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, JUNE 25, 1863. { NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....2 00
Do. do. 2 do.....3 00
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Do. do. 3 months without change,.....14 00
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NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the administrator of William A. Bloodworth, 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, having duly qualified as the administrator of Michael Register, 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 9th, 1863. 206-1t&37 3t*

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having 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 10, 1863. 206-1t 37 3t*.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Thomas R. 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.
R. L. BORDEAUX, Adm'r.
June 10, 1863. 37-3t*.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Salt Works, on the morning of the 24th May, his boy TONY, (Anthony.) Was seen in town same day. Said boy is about 20 years old—weighs about 150 lbs., black, with a yellow caste, 5 feet 4 inches high, thickly built, quite polite when spoken to, well known as TONY ASHE. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.
N. R. FOWLER.
May 27, 1863. 194-2w—36 6t*

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first 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.
Given under my hand and seal, by order of R. S. French, J. S. L. & F.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.
May 24th, 1863. 36-4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1863.

Christopher D. Hill, and David Wright, vs. A. L. McCracken and wife Fannie, John P. Ferguson, and wife Laura, Clifton Moore, and wife Ann, David Wright, Jr., and John Wright. } Petition for Partition of lands.

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 six weeks consecutively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said 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.
May 29, 1863. 196-1t-35-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at May Term, 1863, of the County Court of Robeson, qualified as Administrators 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 pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make immediate payment.
R. McNAIR, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM BLANKS, }
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 trade salt for provisions at the current market rates.
Now selling at as low a price as it can possibly be made, and parties likely to want it would do well to buy while they can get it at once.
M. L. F. REDD.
May 1, 1863. 37-3m*.
Raleigh Standard copy Weekly, to amount of $10 and send in this office for payment.

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.
Fairboro', April 15th, 1863. 30 3m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, on the 2nd Monday in June, A. D., 1863, as Administrator of the estate of Adam Teboe, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them at once for settlement.
EVERETT WOOD, Adm'r.
June 10, 1863. 38-3.*

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the Courier Station at Sage Place, on the 8th inst., Private JOHN B. WILKINS, belonging to a detachment from Company B, 3d Cavalry. Said Wilkins is about six feet high, dark complexion, black curling black hair, aged about 45 years, and his left arm has been knocked out of place. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Golden Grove, or his confinement in any Jail, so the proper authorities get him.
JAMES BRYAN,
2d Lieut. Com'dg Detachment.
June 1, 1863. 210-2t—38-2t*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED in my Proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State for thirty days from the 15th of last past month, will soon expire:
Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibitory decree for ninety days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to the officers of the Peace and Militia Officers.
In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in Chief, have hereunto signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.
Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.
By the Governor:
R. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 10, 1863. 206 6t-37-2w.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the administrator of Daniel M. Ogden, 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.
THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.
June 10, 1863. 205-3t-37-3t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Washington H. Walker, 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.
G. F. WALKER, Adm'r.
June 10th, 1863. 38-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on the 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; eighty acres under cultivation which will produce forty bushels of corn per acre. There is on this land a good two story House nearly finished, and other good buildings.
I will also sell 150 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm Bordeaux; also 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining the lands of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 acres adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are well timbered. I will take in payment for the above lands young 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—31-1t.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 18, 1863.

THE STEAMSHIP *Calypso*, formerly running to Charleston, was captured about two days ago on her way from Nassau to Wilmington. We have not received any particulars.

Important Treasury Circular.

We publish below an important circular from Mr. JONATHAN WORTH, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, addressed to the Sheriffs and Tax Collector, and we may add, highly interesting to the Tax Payers. The circular will explain itself:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, N. C., June 13, 1863. }

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North-Carolina:

Under the act of the Confederate Congress of the 23d March last, relating to the funding of Confederate Treasury notes, these fundable Notes are divided into three classes:
1. Those dated prior to December 1st, 1862.
2. Those dated between 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863.
3. Those dated on and after 6th April, 1863.

