

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE DAILY JOURNAL will be for sale at this office immediately after the Northern and Camp mails are made up, which will be from half-past one to two o'clock, and from that time during the afternoon. Price—5 cents.

IF THE REGULAR OFFICERS of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are prevented by disease, or by other considerations from attending to the business of the depot here, we would suggest that they give authority to parties here to act for them.

We say this in consequence of some facts which have been brought to our notice. We in Wilmington are necessarily scant of provisions. They are not here, or if here cannot be got at. Our friends in Goldsboro' and at other points on the road have been sending them, but we are informed that from Monday morning up to the time of the present writing no officer has been here to open cars containing perishable articles, such, for instance as live poultry, vegetables, etc.

Now the officers may be unable to be present and attend to this. We know that the railroad carries contributions free. Let it add to this such an arrangement as will enable these contributions to be made available when they do arrive.

As we have said, there are men here, who have been here throughout the epidemic, who can be obtained to attend to this matter. Let authority be given to the Mayor to get such parties either as volunteers or otherwise, and let him be apprized of the number of cars containing the contributions or provisions sent for sale, and let facilities be given for letting these contributions and other provisions be obtained by the community. The present state of affairs is not conducive to the interests of the road or of the town, nor is it promotion of the cause of humanity. We know the officers of that road. We believe they all have these things at heart, and we therefore respectfully urge these remarks upon their attention.

MAYOR DAWSON requests us to state, that it would be very desirable that way-bills, when practicable, be made out giving the donors' names for all articles sent to him for the use of town, in order that a proper acknowledgment can be made.

We would further state that the Mayor should at all times be informed, on the arrival of any contributions, in order that they may be attended to without delay. In many cases, as of vegetables, poultry, fresh meats, etc., the whole value of the contribution may depend upon this prompt attention.

The Fever.

The number of new cases reported yesterday is 57. We cannot ascertain more than four deaths. There may have been five, but we have not heard of more than four, and trust that that limit has not been exceeded. We have not as yet heard of any deaths to-day. We do hope that we may not.

The disease seems to be yielding so far as its mortality is concerned, but the number of sick and helpless people in our town exceeds all calculation. Wilmington is one vast fever hospital.

We much fear, from the accounts received, that our forces under Generals PRICE, VANDORN and LOVELL have suffered awfully at Corinth, and that, upon the whole, we got the worst of it. Dash is a great thing, but science is also a great thing, and we would respectfully ask of persons who are complaining of the slow tactics of BRAGO, to pause and consider whether Gen. BRAGO would be justified in attempting to move more rapidly. The enemy is too strong to be despised or underrated. Our militia Generals are finding that out every day. Give us educated soldiers.

Mr. Durnin.

We take the liberty of publishing the following letter from Mr. Dowell, General Superintendent of the Southern Telegraph lines, for the reason that it pays a just and deserved tribute to the memory of our deceased friend, Mr. Durnin, late Telegraphic Manager at this point:

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Gentlemen: Permit me in behalf of the Southern Telegraph Companies to return you their sincere thanks, for the kindness and attention bestowed by yourselves and others of your afflicted city, upon our late most worthy and efficient Manager, Mr. J. S. K. Durnin.

Born and reared as Mr. Durnin was in the extreme North, it was a source of pride and pleasure to ourselves, no less than to his Southern friends, to find him at the commencement of hostilities casting his lot, and sharing his fortunes with our noble, youthful and rising Republic, and although suddenly and unexpectedly cut down in the very prime of life and usefulness, I am happy to say he has left behind him the distinguishing traits of a gentleman, a faithful, reliable and most efficient auxiliary to the cause of the country, and the interests of the Companies he represented for some months before he was assigned to duty in your city. He was selected and occupied the most advanced post with our army, and gave universal satisfaction to commanders, officers, soldiers, yea! all with whom he came in contact, and I may add in this capacity he rendered valuable service, being ready at all hours, day or night; to serve his adopted country in any manner, and to the best of his ability.

