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

Terms of Subscription.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1862. { NO. 22.

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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.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st August last, his negro man GARRY. Said boy is about 18 years of age—chunky built, hump-shouldered; 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; apt to smile when spoken to; weighs about 170 pounds. He was raised by Abram Hobbs, deceased, of Sampson county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Clinton Jail, or his delivery to me at my home in Sampson county, N. C.
JUNIUS M. MILLARD.
Jan. 15. 21-5t*

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 180 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

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1861.
Civil Peterson, Matilda Barden, Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, and Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, William Blount and wife Julia, and Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian, John T. Moulton.
vs.
Sir William Peterson, John C. Peterson, Hepsey Peterson, and the Heirs at Law of Richard N. Peterson, dec'd.
PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks 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, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of February next, and answer or demur, the same will be heard "*ex parte*" and judgment rendered "*pro confesso*" as to them.
WITNESS: William C. Draughon, Clerk of our said Court at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1861.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, *Clerk.*
Jan. 2, 1862. (pr. adv. $8 45.) 19-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
A. J. Murrill, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hanby, deceased,
vs
Thomas Hanby and James Hanby.
IN THIS CASE, it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Hanby and James Hanby, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, for said defendants, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.
In testimony of which, I do hereunto sign my name and affix the seal of office of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, the 1st Monday in December, 1861.
A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.
December 24th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $5 92] 18-6tw*.

Educational.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TUITION.
THE undersigned wishes to engage as Teacher of the Branches named above. He can show good testimonials of ability from Virginia, the University of North Carolina, and present employers. Having a small family, he will want dwelling house, garden and fire-wood, rent-free, if the engagement should be in the country. His present term of business will end about the middle of February next. Address, with proposals,
GEORGE PADDISON,
Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C.
January 8th, 1862. 20-3t*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 1s. Druggist & Chemist.

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

SALT,
FOR SALE by
Dec. 17.—86&17. ELLIS & MITCHELL.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix.
J. P. STIMSON, Executor.
Dec. 13th, 1861. 83-6t-17-81*

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

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as O. G. PARSLEY & Co., dissolves this day by limitation. All persons having demands against the concern will please present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to settle by note or otherwise immediately.
O. G. PARSLEY.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.
January 1st, 1862. 98-1w19-1m.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE LATE FIRM OF O. G. PARSLEY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, the business will hereafter be continued under the same name and title, WM. M. PARSLEY being associated as one of the firm.
O. G. PARSLEY,
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
WM. M. PARSLEY
January 1st, 1862. 98-1w19-1m.

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 20th 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

Latest Intelligence from the Army of the Valley.

Through a gentleman just from the headquarters of Major General Jackson, (Stonewall,) we have obtained a summary of the latest and most authentic intelligence of the operations and condition of the Army of the Valley.

The troops are in fine health and spirits, although the sick list has been considerably increased by the late severe march into Morgan. For four days the weather was very wintry and transportation difficult from snow and ice. As one of the results of this almost impracticable transportation, many of the troops were for many hours without food, and had to bivouac in the snow, without tents and blankets. Still their ardor and patriotism continued unabated through all these hardships.

When Gen. Jackson left Winchester the entire county of Morgan was in the possession and under the control of the enemy. They extended their forays even to the Frederick line, plundering and destroying the property of our friends, and arresting and driving them from their homes. Upon the arrival of our army in the county they had a force near Bath of 60 cavalry, from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry, and two pieces of artillery, besides large bodies of troops on the opposite side of the river, at Hancock and other points. After a brief resistance they fled before our skirmishing parties and advance column. The main body of the enemy was not seen east of the Warm Spring ridge. They were posted on the summit, or west of that ridge, from which point an improved and descending road of two miles and a half would take them to the railroad and river. By this route they escaped as our army approached the town of Bath. From the firing from the enemy's pickets and from ambuscades after night, near Hancock and Cacapon Bridge, our losses were five killed and twenty-six wounded. Two were wounded by the shells from Hancock. We took eight of their pickets prisoners, and eight at Bath and its neighborhood. Fifteen of the prisoners were sent on to Winchester and one paroled as too sick to proceed with the army.

The railroad bridge over the Great Cacapon was destroyed by our troops, and the road rendered unfit for use east of that point. Arms and quartermaster and commissary stores were found at Bath and at the depot opposite to Hancock, some of which were appropriated for the use of our troops and the residue destroyed.—Some shells and balls were directed at a brick church in Hancock, behind which the enemy retreated to load their cannon, but no serious purpose was entertained at any time of firing or destroying the town.