The first class is fundable in 7 *per cent.* bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are not fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 *per cent.* bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are fundable in 4 *per cents.*

The third class are fundable for one year from the first day of the month printed in red ink across the face of them in 6 *per cent.* bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 *per cents.*

The faith of the Confederate government is pledged for the ultimate payment of all of these issues, and all of them are receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the Confederate government at any time.

At the time this act of Congress passed, the vast amount of this currency in circulation had cheapened its value, and the further issues which were unavoidable, were likely to produce ruinous depreciation.

The policy of Congress to remedy the present and prospective evil, seems to have been, to diminish the amount of circulation, and the plans to effect this end were:—

1. To induce the holders of the issues then out, (to wit, the first and second classes,) to fund them by the 1st of August next, by allowing till that date a liberal rate of interest.

2. To have a new issue out, the 3d class, by the 1st day of August, fundable at a higher rate of interest than the old issues, which would depreciate the value of these old issues, thus operating on the holders of the old issues to fund them, both by the hope of gain and the fear of loss.

3. By the collection of a tax which it is supposed will absorb one hundred and twenty-five millions.

4. To prevent a future redundancy of the currency by limiting the new issues to fifty millions per month, and supplying the army with provisions by a tax in kind.

The Legislature of Virginia, with a view, as I presume, to co-operate in carrying out the views of Congress, and to protect her Treasury, immediately passed an act providing that only the third class of issues should be received in payment of taxes due to that State; and more recently, the Banks of Richmond, no doubt with the same objects, have resolved not to receive on deposit the issue of the first class. The Banks of Petersburg and Lynchburg, and of the other Southern States, so far as I know still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, after the 1st of August, I have been unable to ascertain.

The second section of ordinance No. 35, February session of our Convention, compels you to receive any Confederate notes in payment of taxes, and gives me no power to forbid you to receive any class of it; and as it may turn out that the effect of the act of Congress may be to make one or both the first mentioned classes of notes uncurrent after the first of August, whereby the State and County Treasuries may be supplied with unavailable money, the Governor, with the advice of his Council, has ordered an extra session of the General Assembly to convene on the 20th inst., to consider and decide what ought to be done in the premises.

It is expected, therefore, that you will abstain from collecting taxes in the old issues until the action of the Legislature shall be known.

In the mean time there should be no panic among the people on this subject. All have an opportunity to fund till the 1st of August, and to pay the large tax to the Confederate government in these notes; and if the General Assembly should decide to continue to receive the issues of the second class, which will continue to be nearly as good as those of the third class, after the 1st of August, the people will not be incommoded materially, in paying the State and County taxes; and it is hoped that the issues of the first class will be nearly all absorbed by funding, and in paying the Confederate tax.

This full explanation is made to enable you clearly to understand the subject, and to explain it to others.

Until you receive further instructions, you are, therefore, advised to receive only in payment of State and county taxes, the Treasury notes of this State, the notes of all the Banks of this State, gold and silver coin, and Confederate Treasury notes dated on and after 6th of April, 1863, and the interest bearing Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

Letter from Middle Tennessee—From the Front.

NEW FOSTERVILLE, June 10th.

So far as skirmishing or fighting is considered, nothing of the kind has taken place for some time. Strategic and experimental movements are developed daily upon one side or the other. The force reconnoissance made along the whole of the enemy's lines a few days since, satisfactorily proved that he was still in force and prepared for action. Later disclosures indicate that he has been considerably reinforced, has drawn his lines more closely together, and made important alterations in his forces. A force estimated at 20,000 arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday. The numbers may have been over-estimated, but certain it is that the column was heavy, since it occupied six hours in passing a marked point. It is believed to have come from garrisoned points in Kentucky and from Nashville, at which point it is reported three remains a force of 5,000.

