# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.


### The Fleet at Hatteras.

A letter received here this morning dated Newbern, N. C., on yesterday, the 17th inst., says that the steamer had just arrived from the neigbborhood of Hatteras inlet. She reports *forty-three* Federal vessels, of all classes, in and at Cape Hatteras inlet. The letter says it is supposed the fleet is either bound for Roanoke Island or for Newbern.

We will add that the letter is from responsible parties in Newbern to a responsible house here.

The above is fully confirmed by authority which is beyond doubt. There may be some exaggeration in regard to the number of vessels, but none as to the fact of a large number of vessels being there—probably in the neighbourhood of forty.

WE HAVE really no space into which to copy all the crabbed effusions of the Fayetteville *Observer*, nor any disposition to imitate its dyspeptic tone. We have already shown that it made charges contradicted by the very proofs which it brought forward to substantiate them. We are perfectly willing to rest our case where it is, and where no display of ill temper on the part of the *Observer* can do more than display its consciousness of an error which it has not sufficient candor to admit. We leave it to settle its difficulties with all against whom it appears so ready to run a muck, and to reconcile the difference between its version of the Columbus "outrage" with the understanding of that transaction by the *Standard*. It will find that it has woven, for itself "a tangled web," which ill-natured diatribes will not assist in untangling, but that the more it flounders the more inextricable will be its confusion. As for *garbled* extracts from the *Observer*,—we gave the extracts we made in our Wednesday's issue from the *Observer* of Monday, word for word, without the change of a word, a letter or a point. We gave them at sufficient length also to express fully their drift and meaning. *That* the *Observer* calls *garbling!*

Those who know the inveterate prejudices of the *Observer* will easily understand why we referred to the party *status* in party times of Messrs. Smith and Maultsby, and will therefore need no explanation; those who do not, know nothing of the *Observer*, and will therefore care for none.

ADDRESS *of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America, to all the Churches of Jesus Christ throughout the Earth.* Adopted unanimously at the organization of the General Assembly in Augusta, Ga., December, 1861. Published by order of the Assembly.

This is an extremely able document setting forth the reasons which have operated upon the minds of the ministers and others now forming the General Assembly of the Presbyterians in the Confederate States of America, to dissolve the ties that bound them ecclesiastically with their brethren of the North. It will be especially interesting to members of the Presbyterian churches, but hardly less so to those of other churches, or those of no particular church.

Price 10 cents. For sale at Mr. Kelley's, Market Street.

THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT of the Confederate States will be fully organized on the 22nd day of February, 1862, an auspicious day—one connected with the memory of a great and glorious Southern patriot. It is meet that the natal day of Washington should thus be celebrated in the Capitol of his native State.

But need we feel so great an amount of surprise and irritation as some have expressed at the fact that foreign nations have not before this extended to us full recognition, when the fact is known to ourselves that our government, as yet, has been only provisionally extemporized. That the fully perfected machinery of national life and government will only go into operation by the close of the next month? Such hasty recognition is neither usual nor to be expected, but still the want of it is accepted as an ill-omen, and as the evidence of a final determination adverse to our cause on the part of foreign nations, by those who are disposed to look upon the dark side of the picture.

THE news from Hatteras is startling. We know it to be *true*. We await details with the utmost anxiety, and will, perhaps, hear from Goldsboro' on the arrival of the Newbern train, due at 12 o'clock noon. We have telegraphed for the news.

THE RESIGNATION of Cameron and probably of Chase, indicates either an existing contrariety of opinion in the cabinet of the Lincoln government, or the certainty of an approaching financial difficulty in the financial operations of that government, which can only be obviated by the retirement of these men, both known as ultra anti-slavery men and uncompromising haters of the South. They have been the most ardent partizans of the most extreme measures and their retirement indicates a break-down of the financial as well as of the military system so far pursued.

WE were reminded to-day of the fact that the State Convention will re-assemble at Raleigh on Monday next, by meeting with our friend Col. Steele, chief clerk of that body, on his way to Raleigh.

We don't exactly know when the Convention will get through. We do trust that they will as nearly as may be, confine themselves to matters and things required by the actual present necessities of the State, without going into things not properly entrusted to them, or expected of them by the people.

