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

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1861. { NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	.....	1 00
Do.	do. 2	do.....	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do.....	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,.....	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do....do.....do.....	7 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do.....	12 00
Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,.....	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do.....	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

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

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

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

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

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

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 160 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Brunswick County, about September, 1860, his negro man named JO. Said boy is about 25 years old, black complexion, chuncky built, and will weigh about 175 pounds. He was raised in Duplin county, by A. M. Murray, near Teachey's Depot, and has been seen several times in that neighborhood.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery or safe confinement in Jail, so that I can get him; and an additional reward of Twenty-five Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
T. G. SELLERS.
Dec. 12th, 1861. 16-1m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator upon the estate of James Montgomery, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SOLOMON REAVES, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 11, 1861. 81-2t—16-6t-w.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE,
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1861.
William R. Tatom and others, *vs.* John O. Carroll, D. D. Carroll and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Robert Eleanor and D. D. Pearsall, are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come and plead, answer or demur, to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment, pro-confesso will be taken, and the case held exparte as to them.
WITNESS, Wm. C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday in November, A. D., 1861.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Dec. 11, 1861. (Pr. adv. $5 62½) 16-6t-w.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*
☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

Educational.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on Thursday, January 2d, 1862.
For further particulars, apply to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Dec. 19th, 1861 17 4t

For Sale and to Let.

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

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

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

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed by the late term of the County Court of Brunswick, Commissioners to contract for rebuilding Town Creek lower Bridge, are ready to receive proposals.
Parties wishing to propose can apply to either of the Subscribers in person or through the Post Office in Wilmington.
JOHN H. HILL,
H. N. HOWARD,
OWEN D. HOLMES.
Dec. 11th, 1861 81-6t—16-3t

NEW CROP SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
100 HHDS. fair to strictly choice New Orleans Sugars, daily expected direct;
150 Barrels choice new crop New Orleans Molasses to arrive.
Persons favoring me with their order, will please remit the Cash; as I am unable to give credit. For sale by
WM. R. CUTLEY,
Successor to Hathaway & Co.
Dec. 12th, 1861. 16.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

Interesting Correspondence. The Protest of Mess s. Mason, Slidell Eustis and Macfarland—Wilkes' Reply.

We are in possession of late Northern papers through the kindness of a friend. We find that among the important documents recently transmitted to the Federal Congress by Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, as the protest to Wilkes by Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis and Macfarland, against their arrest on board the British steamer *Trent*, at sea, November 8th—The following is the protest and the reply of Captain Wilkes:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, AT SEA.
November 9th.

Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N., Commanding San Jacinto:

SIR—We desire to communicate to you, by this memorandum, the facts attending our arrest yesterday on board the British Mail steamer *Trent*, by your order, and our transfer to this ship.

We, the undersigned, embarked at Havana on the 7th instant, as passengers on board the *Trent*, Captain Moir, bound to the Island of St. Thomas, the *Trent* being one of the regular mail and passenger line of the British Royal Mail Steamship Company running from Vera Cruz, via Havana to St. Thomas, and thence to Southampton, England. We paid our passage money for the whole route from Havana to Southampton, to the British Consul, at Havana, who acts as the agent or representative of the said steamship company. Mr. Slidell being accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, four children and a servant, and Mr. Eustis by his wife and servants.

The *Trent* left the port of Havana about 8 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 7th inst., and pursued her voyage uninterruptedly until intercepted by the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, under your command, on the day following, (the 8th inst.) in the manner now to be related.

When the *San Jacinto* was observed several miles distant, the *Trent* was pursuing the usual course of her voyage along the old Bahama or Nicholas channel; was about 240 miles from Havana, and in sight of the lighthouse of Poradon Grance, the *San Jacinto* then lying stationary, or nearly so, about the middle of the channel, and where it was some fifteen miles wide, as since shown us on the chart, the nationality of the ship being then unknown. When the *Trent* had approached near enough for her flag to be distinguished, it was hoisted at the peak and at the main, and so remained for a time. No flag was shown by the *San Jacinto*. When the *Trent* had approached within a mile of the *San Jacinto*, still pursuing the due course of her voyage, a shotted gun was fired from the latter ship across the course of the *Trent*, and the United States flag at the same time displayed at the peak.