The enemy appears to have given the attack upon Franklin by Forrest a great deal of attention, and to consider it as a matter of considerable importance.—They were driven entirely out of Franklin, and engaged on the banks of the Harpeth under their solge guns. While a portion of our forces thus engaged them, those in the rear busied themselves in removing sutler stores from the town. I have heard Forrest's losses estimated as high as 200, but consider this exaggerated. As before stated, it is understood that he suffered the loss of one piece of light artillery. The enemy estimated our attacking force at 20,000, and sent in large reinforcements. Since this engagement, they have withdrawn their main forces from Lavergne and Gallatin upon their left, and transferred them to Triune, on their right, which is in easy supporting distance of Franklin. In addition to these movements, they have withdrawn a brigade from Carthage, upon their left, and sent it to Murfreesboro'. These movements would seem to indicate a fear that Bragg was about attempting to turn their right. Such a movement, if made successfully, would well nigh prove ruinous to the enemy, inasmuch as it would destroy his line of communication, cut off his base of supplies, and throw the Confederate army between him and Nashville, the position which he would depend on for secure retreat, supplies and a vigorous defense in case the chances of war should drive him from Murfreesboro'. This is evidently Rosecranz's view of the subject, as disclosed by his recent maneuvres. This maneuvering of forces is carried on frequently by both armies, and it is difficult to say when any movement is important or portentious. Without venturing to hazard an open battle, each commander endeavors by some movement or diversion to throw the other off his guard and gain a point, and thus this great army chess board in Middle Tennessee is closely watched by the military Paul Morphys, and when the Yankee gamester's Knight gains an advantage, our Bishop is moved forward to threaten his castles, and each losing a few pawns—"only a soldier!"—retires.

The enemy is fully aware of the immense importance of the result at Vicksburg, and fearing our success there, is obliged to keep a large army in Middle Tennessee to prevent our triumphant march to the Ohio in case of our success and Grant's retreat. From the last advices from his army, we learn that all hope of carrying the citidal by storm has been abandoned, and that the extravagant illusion of undermining the place and starving it out is indulged in. It Abraham I will turn to history—and one who "makes history" should not scoff at its teachings—he will find that the investment by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, of the strong holds in the Moorish territory, were continued for long, long months before success attended their arms, during which time constant assaults by the enemy were made, in which as many o' the besiegers fell as there was of the entire garrison of besieged, and the latter had no army outside of their walls to create diversions or victory for them, as in our case. Though Grant should set down before Vicksburg with his legions as long as Ferdinand with his hundreds of thousands did before Malaga, he can never succeed in reducing the place—men who have made such immortal heroes of themselves will never be conquered.

On Monday evening at dress parade Col. Jas. Hogan, of the 3d Alabama, now stationed near this point upon outpost duty, was presented with an elegant charger, in the name of the regiment. The horse was a beautiful bay, of fine carriage, stout bottom, and of a warlike brood, costing $800. The gallant Colonel acknowledged that he was moved almost to the melting mood, albeit that he was a warrior stern. He referred with satisfaction and pride to the perils he had shared with his good and trusty men, and was justly proud of the glorious deeds of his Alabamians, in acknowledgment of which the commanding General had assigned them to the post of honor and of danger in the front, where none but tried and trusty soldiers were placed.—This compliment showed how well their services had been known and appreciated.

The office of Maj. M. B. MacMicken, the energetic Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Tennessee, has been removed to Shelbyville.

Also, that of the Chief of Ordnance, Lt. Col. Oladowski, the brave and efficient Pole, who having fought through the battles of his own liberty-loving and down-trodden Poland, and suffered imprisonment in Russia, has again, at the advanced age of 62, espoused the cause of liberty, and by his life-long military experience lends invaluable aid to Gen. Bragg's army.

Capt. Podan, who so justly exercised the functions of Provost Marshal at Tullahoma, has been placed in charge of the Provost office in Shelbyville, where all those who are deserving of passports get them, and those who are not don't. The Captain hopes to be Provost of his old stamping ground Nashville ere long, and thousands second him in his hopes.