There is not a Yankee mercenary now to be found in the Valley of Virginia from Frenchburg, six miles east of Romney, to the Blue Ridge. It is hoped and confidently expected, with some reinforcements to General Jackson's army, that not one will, in the course of a short time, be left in Virginia between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains.

The foregoing is a truthful account of an affair which the Federals have distorted, according to their custom, to suit their own purposes.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.—It is generally understood that the President has decided to appoint General Van Dorn to take command as Major-General of the Department of Missouri and Arkansas. Although no order has yet been made in the War Department, we are assured in other quarters of information that the President favours the appointment, and have reason to believe that the nomination has been sent into Congress. It will be recollected that the command of this department was tendered some time ago to Colonel Heth, when there was some dispute of the matter in the press.—*Richmond Examiner.*

WASHINGTON CITY UNHEALTHY.—The New York Tribune, in an article on typhus in Washington, says:
If Congress will not move, and move with speed and energy—passing over the army medical board—if Congress will not take the affair in hand, and appoint active and trustworthy civilians, invested with sufficient funds for cleansing the city and purifying the atmosphere, the typhus, and not Beauregard, will ere long force both the government and the inhabitants generally to abandon the doomed city.

THE BRITISH AND THE YANKEE NAVIES.—The disparity between the British and Yankee navies shows at a glance the result on the high seas in case of a war between the two countries. The British navy is composed of 619 vessels, 32,000 guns, 80,000 sailors. That of the United States numbers 246 vessels, 1,892 guns and 20,000 sailors. Apart from the pleasant little diversions afforded in suppressing the Southern "insurrection," the Lincoln Cabinet might well ponder seriously under such circumstances before taking up the gauntlet of war, recently offered by John Bull.

From the London Post, (Government organ.) Dec. 20.

Hiram Fuller's Lecture in London on the American War—He Advocates the Cause of the South.

Yesterday evening Colonel Fuller delivered an address, in St James' Hall, on the civil war in America. Although the capacious hall was far from filled, there was a rather large audience, amongst whom there were some of the most distinguished Americans at present residing in this country. The chair was occupied by Dr. Charles Mackay, who briefly introduced the lecturer as a Colonel in the United States army, and formerly editor of the New York *Mirror*.

Colonel Fuller, after a few introductory remarks, said that when, on coming to the consideration of the fratricidal war which now raged in America, he avowed himself as a follower of Webster, the great admirer of the Union, he should not be accused of too great a proclivity to secession. In discussing this subject, on which men so warmly and so widely differed, he proposed to deal with facts without obtruding opinions or hazarding predictions. He was well aware that he ran the risk of giving sectional offence in speak on a question which twenty millions on the one side and ten millions on the other were disputing at the point of the bayonet, and which rendered every drawing room a forum and every bar room a battle field. The South asserted a right which the North denied—the right of secession. On that he had little to say—it was a question on which the greatest statesmen differed. It was enough to say that the South had a religious belief in it, and most assuredly they had proved their faith by their acts. The causes of disunion extended far back, reaching even beyond the foundation of the government. In the first place the American system was an incongruous system. The universe itself could not remain entire with two supreme powers at the head, and how could America with her seventy-four sovereignties?—The first movement of the practical assertion claimed by the South was the taking of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, and the voluntary union was dissolved, whilst the new doctrine of coercion was proclaimed at Washington; and that new doctrine was now preached by Federal cannon and Federal bayonets.

The cause of secession dated far beyond the union of the old thirteen States—beyond even the doctrine of self-government laid down in the cabin of the Mayflower, and signed by thirty fugitive Pilgrims. The North was settled by the Puritans, the South by the Cavaliers; and in this radical fact lay the seeds of perpetual antagonism. Next to the primary differences of religion and education came the differences caused by climate and occupation. In the North men worked for a living: In the South labor, which was seldom a luxury, became less a necessity. Manual labor was there not only irksome, but degrading; and thus, while in the North the majority paid the penalty of man's disobedience, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in the South they earned their bread by the sweat of their negroes. Another cause was the widely different legislative policy. The North sought for the protection of her manufacturing interest, the South was for free trade—open markets with all the world.