The British flag was again immediately hoisted, as before by the *Trent*, and so remained. When the *Trent* had approached, still on her course, within two or three hundred yards of the *San Jacinto*, a second shotted gun was fired from your ship, again across the course of the *Trent*. When the *Trent* got within hailing distance, her captain inquired what was wanted? The reply was understood to be: "They would send a boat." Both vessels were then stationary, with steam shut off. A boat was soon put off from your ship, followed immediately by two other boats, with full crews, and armed with muskets and side arms. A lieutenant, in the naval uniform of the United States Navy, and with side arms, boarded the *Trent*, and, in the presence of most of the passengers, then assembled on the upper deck, said to Capt. Moir that he came with orders to demand his passenger list. The captain refused to produce it, and formally protested against any right to visit his ship for the purpose indicated. After some conversation, imparting renewed protests on the part of the captain against the alleged object of the visit, and on the part of the officer of the *San Jacinto* that he had only to execute his orders, the latter said:—

That two gentlemen, naming Mr. Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as also two other gentlemen, naming Mr. Eustis and Macfarland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the *San Jacinto*." It should have been noted that on first addressing the captain he announced himself as a lieutenant of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*. The four gentlemen thus named being present, the lieutenant addressed Mr. Slidell and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and Macfarland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, in reply, protested in the presence of the captain of the *Trent*, his officers and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and Macfarland united with them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so.

He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the next deck below, followed by Captain Moir, and by the other passengers. The lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side arms, and others appearing to be a squad of marines having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his state-room immediately by and in full view. The lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason that having his force now present he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use. The gentleman again answered that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the lieutenant and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time one or more of the armed party took like hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat.

During this scene many of the passengers became highly exasperated, and gave vent to the strongest expressions of indignation, seeming to indicate a purpose of resistance on their part, when a squad armed with muskets, with bayonet fixed, made sensible advance of one or two paces with their arms at a charge. It must be added here, omitted in the course of the narration, that before the party left the upper deck, an officer of the *Trent*, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, and known to the passengers as having charge of the mails and accompanying them to England, said to the lieutenant that as the only person present representing his Government, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a piratical act.

Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason, together with Mr. Eustis and Mr. Macfarland, against whom force in like manner had been used, were taken to the *San Jacinto* as soon as they entered the boat. When they reached your ship, you received them near the gangway, announcing yourself as Capt. Wilkes, commander of the ship, and conducted them to your cabin, which you placed at their disposal. When the undersigned came aboard they found the men at their quarters and the guns bearing on the *Trent*. After some time occupied in bringing on board our baggage and effects the *San Jacinto* proceeded to the northward, through the Southern Channel, the *Trent* having been detained from three to four hours.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct narrative in substance of the facts and circumstances attending our arrest and transfer from the British mail steamer to the ship under your command, and which we doubt not will be corroborated by the lieutenant present, as well by all who witnessed them.

The incidents here given in detail may not have been witnessed by each one of the undersigned, individually, but they were by one or more of them. As, for the most part, they did not pass under your notice, we have deemed it proper to present them in this form before you, expressing the wish, if considered incorrect in any part, the inaccuracies may be pointed out, with a respectful request that you will transmit a copy of the paper to the Government of the United States, together with your report of the transaction, to facilitate which a copy is herewith enclosed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
GEORGE EUSTIS,
J. E. MACFARLAND.

REPLY OF CAPT. WILKES.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
At Sea, November 13.

Gentlemen: Your letter, dated the 9th inst., was handed to me yesterday. I shall transmit it, agreeably to your request, to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, with my report of the transaction to which it refers.

In reply to your wish to have any inaccuracies it may contain pointed out, I deem it my duty to say the facts differ materially in respect to the time and circumstance.

The facts in my possession are derived from the logbook, (the official record of the ship,) and from the reports, in writing, of all the officers who visited the *Trent*, all of which will form a part of my report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES WILKES.

Late from Zollicoffer's Command—More Yankee Running!

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th inst. says,

We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Thomas, of the Tulless Rangers, of Col. Brunner's Cavalry Battalion, who arrived here yesterday direct from Gen. Zollicoffer's camp, for the following particulars of the movements in that region.