A fund is being raised in Canada to assist in purchasing the monument of the second immortal General Jackson—Stonewall. The Toronto Leader states that the subscription list is in its office, and that the donations are liberal. It has only become well known since the commencement of the war that a strong Southern sympathy has existed in Canada. Tracing her interests with England, to whom she owes allegiance, Southerners have been prone to look upon that portion of the continent as abolitionized, and regard with no amiable feelings a country which has been the constant shelter of fugitive slaves. This feeling is unjust and unfounded. Having lived in the Canadas for a number of years, I know whereof I speak. The sentiment has always been Southern, and an enmity towards the Abolitionist, who have filled Canadian territory with the curse of free negroism. There are one or two points near Michigan—Windsor and Chatham—settled by abolitionists and populated entirely with fugitive slaves, where no opposition is for an instant tolerated; but all over upper Canada the baleful influence of this worthless class is felt and no sympathy whatever is exercised towards them. Since the outbreak of the war the Canadian people have in many instances made us their debtors, as many a well entertained Confederate will testify.

The weather here is still so cool that underclothing and winter apparel is not felt to be any too warm.—The nights are quite cold and heavy dews fall. Green peas and strawberries, which you have long since discarded, are only presenting themselves here at this late season. N.

From the Christian Index.

Speech of Governor Brown, in the Baptist Biennial Convention at Augusta, Ga., May 11th, 1863.

Rev. Dr. John A. Broaddus, from the committee on the State of the Country, reported several resolutions, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That the events of the past two years only confirm the conviction expressed by this Convention at its last session, that the war which has been forced upon us is, on our part, just and necessary, and has only strengthened our opposition to a reunion with the United States, on any terms whatever, and that while deploring the dreadful evils of the war, and earnestly desiring peace, we have no thought of yielding, but will render a hearty support to the Confederate government in all Constitutional measures to secure this independence.

Resolved, That we have just heard with unutterable grief of the death of the noble Christian warrior, Lieut. General Jackson; that we thank God for the good he has achieved, and the glorious example he has left us, and pray that we may all learn to trust as he trusted in the Lord alone.

Rev. Dr. Boyce of South Carolina, while he approved the sentiments of the resolutions, opposed their passage on the ground that the Constitution of the Convention does not permit it to consider and act upon political questions of this character; and several other members of the Convention having admitted that the Constitutional objection was valid,—Gov. Brown said:

BROTHER PRESIDENT—While I accord to Rev. Dr. Boyce and the other members of the Convention who agree with him the same honesty of purpose, and the same patriotic sentiments which I claim for myself, I am constrained to differ from them upon the Constitutional question involved in this discussion. The Constitution of this Convention contains the following language:

"It shall be the design of this Convention to promote foreign and domestic missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom."

All must admit that the institution of slavery is one of the prime causes of the war, and that its protection depends upon the success of our arms. I know the time was when the Southern church and people apologized for the institution. While they denied that it was *per se* sinful, they admitted that it was a great political and social evil. Many added that it was a moral evil. But the investigation of the subject, with the study of the Scriptures, has satisfied not only our statesmen, but christians of all denominations, that it is neither a moral, social nor political evil. Like every other relation in life it may be, and has been, abused. God will hold us responsible for the abuse. But I have no idea that he intends that it shall be overthrown. Even our enemies have found in the midst of the war that it is a tower of strength in place of a source of weakness to us. In planting it here our Heavenly Father had a great purpose in view for the promotion of his kingdom upon earth. I believe, sir, that it is an institution of God, and that we have revealed to us in the Holy Bible clear and overwhelming evidence of its establishment by Him and of His intention to perpetuate it. This institution is now wantonly assailed by a reckless infidel fanaticism, and a cruel war for its extermination wickedly waged against us by a powerful, tyrannical government. Has the church no interest in this question? Is it a violation of the Constitution of the Convention for us to consider and to act upon it? Have we no missionary duty to perform among the Africans in our midst? It has been well said by another, that the Southern church holds up to the gaze of heaven and earth more converted heathens, than can be found at all our missionary stations in heathen lands. God in his providence has sent the heathen among us, and it is our duty to civilize and christianize them. Our enemies repudiate the Bible, so far as it sustains the institution of slavery, and prosecute a cruel war against us to overthrow an institution of God. Our government is waging a defensive war to sustain a relationship established by the Head of the church; and shall it be said that we are not laboring to "promote the Redeemer's kingdom," when we sustain our government against this infidel crusade. Is it a violation of the Constitution to say that the war is "just and necessary" upon our part, and that it has "only strengthened our opposition to a reunion with the United States on any terms whatever." Is it unconstitutional to say that while we earnestly desire peace we have no thought of ever yielding, but that we will support the Confederate government in all Constitutional measures to secure independence? We to-day enjoy the protection of our government, and shall we refuse to yield it our support? Is it unconstitutional to say that we will support it in all *Constitutional* measures necessary to secure our independence, to maintain a great principle of Bible truth, and to prevent the destruction of the most vitally important missionary field which God has committed to the care of the Southern church. But admitting the Constitutional question to be doubtful, it seems to be too late to raise it now. Two years ago, when this Convention met at Savannah, it did pass strong resolutions upon the same subject matter. Suppose we now refuse to pass the resolutions upon your table, what will be the effect? The abolition government at Washington will say that the Baptists of the Southern States were very warlike two years since, but that the experience of that period has abated their ardor, and they are looking for a back door through which to escape into the old Union. I trust there is not a Baptist in the Convention, or in the Confederacy, who will ever consent to a reconstruction of the Union, or to any political union with the abolition States, upon any terms or under any circumstances whatever.