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes the bill reported by the Military Committee in Congress, to establish a surveillance over the press. We should not altogether regret to see it or something like it become a law:

A BILL,

ENTITLED AN ACT TO PREVENT INFORMATION OF THE PLANS AND OPERATIONS OF THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES BEING CONVEYED TO THE ENEMY.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That it shall not be lawful for any person to publish or cause to be published, in any newspaper or other printed publication, intended for circulation, any information or communication giving the number, disposition, movements, or destination, of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, or the description, destination, cargo or armament of any vessel engaged in the service of, or employed in the transportation of troops, dispatches, or munitions of war, for the Confederate States; or the description of any battery, fortification, engine of war, or plan of attack or defence employed, or to be employed, by said forces, or of any signal, badge, banner or flag, which may have been, or may be temporarily employed or adopted by the commanding officer of any post, district, or expedition, of the Confederate States, unless the publication thereof shall be first authorized by the President or Congress, or the Secretary of war, or of the Navy, or the commanding officer of such post, district or expedition: *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the publication of information extracted or derived from newspapers or other publications in the enemy's country, or of battles fought.

SECTION 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to write or communicate, for publication, to any newspaper or printed publication, as aforesaid, or the editor or publisher thereof by letter, telegram, or otherwise, information, the publication of which is declared unlawful by the first section of this act.

SECTION 3. Persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be subject to indictment in the District Courts of the Confederate States, in the district where the offence shall have been committed, and on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, and may, in the discretion of the Court trying the same, be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twelve months.

WE take it for granted that everybody will read Mr. Vallandigham's speech, made in the Federal Congress on the Mason and Slidell surrender. It takes a man of more than ordinary nerve to talk as Vallandigham does. Pendleton of the same State, (Ohio.) is said to be the real leader of the peace party, however. Our brave and chivalrous friend, Val., is the *cheval de bataille*, but Pendleton's is the cool head and hand that holds the reins.

WISE'S LEGION has been ordered to Edenton, N. C.

### To the Post Master General, our Members of Congress, and all others whom it may concern.

We would respectfully state that there is a railroad in North Carolina known as the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which road is now in operation and has been in operation for months, to a point at least one hundred miles from its terminus at this place. A tri-weekly stage connects the head of the road with Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond county, and Wadesboro', the county seat of Anson county.

Along this whole length, connecting six counties by rail and stage, there is no mail, although constant application has been made for it, and although a great demand exists, especially at this time, when friends at home wish to correspond with friends in camp, and when all are anxious to hear the news of what is going on.

We confess that we ourselves are not without some personal interest in this matter, as the want of a mail very much interferes with our circulation in a section of country but recently brought into connection with Wilmington, and in which we are proud to say that our paper has met with a very flattering acceptance.—For the forwarding of such papers as we do send up, we and our subscribers are indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the Road, upon which we have already trespassed too far.

AGAIN we are without news of the Burnside fleet, now going on five days out, if it sailed as reported.

Yesterday we heard a rumor, said to have come from Swansboro', to the effect that a large number of vessels were reported at Hatteras, and that families were leaving Newbern. The Newbern *Progress* of yesterday morning makes no reference at all to this matter, so we must take it for granted that the rumor was without foundation.

We cannot hear of any portion of the fleet having been seen from any point on our coast, nor if any of the vessels were driven ashore have we even heard of that. Perhaps they stood so far to sea, that they could not be seen from land, and thus escaped being driven on shore If they have gone to Davy Jones' locker, it would appear as though they had taken another route thereto.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has not a word, nor has any other of our exchanges. They, like ourselves, "watch and wait."—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

THE RALEIGH PAPERS of Wednesday, (issued on Tuesday) reached us last week on Saturday—this week on Friday. They formerly reached us on Wednesday morning—never later than Thursday. In these days things in the news line must be the latest or their value is much depreciated. How long it takes the Journal to reach Raleigh we cannot even pretend to guess.

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND.—Lincoln's Secretary of war stated the Federal forces at over six hundred and sixty thousand. The Lincoln organs have since dwelt upon the fact of their being nearly seven hundred thousand, and some have even gone farther and claimed a still larger number.