This was rather a financial difficulty, and in every Congress were found tariff and anti-tariff men fighting for their own pockets. He would now come to the more direct and immediate cause of the American disunion, and he pronounced it in one word—Abolitionism. Abolitionism caused the war—Secessionism precipitated it. This peculiar form of Abolitionism was political, not social. It was the Free Soil party, and not the philanthropists of Boston and Exeter Hall, which had driven on secession.

The Free Soil party was opposed to the admission of new slave States, not on moral grounds, but because every State added two members to the Senate, who acted as a check on the laws enacted for the aggrandizement of the Northern manufacturers. Sentimental Abolitionism had very few advocates in the Congress, and none in the Cabinet. South Carolina wanted the manufactures of France and England duty free, and desired to pay for them in her own cotton, without having it clipped at New York on its way to Manchester. Slavery was too great a question to be flippantly disposed of at Exeter Hall, or to be wiped away by those who shed tears over the imaginary wrongs of their fancy "Uncle Toms" and impossible "Little Topsys." Slavery had ever existed in some form or other. The South profited by it, and retained it.

The negro, who could sleep like the black snake beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun, could alone work profitably in the sugar fields of the South. But "slavery," says the philanthropists of the North, "is a grevious wrong, and being implicated in its constitutionality, we will root it out." So they waged a fratricidal war that four millions of Africans might be set at liberty, to work, wander, steal or starve.

He could testify that a happier, healthier, better fed or more lightly tasked class of laborers than the slaves he had never seen either in Europe or America. The master who will ill-treat his slaves was everywhere detested and avoided, and even the woman who did so were sent to Coventry, and yet the Christians of the North refused to hold fellowship with the slaveholder. Antagonism ripened into hatred, and the result was open war. The malignant anti-slavery policy of the North became organic when Mr. Lincoln was elected President—he who declared that "the States must be all free or all slave States." From the moment of his election to the Presidency secession was a foregone conclusion.

Having drawn a vivid picture of the state of popular feeling in the North and South after the taking of Fort Sumter, the lecturer proceeded to say that from that moment he had never heard from man or woman in the South a single word in favor of reunion. On the other hand, they showed a Spartan determination to spend their last dollar, and to shed their last drop of blood to resist invasion, and even the women stripped themselves of their jewels to equip the army of their defenders.—The Southern army was composed of all classes. In some regiments it was not unusual to see three generations, grand-father, father and son of the oldest families; and, perhaps, no army ever went into the field with so large a proportion of well educated and wealthy gentlemen. Men like these went into battle as if they were entering on single combat; and, perhaps, no truer conception of the state of feeling in the South could be gained than from the words, "the spirit of resistance is up to the duelling point." Women, priests and bishops, were enlisted in the cause, and even the slaves asked permission of their masters to go and fight the Yankee abolitionists. The Southern States consisted of seven States, with a territory of 770,000 square miles. All hope of reconciliation had passed away. Section was arrayed against section, father against son, brother against brother. There were Irish, French and German regiments in the North; and there were Irish, French and German regiments in the South. It was no question of race, blood or religion that divided them. Let him now refer to the elements of the different armies. In the North there was a manufacturing and a trading; the South was peculiarly agricultural. In consequence of emigration, the population of the North embraced every nation, tribe and people.

There were there swarms of convicts, paupers and refugees, and there the right of free suffrage gave a power which was a dangerous element in the State. Unrestricted suffrage was the fallacy. When Pontius Pilate gave the franchise to the people, they elected Barabbas, and from that day to this there were thousands of instances to disprove the popular dogma that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The seceded States were comparatively free from the admixture of foreigners. There 400,000 white men held 4,000,000 slaves. The constitution of the Confederate States as granted was far superior to that of the Federal States. It was particularly so in two respects. There was an extension of the Presidential term to six years, with a prohibition against re-election; and the appointment of all Confederate officers, except Cabinet Ministers, was for life, or during good behavior. Thus there was a check on office seeking, and on the clamorous hounds for place. By this system of place hunting the North had become a nation of politicians without a statesman being left, and thus it became worse than was conveyed in the description of the Frenchman who, having visited the United States, exclaimed, "My God, what a country—250 religions and only one soup"—(laughter)—to which a Yankee journalist retorted on France by saying, "My God, what a nation—250 soups and no religion." (Renewed laughter.) He would not attempt to unroll the horrible panorama of this fratricidal war, the bloodiest picture ever painted by the hand of time where every gain was a loss and every victory a defeat. Mr. Russell, of the Times, was a most powerful and impartial historian of the war. When he wrote from hearsay, he was entitled to only hearsay credit; but when "Our Own Correspondent" concluded his letters with "All this I saw and was part of," then the reader might rely on him. After seven months of bloodshed and slaughter there were no indications of peace, and the only hope of settling these differences seemed to be a sort of latent faith in mutual exhaustion. The North taunted the South with stealing Northern property.—The South replied that when the colonies broke from England they had done the same, and had even converted the leaden statue of King George, which stood in the Bowling Green at New York, into bullets for the slaughter of the King's subjects, and had made no restitution—(laughter)—but that when the war was over the South intended to take an inventory of all property and strike an equitable balance. They further said that they never intended to take Washington after the battle of Bull Run, because the public property in that city would form too large an item for settlement. (Oh, oh! and laughter.)