I would prefer that the language of the resolutions were stronger. The separation is complete. The chasm which divides the two sections is deep and wide. A river of blood flows between, which was drawn by a wicked foe in an unjust war, from the bodies of our countrymen, our friends, our relatives, which are buried near this gulf. I have no son old enough to do military duty, but I have lost a beloved brother in the military service of the Confederate States, who was wounded in the first battle of Manassas. My brother-in-law fell upon the same field in the second battle, and weltering in his gore poured out his life a sacrifice upon freedom's altar. I have had to mourn the loss of other relatives, and a large number of friends.

Brother President, I knew your son. He was a noble boy, highly educated, gifted, intelligent and manly. You were justly proud of him, for he gave great promise for a high career of future usefulness. But, alas, he is gone; he fell in battle at his post and sleeps upon the soil of Maryland. What other brother here has not lost a near relative or friend? What family in the Confederacy has not been made to mourn on account of the wrongs inflicted by our cruel enemy? How, then, can you or I, or any other member of this Convention, or any member of a Christian church, or good citizen of the Confederate States, ever consent to shake hands with our invaders, over the graves of our dear ones slain in battle, and again embrace them in fraternal political relations? Is any one so visionary as to suppose that the Union could ever be reconstructed, and the States of either section placed back where they were before the war was forced upon us? It could only be reconstructed by our subjugation, which would force us back into a grand consolidated military despotism, burdened with chains and taxation insufferable—hewers of wood and drawers of water for cruel masters. In such an event, our condition would be the most degraded and deplorable of any people on the face of the earth. Sooner than submit to this, let us with our wives and children follow those who have gone before to the tomb, and let our beloved land become a howling waste.

The rejection of these resolutions would not only cause rejicing by the abolition government, but it would be a mortification to our government at Richmond, and would depress the spirits of our whole people. The Baptists are a numerous and intelligent denomination, and I trust they will continue to stand among the foremost in their support of the Confederate government in this mighty struggle. We should not only support the government, but we must give a united and vigorous support to the President and his administration. His cause is our cause. We are all in the same boat together. If the administration goes down, as we are now situated, the country goes with it, and all is lost. It is the duty of every Christian therefore to stand by and sustain it. I do not say it has committed no errors. To say so would be to declare that it is super-human. I do not say that its errors, when they endanger the sovereignty of the States, or tend to subvert the fundamental principles for which we entered into the revolution, and upon which the government rests, should be acquiesced in, silently without rebuke. It has been my fortune to differ with the President upon at least one grave constitutional question, when my position and obligation to the people of my State forbade my silence. But while, as a free people enjoying freedom of speech and of the press, we should commit error whenever we regard it dangerous; we should throw no practical difficulties in the way of the government, but should render it every assistance in our power. The resolutions propose to pledge to it our support, in all *Constitutional measures*, and they command my hearty approval.