When the fever broke out in Wilmington, and we were apprised of the fact after it became epidemic, he was authorized to remove his office and instruments to an adjacent point, but true to the instincts of his nature he preferred remaining at his post of duty, and sealed his devotion with the sacrifice of his life. God bless such a noble spirit—May the clouds of his native element rest light over his manly form.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Servant,

J. R. DOWELL, Gen'l Supt.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD ever since the outbreak of hostilities has occupied a high place in the affections of the people of Wilmington. We admired the hero of Sumter, of Manassas, of Shiloh. Adversity has now given us new grounds of attachment to the distinguished leader of our armies. His prompt humanity in sending a distinguished member of his medical staff, Dr. Choppin—to our aid, and obtaining authority to detail other experienced Surgeons for the same purpose, can never be forgotten. Others may admire the General—we have cause to be grateful to the man.

Contributions.

PETERSBURG, Va., October 4th, 1862.
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.:
SIR:—I this day shipped to your address, twenty barrels Flour, a voluntary contribution from Messrs. Thos. Branch & Sons, of this city, for the benefit of the poor and destitute sufferers of Wilmington.

Assuring you that the liveliest sympathy exists throughout our community for the good people of your city, I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.
ROBT TANNABILL, Major & C. S.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1862.

ROBT TANNABILL, Esq., Major & C. S.:
SIR:—Your letter of the 4th inst., appraising me of the shipment of twenty barrels Flour, a voluntary contribution from Messrs. Thos. Branch & Sons, of your city, has been received.

Be so kind as to return to Messrs. Branch & Sons, my warmest acknowledgments on behalf of the poor and destitute sufferers of Wilmington, for their very liberal donation, and permit me to add the expression of my own appreciation of the kind sympathy which your community is exhibiting for the suffering people of our town.

I remain sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

Contributions.

The Sanitary Committee are gratified in being enabled to announce the reception of the following contributions since their last publication:

From Henry Nutt, Esq., 8 bushels potatoes; Thos. Cowan, Esq., (by A. P. Repton) 10 turkeys, 20 chickens, potatoes, &c.; Jno. A. Taylor, Esq., 18 chickens, lot potatoes, &c.; M. Cronly, 10 bushels meal; G. Hooper, Esq., for Bond & Hooper, 10 sacks (20 bushels) meal, Lumberton; Thos. B. Powers, Laurensburg, in cash \$100; G. W. Jewett, Esq., \$25; N. N. Nixen, Esq., \$50; Doct. J. D. Bellamy, \$100; Eli W. Hall, Esq., \$25; W. J. Potter, Esq., in behalf of the citizens of Smithville, \$104; Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., \$100; W. N. Peden, Esq., \$50.

Some omissions unavoidable at this time, but will be duly noticed hereafter.

P. W. FANNING, Secretary.

Oct. 8th, 1862

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Wilmington, Oct. 9th, 1862.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipts of money and provisions from the following persons, to be given and expended for the relief of the afflicted of this Town. I am also indebted to each, for the heartfelt sympathy expressed for our afflicted town:

Col. D. W. Jordan, Georgetown, S. C., \$50
Sidney C. Fraser, " 10
Mrs. C. K. Kennedy, Hillsboro', N. C., 20
M. A. Curtis, " 25
Misses Lizie DeRoset, " 20
J. R. London, Greensboro', " 25
Wm. Weston, Wilmington, " 20
Town of Fayetteville, 500
James Stokley, 100
C. W. Oldham, 10
George Myra, 50
A. H. VanBokkelen, 25

J. J. Baker, Mayor of Goldsboro', potatoes, meal, bacon, poultry and eggs; Wm. B. Edmundson, lard and syrup; P. Murphy, meat; John King, Brunswick county, bacon, meal and chickens.
JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

From Richmond.—Northern News.

RICHMOND, October 6.—The New York Herald of October 4th has been received. There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Louisville mentions a report that a battle was progressing at Mount Washington, near Salt River, twenty-one miles South Southeast of Louisville, Ky. Reports of musketry had been heard in that direction. Buell's immense wagon train had arrived in Louisville.

The Herald says there is not the least abatement in the speculative fever which prevails in Wall-street. In New York there had been no material change in Gold or Exchange.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

From Tupelo, Missisippi.—Further from the Battle near Corinth.

TUPELO, MISS., October 6—9, P. M.—Nothing reliable has been received from Corinth since General Van Dorn's dispatch.

A courier who arrived to-day says: "On the 4th instant our troops drove the enemy from and occupied their entrenchments, but were afterwards forced to fall back. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday from points above here. The fight must have been most bloody. A courier is hourly expected from the scene of conflict. General Ed. Price, son of General Sterling Price, exchanged as a prisoner of war, arrived here to-day from Memphis, which place he left on the 1st instant. He represents the enemy as forty thousand strong, with seventy pieces of artillery, strongly posted at Corinth. They were fully posted as to our movements, and anticipated an attack from Generals Vandorn and Price. General Sherman, at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts."