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in the Yankee Congress, on the Trent Affair.

In our edition of Saturday last we made mention of the fact that Mr. Vallandigham made a speech, on the 7th inst., in the House of Representatives, on the surrender of Mason and Slidell. The following is the report of his remarks on that occasion:

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohio, said: I avail myself, sir, of this the earliest opportunity offered to express my utter and strong condemnation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the Administration in surrendering up Mason and Slidell to the British Government. For six weeks, sir, they were held in close custody as traitors of the United States, by order of the Secretary of State, and with the approval and applause of the press, of the public men of the Navy Department, of this House, and of the people of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manner and all the circumstances of their capture, and yet in six days after the imperious and peremptory demand of Great Britain they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus for the first time in our national history have we strutted insolently into a quarrel without right, and then basely crept out of it without honor; and thus for the first time has the American eagle been made to cower before the British lion.

Sir, a vassal of fettered and terror-stricken press, or servile and sycophantic politicians, in this House or out of it, may applaud the act, and fawn and flatter and lick the hand which has smitten down our honor into the dust; but the people, now or hereafter, will demand a terrible reckoning for this most unmanly surrender. But I do not trust myself to speak of it now as I propose some day to speak. I rose only to put on record my emphatic protest against it, and to express my deep conviction that the very war which the other day might have been avoided by combined wisdom and firmness, is now inevitable.

Sir, the surrender may be no fault of the Secretary of State, but he has sown, I fear, the dragon's teeth, by this his fatal dispatch, and armed war will spring from it. In the name of God, sir, what does England want with Mason and Slidell? It was a surrender of the claim of the right to seize them on board her ships, under her flag, that she demanded, and yet this is the very thing that Mr. Seward pertinaciously refuses, and he only condemns Captain Wilkes because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the offending neutral ship. Why, sir, upon the principles of this dispatch, if a merchant vessel, as at first intended, had been employed to carry these men out from Fort Warren to England, she might to-day have been arrested on the high seas and they dragged from her deck, provided only she were forthwith brought back to the port of Boston for confiscation.

But more than this, England needs, I do not say wants, a war; but she must and will have it, and this Administration has acted from the beginning as if it was their purpose to oblige her in it to the utmost.—Look into your diplomatic correspondence. Look at your stone fleet. But let that pass. Who, I ask, among all the millions of this country, or even in this House or Senate, or the Administration itself, in the midst of the dead calm of stolid security which seems now to rest over all, has reflected for a moment upon the significancy of the events of the passing hour?

A British man of war bears to the shores of England, there to be received in triumph and with shouts of exultation as martyrs and heroes, and with the gustos of the people of England and as the proteges of their ministers, the very men who but for the rash act of Captain Wilkes, and the still more rash endorsement of the Administration and the country, would six weeks ago have been quietly landed from a private ship in quiet security as rebels and refugees. All Europe echoes now with their names. All Europe will rise up to do them honor, and yet you surrendered them, did you, to escape the re gnition by England of the Confederate States, and your Secretary of State, with Christian resignation or stoic philosophy, calmly rejoices that the effectual check upon and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the persons concerned, happily enable the Administration after six weeks of experiment, to cheerfully liberate them, and thus to remove this *teterimi causi belli.*

Sir, give me leave to say that the moment they (Mason and Slidell) stepped upon the deck of a British man-of-war, your prisoners of state, whom the other day you would have consigned to felons' cells, became indeed the envoys and ambassadors of a recognized independent State, and I predict here to-day, in spite of this deep national humiliation, or rather perhaps because of it, and, in spite, too, of the surrender, without protest, of the Monroe doctrine, for forty years the cherished and proud policy of this Government. In less than three months you will be at war with Great Britain, or else, in the meantime will have basely submitted to the recognition of the Confederate States, and the breaking up of the blockade; and, if at war then, with hearts unstrung and hands unnerved by this very surrender.