How long this cruel war is to last, or how much suffering is in store for us in the future God only knows. I do not feel that we have sinned against the people of the Northern States. We bore till we could bear no longer, and when we were obliged to separate from them we said, as did Abram to Lot—"Let there be no strife between us. If thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand I will go to the left." They said—"No, you shall not depart in peace. We are your masters and we intend to govern you;" and they made war upon us.

But while we have not sinned against the enemy, we have sinned against God, and the punishment we are receiving at his hands is just. If the whole people of the Confederacy would return to God, humble themselves in his presence and implore his aid, the war would cease and peace and prosperity would be restored.

His afflicting hand rests heavily upon us to-day. The electric flash upon the wire has brought us the sad intelligence that one of the strongest columns upon which the Confederacy rested, has been broken; one of its massive pillars has been undermined. A gallant warrior, whose brilliant achievements has attracted the admiration of the whole world; who, reposing his trust in God alone, fought but to conquer; a Christian hero, battling for the civil and religious liberties of unborn millions, is no more! How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle! Know ye not that there is a great man fallen this day in Israel? Alas, Stonewall Jackson is dead! Brethren, while with the whole people we mourn our loss with unutterable grief, let us not forget that God, who rules as well the hosts of heaven as the armies of earth, worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. He has an object in this severe chastisement.—While I believe he will finally deliver us from the hands of our enemies, he will not divide the glory with another. I fear we were leaning upon an arm of flesh, and making an idol of the great and good man for whom we now mourn. Such was my amiration for him that I confess it amounted almost to idolatry, and I have reason to believe this feeling was very general. We thought we could not lose the victory if Jackson were present. He can be present no more to lead his invincible corps of the army to victory.—God has raised his chastening hand, and smitten us with his rod, and removed the idol. Acknowledging the chastisement with deep humility, let us humble ourselves in the dust, and continually lift our fervent prayers to the Head of the church, that he will give us another leader able to stand in the place of the departed; and while his spirit looks down from heaven upon his beloved companions in arms who delighted to follow his lead, may he still see the host of the enemy flying before them, and the cause for which he bled triumphantly successful! But my feelings are carrying me away.—I beg the pardon of the Convention, and close by again appealing to Dr. Boyce and the other members who agree with him, to permit the resolution to pass unanimously.

We are happy to state, when the vote was taken there was not a dissenting voice against the passage of the resolutions.

From Texas.

The stock raisers of Western Texas are complaining loudly of the conduct of Gen. G. W. White, general purchasing agent for the Confederate States, in the seizure of beeves at inadequate prices. A meeting of stock raisers from seven counties was held some time since, the proceedings of which are published in the San Antonio Herald. They resolved that they will not furnish beeves to Gen. White or his agents at his prices, but if the government so desire it, will furnish them themselves at any point in the Confederacy, at such fixed prices as the Government may designate, provided that no speculator is permitted to intervene between themselves and the Government.

The Houston Telegraph of May 26th, has information that Gen. Magruder had fitted out several small steamers at Corpus Christi, and attacked the blockading fleet. He succeeded in sinking two of the enemy's vessels, capturing fifteen prisoners, and raising the blockade.

The Houston Telegraph, of May 18th, contains a narrative of the adventures of Judge Richard Cleary, formerly Judge of the thirteenth Judicial District of California, and afterwards United States Naval Storekeeper at Shanghai, China. On hearing of the secession of Virginia, his native State, he forthwith undertook to return thither. The journey had occupied two years when he reached Houston, during which time he encountered dangers, surmounted obstacles, and endured privations and sufferings that no ordinary man could have triumphed over. He has traveled about 11,000 miles by water, over 1150 miles on foot by land, and in a terrible country for foot travelers, and will have traveled fully 2,000 miles besides in various conveyances, and all the time exposed to hardships and dangers of which ordinary men can have no conception. Besides this he has sacrificed position, property—everything, to offer his service to his native country in the war in which she is now engaged. Many of our people have taken a good deal of pains to keep out of the army. We doubt, however, if any man in the Confederacy has done as much to get out of or into the army as Judge Cleary has to offer his service to his native State. We glory in his heroic fortitude, and point to him as a bright example of the stuff of which the men are made who are now striking for liberty in this the greatest war of this or any age.