Gen. Zollicoffer has crossed the Cumberland river at Mill Spring, and advanced some four miles, on the road to Somerset. The enemy is reported to be from four to six thousand strong some miles beyond Somerset. On Sunday last there was a skirmish between our pickets and the pickets of the Lincolnites, at Somerset, the result of which was that thirteen Lincolnites were killed and fourteen taken prisoners. On our side no casualties occurred, except one man wounded and a horse killed. Among the Lincolnites killed, was one Lieutenant. The enemy's pickets, both killed and wounded, all belonged to the 17th Ohio Regiment. Capt. Henry Ashby was in the skirmish, and did gallant service.—Private Robert Crozier took a gray headed Dutchman prisoner, who complains that after he was disarmed he was called an abolitionist, a charge which he indignantly repudiates. The army under Gen. Zollicoffer are reported to have entire confidence in him, and are eager to be led against the invaders. The health of his command is excellent, and his forces well provided for.

A company of Lincolnite cavalry on picket at Fishing Creek, were also attacked by our cavalry on Sunday and chased six miles, strewing the road as they went with guns, blankets and pistols, which our brave boys deliberately gathered up. Among the arms thrown away by these panic stricken Northerners, were several Colts Rifles.

The people throughout this section of country profess to be Southern rights men, and furnish gladly subsistance to the Southern army, at the ordinary prices.—The day of Kentucky's deliverance from the thraldom of the Northern barbarians would seem to be at hand.

The news from Kentucky is very cheering. The remarkable article from the Louisville *Journal*, which we lay before our readers, will have a powerful effect in opening the eyes of the people of that State to the real purposes of the Lincoln abolition despotism.

It is known that the *Journal* has been laboring earnestly in support of the Administration, and to combat the efforts of the men who would free that State from the tread of the Northern invader, and the embrace of abolitionism. Such an article at this time—which can be regarded as nothing less than a declaration of war upon the President's policy—a policy that he cannot now repudiate without repelling two-thirds of his Northern supporters—shows the straits which the Administration is driven, and the utter impossibility of conducting the war upon a basis that will be satisfactory to the "nigger" States, and not lose to them ultimately every inch of slave territory now nominally under Lincoln rule. The *Journal* has a proper perception of the effect which this covert emancipation document is destined to have. Of its present effects in Kentucky, the Louisville *Courier* speaks in the following plain terms:

From various sources equally reliable and from different sections of Northern and Eastern Kentucky, we have accounts of the deep-seated, universal and loudly expressed feeling of condemnation excited by the message of the President and the accompanying report of his Secretary of War.

And none are more indignant, none feel more outraged, than those who were lately Union men, and who have steadily supported the policy and measures of the administration since the 4th of March. They are not more aggrieved than are their Southern Rights neighbors, but they have been deceived, and cheated, and betrayed by those in whom they have placed confidence, and whose lead they have followed. Taught to believe that the administration did not intend to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, but that the war was waged by them for the preservation of the Union, they are amazed; astounded, confounded, and unspeakably indignant at the lifting of the vail beneath which their real objects have been concealed, and the bold avowal that their intention is to give freedom to the negroes, and, more and worse; to arm them against the people of the slaveholding States. This is the meaning of the message and accompanying documents, and the people see it, feel it, fully realize it, and will not submit to it.

SOUTHERNERS HOMEWARD BOUND.—We learn from the Northern papers received at the Day Book Office, that 240 of the Fort Warren prisoners left that place on the 17th, for Fortress Monroe, on their way South to be exchanged.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

HARD UP FOR ARMS.—It appears that the Northern troops are as much pushed for want of arms as are our own. A member of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, writing from Kentucky on the 18th ult., says:

The guns we have been furnished with are old Belgian muskets, rifled. Those that will go off will kill at both ends, but not one in ten will snap a cap. Michigan may well be proud of her troops, when they are sent into the field with such arms. We expect to get some new guns soon, but do not know whether they will be better than elder popguns or not.

For the Journal.

The Picket Guard.

BY A LADY.

Dost thou think of me darling, when even
Hath spread her dim veil o'er the skye,
And stars from the deep soul of heaven,
Shine out from their orbits on high?
I am ordered away on the picket,
Alone this strange, ominous night—
With the beast in his lair in the thicket,
And the tuneless wild bird in his flight.

Away while the tattoo is beating,
And soldiers are answering to call—
Now tired to their pallets retreating,
And slumbers have equalized all,
But me,—on my lonely night's watching,
Keep vigils with stars 'till they set—
Each sound of the falling leaves catching,
And with dew of the night dripping wet.