Courage! courage! courage! sir, is the best and first of peacemakers. I know well, of course, sir, that like all other similar predictions for some years past, in regard to our public affairs, you will treat this one also with scoffing and incredulity; but, nevertheless, I put it on record here to-day. "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

KENTUCKY.—The Memphis *Appeal* says:
"The present aspect of affairs in Kentucky is far more encouraging than it was thirty days ago."
After entering into a detailed explanation of the position and strength of the opposing armies, the *Appeal* continues:
"The situation in Kentucky justifies us in the conviction that Southern arms will be attended with a series of successes in that State upon the opening of the spring campaign, altogether commensurate with the ardent hopes of our people. As it is fully understood throughout the South that no treaty of peace can ever be accepted in this war that does not yield Kentucky and the other Slave States to our Confederacy, the future movements of Gen. Sydney Johnson, so pregnant with vast results, will be watched by the country with the deepest solicitude.

Arrest of a Secession Banker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Wm. T. Smithson, the banker and broker, arrested here yesterday afternoon by order of the government, on suspicion of communicating with the rebels left in the same afternoon train for Fort Lafayette.—This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

THE 27TH REGIMENT.—The resignation of Col. Singletary having been accepted, an election for Colonel of the 27th was ordered some time ago, which election resulted in the elevation of Lt. Col. John Sloan to the command of the Regiment, and at an election subsequently held Major Thomas B. Singletary was elected Lt. Colonel and Lieut. John A. Gilmer, Jr., was elected Major. These gentlemen are all zealous in the discharge of their duties and under them good service may be expected of the 27th in the hour of danger.
Newbern Progress.

NORFOLK, Jan. 14.—The ships which arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday proved to be the remainder of the Burnside fleet, and are probably preparing to join those which sailed previously. The fleet did not return, but the presence of so many ships gave rise to the report. All since have sailed.
A large ship arrived in the Roads this evening, supposed to be the Pensacola.
There has been a heavy storm here since morning—snow and sleet and high winds.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Newbern Progress.

More About the Proney—Who Saved her Crew, &c.

It will be remembered that we published the *official* letter of Commander Lynch to the Government giving the *details* of the wrecking of the *Proney* and the rescue of the crew; and it will also be remembered that in this *detailed* account only a bare mention was made of the services of Col. Singeltary, but as will be seen from the following letters the facts are leaking out despite that very strange report. Below we present letters from the Vice Consul of France at Norfolk and N. de Fontanges, commander of the *Proney*, to Col. Singeltary, from which the public may judge as to who is entitled to the lion's share of the glory of saving 140 Frenchmen from the sharks:

NORFOLK, Jan. 2d, 1862.
Sir: I have the honor of addressing you the present official communication in regard to the kind treatment received at your hands by the officers and crew of the French Corvette "Proney," wrecked on Monday morning, 4th November, at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.; also in regard to your cool, unsurpassed bravery, unflinching energy and most noble bearing on the occasion. You will please accept, sir, my heartfelt thanks as well as those of the officers of the "Proney" for your hospitality to them in their hour of distress.
I have also the honor of sending you here enclosed a letter from the commander de Fontanges, which he wrote at the "Atlantic Hotel" a few hours prior to his departure. I would have sent it sooner but fearing that you might not receive it, as you are liable to be sent from one post to another, I deemed it prudent to keep it till I could be assured of its being *certainly received.*
It affords me, sir, much gratification to make mention of your noble conduct in my official report to my Consul, and have no doubt but that the French officers have also advised their Admiral of the facts in the case.
Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosed and much oblige, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEON MISANO,
Vice Consul of France.
To Colonel GEORGE B. SINGELTANY, C. S. Army, Newbern, N. C.

[TRANSLATION.]
NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 9th, 1861.
Colonel:—I am not willing to quit a country in which I can still correspond with you without sending you the expression of my gratitude for your good offices in the disaster which has just overwhelmed me.
From the first moment, you sought to place all your means at my disposal, and several times attempted to cross the breakers to come to our rescue. Finally you succeeded in crossing over and come on board in person to secure our deliverance. You received a part of my crew on board your steamer and provided for their wants until Commander Lynch took them on board of one of the vessels of his squadron, in order to re-unite them to me at Norfolk. I cannot forget such services; and you may be certain that the government of the Emperor shall know the persons to whom France owes the safety of 140 of her sailors. I wish then to thank you for your noble conduct towards us. I wish likewise to offer you the thanks of the officers of the Proney and of her whole crew, and the expression of all our gratitude. Will you kindly receive, Monsieur le Colonel, the assurance of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be,
Your very ob't serv't,
N. DE FONTANGES,
Captain of Frigate in the Imperial Navy, Commanding the Proney.
To Col. SINGELTARY, Colonel Commanding the District of Portsmouth, N. C.