THE MILITIA LAW.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "Militia."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war, the Governor shall have power to call out as militia for local and temporary service, all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law, to be formed into companies of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred privates, who shall elect the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district, and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law, shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war and no longer.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers and men shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be exempt from service under this act the following, to-wit:—The officers of the executive departments of the State, with their clerks and secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president, professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of such officer as the Governor may appoint, that such contract or agreement was *bona fide*; and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second lieutenants.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly, in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special service, he may commission officers for that purpose, with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.—[*Ratified 10th day of December*, 1862.]

Bold Adventure—Capture of a Steamboat by Confederate Prisoners, while it is Conveying them to Fort Delaware.

The *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of a bold adventure hit upon by a number of our brave officers, while being conveyed on board of a steamboat to Fort Delaware, having been refused exchange. It is decidedly good, and shows what a few fearless and daring spirits may do:

On Wednesday last, the steamer Maple Leaf, Capt. William H. Deal, left Old Point for Fort Delaware, having on board ninety Confederates, all commissioned officers, who, it is understood, were not to be exchanged for the present. Everything went on quietly until the steamer was just beyond Cape Henry Light, when the prisoners gradually approached the guard, only twelve in number, and suddenly disarmed them, placing them and the officers and crew under close arrest, and would not permit them to see in what direction the vessel was steaming.

After proceeding about forty-five miles beyond Cape Henry, the steamer was run in near the Virginia shore, where all but twenty-six landed in the yawlboats of the Leaf. They piloted the steamer themselves, and attended to the fire-room and engine. It is said that the muskets of the guard were without bayonets and unloaded, and each man was seized by four of the Confederates, thus rendering resistance useless.

During their possession of the boat they refrained from doing any damage to the steamer, and treated the officers and crew with civility. The ringleaders in the party were a son of Semmes, of the Alabama, and a man named McGowan, of Texas.

The entire party were mostly from the extreme Southern States, were all dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and seemed to be in possession of a considerable amount of money. Soon as the party had effected a landing Captain Deal resumed the command of the steamer, when she put back immediately to report to Gen. Dix. The facts were made known to the General who instantly ordered out a strong detachment of Colonel Pierce's cavalry, and it was thought they would be able to overtake the party before they could get beyond the Federal lines.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union vouches for the truth of the following colloquy between a cornfield negro woman and a Yankee officer on duty near that city. It shows the way the whelps sneak around after evidence of disloyalty:

Officer—"Say, nigger, wench!"
No answer.
Officer—"Negro woman!"
Contraband—"Sah; wha' you want! Don't you see I'e wo'king!"
Officer—"Who lives in that big house up there?"
Contraband—"Mista Pointo'." Mr. Pointer is meant.
Officer—"What kind of a man is he?"
Contraband.—Right sma't and clevah man as ever lived in these diggins.
Officer—"Is he Union?"
Contraband.—"Dun know sah; dat's you bisnis to fin' out. He taken the oal 'legience. When a man jines de chu'ch you must b'lieve he's a Christian, dough he may need watchin."

FROM ARKANSAS.—Our latest accounts from Little Rock are to the 15th ult., under which date a letter to the Shreveport *News*, says:

The army here is in better condition to-day than it has ever been before. Gen. Price—or as his Division calls him, Old Pap, has infused a new spirit into their ranks. Men who had before left the army determined to bid defiance to the powers that be, have returned to their posts and allegiance, full of hope and confidence. I had long desired to see the old veteran—he more than equals what I had expected to see. He is the embodiment of a soldier and a father—one of those men that we love to look at.

RESIGNED.—The following officers in N. C. Troops have resigned: Capt. E. M. Scott, co. D, 1st Regt; Lt. W. W. Vannoy, co. D, 1st Regt; Capt. E. C. Cuthbert, co. C, 5th Regt; Lt. Ackerman,