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Latest from our Army.

THREE DAYS DESPERATE FIGHTING—UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES—CONFEDERATES FALLEN BACK TO RIPLEY, MISSISSIPPI.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]
TUPELO, MISS., October 7—Noon.—The battle of Corinth was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, capturing and occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks.—They also gained the town. The enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when on Sunday they fell upon General VAN DORN with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our positions and retreat.

The fight continued almost uninterrupted during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled. One of our Generals writes that MANNEY'S Division, composed of PHIPPS', CAMPBELL'S, and perhaps MOOR'S Brigade, will not muster more than one brigade. CAMPBELL'S Brigade has not more than four hundred and fifty left. General MARTIN, of the 4th Brigade, composed chiefly of Mississippians, was killed. Colonel ROGERS, of Texas; Colonel WIRT ADAMS, of Mississippi and General MOORE are also killed. General CAMPBELL was injured by a fall from his horse. Ten thousand fresh Federal troops from Bolivar harassed MANNEY'S Division, which was in the advance in the retrograde movement. Our army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, Mississippi, and perfectly safe.

It is rumored that but one of our Generals was sanguine of success before the attack, which was due to him. No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

The Military Exemption Act.

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PREACHERS.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employes as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes and Mennonites, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonites, and Dunkers, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, ETC.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISION AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemption therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &c.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are heretofore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance

stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are the Confederate States; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH.—On the eve of the great battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nelson ran up the signal, "England expects every Englishman to do his duty," which was received by the sailors with great excitement. An old Scotchman on one of the ships remarked to a comrade, "He don't say anything about Scotchmen; it is only English soldiers that are expected to do their duty." His comrade replied, "Hoot, man, England kens that every Scotchman will do his duty without being told of it."

Saltville Salines.

A few days ago we made a trip to the Saltworks at this place to see how things looked in that direction, and to try to learn something of our prospects for salt.

We found everybody working like beavers, to make as much salt as possible for the supply of our country. From what we could learn, the daily amount of salt prepared ready for market, is about as follows:

Stuart, Buchanan & Co.....3,000 bushels.
M. S. Temple & Co..... 500 "
Planters Co. of Ga..... 450 "
McClung, Jaques & Co..... 300 "
North Carolina Co..... 500 "
Other manufacturers..... 300 "
Aggregate.....5,050 "

All of which, we were informed, would be increased one hundred per cent, or more, in a few days, except in the old works of Stuart, Buchanan & Co.

We think the different States have made wise selections in the men engaged in the manufacture of salt for the relief of their respective people. They are all intelligent, honest and persevering gentlemen, and their whole object seems to be to relieve the necessities of the people as much as possible.

We would be glad, had we space and time, to give a full account of the operations at these works, but must desist for the present.

We understood, while there, that they had sunk a well to the depth of three hundred feet, but had failed to get water. They informed me that in boring the well, they passed through a solid rock of salt fifty feet in thickness.—*Greenville Banner.*

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The Herald of the 4th reports the arrival of the ocean steamship —, at Cape Race, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the American Consul at Vienna, in which he states that as soon as his wound has healed, he will satisfy his desire to serve the American Republic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

32. NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, 32.
MATCHES, MULLETS, SUGAR, COFFEE, LARD,
&c., &c.

DAILY EXPECTED!

LOT OF BACON HAMS, Eggs, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A young man for a few weeks. Apply at the Accommodation Store, to R. M. LAIN, Proprietor. 35th St.

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

PERSONS in the country, who have Bacon, Eggs and Chickens, are requested to send to me whatever they have in this line, and they shall have the highest market prices in cash. Such are much wanted, and it is hoped they will be coming along without delay. Send along your provisions to T. C. CRAFT, Market Street, 28-2w
Oct. 9th, 1862

TO THOSE WHO OWE ME.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having suffered much from the prevailing epidemic, both personally and in his family, has immediate need for all the money due him, and he requests all who are indebted to him to forward him the amount at once. He trusts that none will neglect or delay compliance with this request. He hopes to be able to resume business in a week or two.
Any money due him left at the Journal Office will be duly credited and received for JAMES McCORMICK.
Oct. 9th, 1862.—28-3t