O Father who reignest in heaven,
And watchest the tender bird's flight,
My tresspasses all be forgiven,
And keep me in safety to-night!
'Tis the voice of my country that calls me,
Oppressed by a tyrant's loud boast—
And here whatsoever befalls me,
Thou wilt keep me still true to my post.

Rest darlings, so still in your sleeping,
And dream of your soldier away!
There's many a long night of weeping,
And aching hearts weary of day;
No visions of sadness to-morrow,
Steal o'er your angelic repose.
Rest darlings, away from your sorrow,
The dawn will night's secrets disclose.

Alone in the dawn of the morning,
A pale soldier slept at his post—
Nor gave to his comrades the warning,
While marches the enemy's host—
A crystal drop froze to his ashes,
A smile on his fair sunny face;
A beautiful statue of ashes
Lay there in the picket-guard's place.

For the Journal.

A Confederate States Flag.

The subject of a proper Flag for the Confederate States is eliciting discussion in the newspapers. Various notions are advanced as to how it should be formed, and I beg a small space in your Journal to give mine, as follows:

A plain blue ground; in the centre a white ball, or globe, and surrounding it, concentric circles of white, in numbers equal to the States composing the Confederacy.

The blue emblematic of fidelity, friendship; the white of purity. The ball or globe of strength; the circles of durability—the circle being an ancient emblem of eternity.

ADVANTAGES.—Unlike any other Flag in the world, it would never be mistaken for any other. The circles could be increased indefinitely, as the States increase in number.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICATION.—The ball would represent the Central Power, or General Government; the concentric circles the States surrounding and sustaining it—each distinct, yet forming one system, in consonance with the systems of the Universe. A.

DUPLIN, N. C., 13th Dec., 1861.

CAPT MOSELEY: When I was at your camp last week, I saw the wants of some of your company, and on Monday went to Kenansville and made the same known to those few that were at the village, and every one responded—Col. J. J. Whitehead, 1 pr blankets; Mrs. L. K. Lottin, 1 pr do; Mr. A. D. McGowen, 1 do; Mr. C. Bamberger, 4 pr socks; Mr. J. R. Izzell, $3; Mr. K. Bryan, $3; Mr. I. B. Kelley, $3; Mr. J. A. Bryan, $3; Mr. A. M. Faison, $2; Mr. Joel Lottin, $2; Mr. G. A. Newell, $2; Mr. J. Chesnut, $2; Mr. Abey Southerland, $2; Mr. J. D. Southerland, $2; Mr. J. McArthur, $2; Mr. Wm. H. Williams, $2; Mr. H. R. Kornegay, $1; Mr. J. D. Stanford, $1; Mr. T. J. Carr, $1; Mr. Ed. Hines, $1; Mr. M. Myers, $1, with which, added to my mite, I purchased about 200 yards cloth, and with the kind assistance of your friends, the Misses Miller, Misses Oliver, Mrs. D. K. Pearsall, and Mr. E. Pearsall, my family were enabled to convert the same into comforts for distribution among the most needy of your men, please attend to it. Very respectfully, &c.,

JERE PEARSALL.

CAMP MANGAM, NEAR RALEIGH.

Messrs Editors: Permit me through your columns to acknowledge the reception of the above donations, and to return to our Duplin *friends* our sincere thanks. We were greatly in need of blankets, comforts, &c., having received nothing of the kind since in camp. We will ever remember with gratitude our *friends* who have manifested so much interest in our behalf. A. G. MOSELEY,
Capt. Co. A., 38th regiment N. C. Troops.

CAMP HOWE,
ACAJA RIVER, VA., Dec. 15, 1861.

MESSRS FULTON & PRICE, Wilmington, N. C.

Gentlemen:—Permit me through your columns to return thanks in behalf of the Duplin boys in my company to Mrs D. Bowden, of Duplin county, for her donation of 7 blankets and 14 pr. socks. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD SAVAGE,
Capt. Co. D., 3d N. C. T.

A Reaction in the Hot-bed of Lincoln.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone since the battle of Manassas Plains. That paper says:

It cannot be denied that we are disappointed at the formidable aspects the rebellion has assumed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of the Union men to arms in support of the Government. We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the South carries with her the sources of certain failure, or shall we not rather be compelled to yield to her demands, not as a matter merely of policy and self-interest, but of sheer necessity?

