man, he took the ground that the Union could not survive the election of a man to the Presidency upon a sectional platform, such as the one which Mr. Lincoln had been made to endorse. He said that the South had given formal notice that, in the event of a Northern sectional faction getting possession of the Government, she would withdraw from the Union. The South having given this fair notice, he demanded to know of the Black Republicans what they would do in case the Republicans should elect Lincoln and the South should withdraw? Would the Republicans attempt to prevent the withdrawal of the South by force of arms?—That was the practical question.

For himself, he took the ground that, in the contingency supposed, he would never vote a dollar in favor of a war upon the South. This was a bold position for a Northern man. It produced much excitement in Mr. Vallandigham's district and throughout the North. His Black Republican competitor was certain of an election. But in this he was mistaken. In October, 1860, Mr. Vallandigham was elected by a handsome majority.

Mr. Vallandigham's record since the war commenced is well known. He has opposed Lincoln. He has voted against all his war measures. Thus far he has been consistent with the position he assumed before hostilities commenced.

It is, perhaps, proper to observe that our object is not to show that Mr. Vallandigham, in proclaiming himself an enemy to Lincoln, is necessarily a friend to the Confederate States. He has never taken any such position. He has never, so far as we know, taken the ground that Southern secession is a proper remedy for the grievances which we suffered, or were likely to suffer, at the hands of the Northern Abolitionists. He thought we ought to have battled for our rights in the Union. But as a practical statesman he maintained that the South, after having resorted to the remedy of secession, would never be brought back by force of arms.

We hope that what we have thus hastily written will enable the intelligent reader to form a correct opinion of the character and position of a man who, just at this time, fills a very large space in the public view.

WIRE.—J. M. Howie & Co., of this place, have erected machinery for making wire of all sizes. We have seen some of the wire made at the establishment of the Messrs. Howie and it seems to be as good as any we ever saw. This is a cheering sign of the progress of manufacturing in the South.

Western Democrat.

Captain Lewis, of the whaling bark Lafayette, which was burned by the pirate Alabama, writes that Capt. Semmes says that he wants to destroy all of the vessels belonging to J. H. Bartlett & Sons, of New Bedford, because they fitted out the stone fleet for the blockade of Charleston harbor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK—ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, June 10, 1863.

The news from the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, is unimportant, except that the enemy maintains his position near Deep Run. All yesterday and this morning heavy columns of black smoke have been rising above the Hill on the Stafford side, for several miles up and down the river. It is conjectured that the enemy is burning superfluous baggage, stores, etc., preparatory to falling back and joining the main body, which is supposed to be moving in the direction of Culpeper.

Three hundred prisoners captured in the engagement yesterday on the Upper Rappahannock, arrived here this afternoon.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

RICHMOND, June 11th, 1863.

The battle of Tuesday occurred near Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, five miles beyond Culpeper Court House. The accounts so far are very conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt that the attack by the enemy was unexpected and that they gained some advantage at the first advance. On the arrival of our reinforcements, a desperate and sanguinary battle ensued. The enemy was finally driven from the field.—Much of the fighting was hand to hand. Gen. Stuart commanded our forces. Among the killed is Col. F. Hamilton, S. C., Col. Solem on Williams, N. C., Col. Greene, of Culpeper, Brigadier-General Rodney. Young Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, received a severe sabre cut in the thigh. Capt. Ball, of the Black Horse Cavalry, was shot in the hand. There are other casualties among the officers. It is reported that among the prisoners brought down last evening there are eleven commissioned officers.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, June 11th, 1863.

Correspondence from Fredericksburg states that in regard to the Yankees near that place that they have not yet recrossed. What seemed to be a feint may result in an advance on the Confederates. There was heavy skirmishing yesterday and to-day between the pickets. The enemy have thrown up additional entrenchments opposite the heights occupied by us. The number of tents has also been considerably increased. Prisoners state that the troops here from Suff