PORK.—The Nashville Union of the 4th says: "The Pork market continues dull, and small lots were sold during the week at 10c. per lb. net. A gentleman from one of the largest hog growing counties in Middle Tennessee informed us the other day that there was still a large number of hogs in that county for sale, but holders were demanding 10c. per lb. gross, though there were no buyers at that price, the Government agents having supplied themselves and withdrawn from the market. It now turns out that there is a better supply of hogs in the State as well as other portions of the South, than was supposed when the market opened."
The Richmond Examiner says: "We learn that the Government has secured about three hundred thousand head of hogs, which will furnish ample provisions, with the beef packed, for the army the ensuing year."
We have made some inquiry as to the number of hogs the government has purchased and is having slaughtered and packed in Tennessee, and give the following approximate estimate:

At Bristol, about	12,000
Morristown and vicinity	20,000
Knoxville	10,000
Loudon and Sweetwater	12,000
Chattanooga	20,000
Shelbyville	50,000
Nashville	50,000
Clarksville	10,000
Other places, about	16,000
Making in all	200,000

From these hogs the government will net about twenty-four millions of pounds of bacon. Tennessee alone will have contributed something handsome in this one article towards the sustenance of the army for the ensuing year. We may say literally of East Tennessee, as the Lincolnites have said figuratively, that there is a good deal of secession "backbone" in it. Had Andy Johnson's grand army got in here last fall, it is now plain that the Southern Confederacy would scarcely have "saved its bacon."—*Knoxville Register.*

GEN. PRICE NOT AT SPRINGFIELD.—From the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 7th inst., we copy the following:
We have information from a reliable source, that Gen. Price is not at Springfield with 10,000 men. It is reported that the Federals have pickets all along the Missouri river, and are harrasing our army very considerably. The Confederates have destroyed about 100 miles of the North Missouri Railroad, and thus cut off the possibility of much annoyance from the Federals for some time to come. In the meantime, Col. McIntosh, who so signally defeated Opothleyhoo near Fort Smith last week, and who it is reported has been made Brig. Gen. in place of Ben. McBullough, is pursuing the enemy towards Kansas Territory, where, it is said, there are enough Southern men to take possession of it if they only had the arms. Soon McIntosh and Gen. Jeff. Thompson will form a union with Price, and then we shall have the gratification of recording the entire cleaning out of the Federals in North Missouri. But until this union of forces is effected, Price is deprived of the reinforcements which would otherwise come to him by the Federal surveillance of the Missouri.
We have reason to believe that if the Confederate government will only afford a little relief to the Southern sympathizers now in Kansas, that fair territory will soon be brought back to the Southern fold.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK—DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES.—The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of January 2, says:
The Commander-in-Chief has determined on a simultaneous attack, and is so drawing the cords, by distributing the troops, making ready the transportation supplies, etc., that a grand forward movement of 435,000 men will be made simultaneously, the immense column extending from the Potomac through Virginia and Kentucky to the Mississippi. The army on the Potomac are now ready for that movement. Gen. Banks, near Winchester, is also ready. Generals Rosencranz, Buell, and Halleck are not yet ready. Commodore Foote is not ready. The utmost diligence and industry are being exerted to have a complete preparation. Rosencranz will be ready by the 20th, Buell by the 15th, and Halleck and Foote by the 25th.
The Burnside expedition leave in about ten days on a mission that must necessarily be highly successful, while a fleet of boats will come up the Potomac, and McClellan will advance steadily on Manassas. Banks and Rosencranz will take the enemy in their rear; Cox will strike out toward Lewisburg; Garfield will move toward Cumberland Gap; Buell, with his four divisions, toward Nashville; Halleck, Wallace, Grant, Foote, and others toward Memphis, overland and down the Mississippi river, and the forces at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort will move inland, to take the enemy in the rear. Gen. McClellan will not "forward" until he is entirely ready, so that a sudden and triumphant victory may be the crowning result of his patience and preparation.

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