Is not the struggle assuming new features, and instead of being a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation, in which the course first marked out by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a reasonable hope, after the bitter strife of states and the shedding of fraternal blood, that the Union can ever be restored to its former position?

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Worcester county, Massachusetts, says:

The war is not popular, even in Worcester county, and I find the people ready to bring it to an end by any means consistent with honor and patriotism.

The troubles with the leaders has been that they were not far-seeing men. They neither knew the temper of the South, nor foresaw the consequences of their policy.

This change in sentiment—if it be a change—is the result of an examination of the questions in dispute, and the discovery that the controversy could have been settled without a resort to arms.

The bulk of opinion seems to be that the Union is dissolved for a time; that the Gulf States (subjugation being admitted to be out of the question) will not come back for the present. Men who voted for Lincoln say this; and it is painful to hear gentlemen confess their willingness to "let them slide." Among those who are in the abiding mood, are many who own the great factories which loom up all through the towns of this country, conspicuous as the churches, and just now quite as silent as on days not given to labor. The owners of these factories found their chief market at the South. I find every where a distrust of the future, and a fear of poverty and long suffering.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Baltimore *News Sheet* furnishes the following account of another stampede which has recently taken place among the Yankees:

We were somewhat startled this morning at witnessing a second Bull Run in miniature. Some five regiments passed through our town yesterday evening, en route for Springfield Station, where they intended locating their camp. This morning they were all back again, having, some say, run all the way back—others, that they returned in the same cars that took them out. At any rate, they came back minus everything—tents, provisions, arms, &c. Some, in answer to questions, say that they had unloaded the cars, stacked their arms, and were about pitching their tents, when the Confederates, with a yell, charged them, and they broke and ran to town without firing a gun. Springfield is about nine miles from here. It is rumored, with how much truth I cannot say, that five other regiments were cut off yesterday and made prisoners. You may certainly look for stirring news from this place before long, as it has become absolutely necessary to the preservation of the army here that the Potomac should be opened, and I have no doubt the effort will be made as soon as the weather will permit the transportation of cannon.

THE LINCOLN GUN BOATS AT NORTH EDISTO.—On Tuesday afternoon, seven vessels of the Lincoln fleet appeared off North Edisto Inlet, four of which soon crossed the Bar and stood into the harbor, firing shells on both sides as they came in. Yesterday morning their vessels came up to Rockville, where a part of the Rifle Regiment under command of Colonel Branch was stationed. On the approach of the ships, our troops retired from Rockville to a position some miles in the rear, the detachment only being placed at the above point to observe the enemy. It is reported that some sixty men from the fleet landed and took possession of Rockville, but information on this point is uncertain. Until further information is received it is impossible to say what the enemy intend.

Charleston Courier, 19th inst.

A CRAZY FEDERAL GENERAL.—The Federal Government, unable otherwise to account for the ill success of their military operations in Kentucky, lately came to the conclusion that the commander of that Department, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was *insane*, and he was accordingly removed. This officer succeeded Gen. Sumter Anderson in the command in Kentucky. He is a brother of Congressman Sherman, of Ohio.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 18th, 1861.

Congress has passed and the President has approved, an act providing for the payment of the carriers of the Electoral vote of the respective States; also an act providing that the Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Quartermasters, Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries, be paid from the time of their commencing service, without regard to date of commissions; also an act providing for the transfer of certain appropriations; also a resolution of thanks to Brigadier General N. G. Evans, officers and soldiers under his command for their gallant conduct in the battle of Leesburg.

It is uncertain about Congress adjourning for many days during the holidays.

Vice President Stephens is much improved; Pliney Miles continues very ill.

Nothing of interest from the camps.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 19th, 1861.

Wm. H. B. Cidd, of Augusta, Ga., who was arrested here early in September last as a spy has been released. The Examiner says his release was caused from the favourable representations made in his behalf by H. C. Burnett, member of Congress from Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 18th, 1860.

Gen. Evans arrived at his post yesterday. The news from England gives great joy at Charleston and Augusta.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1861.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—All the regiments in Indiana, which have a minimum number of men, have been ordered to Kentucky. This will throw some 9,000 or 10,000 troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

Rosecranz is expected to arrive at Cincinnati to-day from Western Virginia.

Private dispatches from Bowling Green last night report heavy skirmishing between the Texas Rangers and a large body of Federals that had crossed Green River, on yesterday afternoon. Col. Terry and one other Ranger were killed and eight others were wounded. The enemy's loss was about 51. The dispatch says that the enemy were driven back three times across the river, and finally repulsed.

The Gazette is reliably informed that 28 Federal soldiers entered Zollicoffer's lines a few days since, under a flag of truce, explaining that after reading Lincoln's message they could no longer bear arms against the South, and they are ready now to fight the Abolition tyrant.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 19th, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that a cargo of twelve hundred and fifty sacks of Coffee had arrived in a Confederate port this week.

FEDERALS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Savannah News has a dispatch from Charleston that four of the enemy's gun boats ascended North Edisto Inlet on Tuesday afternoon and anchored opposite Rockville, on St. John's Island, thirty miles from Charleston, and shelled the camp of the first South Carolina regiment, and, under cover of their fire, landed a large force. The South Carolinians fell back four miles to a brick church.

THE LATEST VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th, 1861.

BOWLING GREEN, Dec. 18th, 1861.—Yesterday 200 Texan Rangers, under Col. Terry, came upon the enemy's pickets, drove them in, and about one mile this side of Green River Bridge, they were attacked by 600 of the 32d Indiana Regiment—300 on each side of them.

The Rangers were concealed in a corn field, behind trees and Hay stacks. The enemy's loss was 75 killed and wounded and 8 prisoners.

Col. Terry was leading the charge when he was killed, the ball passing through his neck. His horse was afterwards shot through the head and killed.

The Rangers lost four killed, one mortally and eight slightly wounded.

The hessian who shot Col. Terry, was killed, his gun secured. He killed two just before he fell.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th, 1861—Col. Terry's remains arrived here at two o'clock to-day. The Legislature adjourned and proceeded in a body to the depot and joined the procession which was composed of the military, the Masonic fraternity, members of the Legislature, City Council and citizens, and escorted his remains to the Capitol, where they were laid out in state in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The remains have gone forward to night to New Orleans.

Passengers by to-day's train report the enemy as crossing Green river at two places, and a general engagement is expected.

A gentleman who participated in the fight on yesterday is now here, and says that he counted fifty-five killed.

EFFECT OF THE FOREIGN NEWS AT THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 19th, 1861—P. M.

The Enquirer has a special dispatch from Norfolk this morning, announcing the universal suspension of specie payments at the North.

Minister Adams demanded his passport upon the issue of the Queen's proclamation. The effect of the news in New York was great, and caused a fall of 3 per cent., and a depreciation of 5 to 6 per cent. in all stocks. Federal securities fell two, and Missouri's 3 per cent; Sterling Exchange advanced to 110 a 111.

Breadstuffs are much firmer. Cotton has been generally withdrawn from the Market. Middling Uplands forty-two cents per lb. Salt Petre has advanced fifteen cents per lb.

The tone of the Northern press is universally for war with England.

England must be humbled. War is inevitable.

Mr. Faulkner, late Minister to England, and who was arrested by Lincoln on his arrival home some months since, is in Norfolk, and will be in Richmond to-night.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 19th, 1861.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by Gov. Letcher, the Mayor of the city, and a large concourse of citizens, with music, and was escorted through a portion of the city, when the crowd increased to thousands. The ladies from the windows and crowded balconies saluted the procession with smiles and the waving of handkerchiefs, and cheers from the thronged sidewalks greeted the procession along the route to the City Hall.

Mayor Mayor introduced Mr. Faulkner to the assemblage, who made a short speech, detailing his captivity and imprisonment, and his present position on parole, and referred to the position of England and the United States. He said that if Lincoln recedes from his present status in the Mason and Slidell affair, the furious abolition sentiment at the North will overwhelm him, and that if he does not they will be involved in a war with England.

Mr. Faulkner said that he was a fellow prisoner at Fort Warren with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and that they had never wavered, but feel confident that England will promptly vindicate the outrage on her flag.

Gov. Letcher made a few remarks welcoming Mr. Faulkner to Virginia, when the immense crowd dispersed.

Congress has passed, and the President appro