*Per Contra*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says "the entire strength of our (Federal) army, as by returns in the Adjutant General's office, foots up 521,000, of whom about 480,000 are now reported fit for service. On the 22d December returns up to that date showed that the mortality in the Federal Army amounted to 22,000 men. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, etc., amounted to 11,000, the wounded to 17,000. The number of prisoners South and deserters about 6,000."

We rather think Brooks of the *Express* was right when he said that one-third of Cameron's army was *on paper* for the purpose of drawing pay and rations, at the expense of the government, and for the benefit of some parties, not distantly related to Cameron himself.

COLD WEATHER.—The Charlotte, N. C., *Bulletin* of yesterday, says that the weather there during the last three days has been most awful. Icicles nine inches long, adorn the eaves of every roof.

It may be cold comfort for us to suggest that even this is not an unmixed evil. That there is both money and patriotism, the one to be made and the other to be consulted by saving this ice for next summer. We speak not simply of ice as a matter of luxury or of comfort, and long use has made it seem almost a necessary to many; but it may be the last hope of the wounded, racked with pain and parched with thirst; or the invalid whose pulses throb with fever, may find in it coolness and perhaps safety. Save the ice, wherever it *can* be saved. It will be all needed.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Some days since I noticed your allusion to the *want* of a Battery or Batteries on some of the high lands near the lower end of the town?

Do you think it would be *judicious* to place a Battery *within* the limits of the town to repel an attack from gunboats? Would it not rather *invite aggression*, and furnish an excuse for shelling the town?

It is a good rule for residents of glass houses to throw no stones. I think cities do not *usually* attack armed ships.

Works of defence should, I suppose, if possible, be placed beyond cannon shot of the places they are to cover and defend. This principle has governed us in the erection of Batteries to cover the approaches to Wilmington.

I need not tell *you where* these Batteries are located, but suffice it to say they are *deemed ample* for the defence of the place.

If well served, they are quite sufficient to repel the foe.

As much might be said of the coast and other river Batteries. If the guns now in position are *efficiently* served, as I trust they will be, our families may repose in safety under the shade of "their own vines and fig trees, with none to molest or make them afraid."

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng'r Cape Fear Dist.

WE TAKE pleasure in publishing the above communication from Col. Fremont, as it contains assurances which will be most gratifying to all.

We may be permitted to remark that we must somehow have failed to express our meaning in the brief article to which Col. F. refers, since he understands it so differently from what we intended it to be understood.

We did not speak of the presence of a battery or batteries at the point or points indicated, as means of covering or defending the town from the *approach* of gunboats, but as a *dernier resort*, should, in *any, way* the covering defences be passed by *any* portion of the fleet, and to be used in the event of this portion taking a position in our river to shell the town. *Then* surely nothing could be lost, and much might be gained by revealing the fire of a sufficient number of guns to make that business unprofitable.

But of course we defer to those whose judgment in such matters carries authority, while we merely offer suggestions under correction, and add these remarks to show that we have not been quite so forgetful or unthinking as might be supposed.

IN A SPEECH delivered last week in the Federal House of Representatives, by Mr. Conkling, of New York, he stated that besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of *nine hundred and thirty men* at the battle of Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, where the Confederate troops under General Evans, drove the Federals under Baker, with such terrible slaughter into the river.

This is far more loss than the Federals have ever before admitted—more indeed than they admitted as killed at Manassas.

POSTMASTER GENERAL REGAN states the number of Post Offices now in operation in the Confederate States at 8,300. He makes the following estimate of the probable receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1862, as compared with the receipts from all the Post Offices now in the Confederate States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861:

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|---|---|
| Total receipts of all the offices in 1860 | $1,517,536 00 |
| Total receipts of all the offices in 1861 | 1,091,012 00 |
| Showing a deficiency of | $426,524 00 |

This estimate, however, is based upon the returns from only 4,922 post-offices, and the receipts must necessarily be increased by the returns from the remaining 4,024, though the latter are generally small offices, scattered throughout the interior, from many of which the receipts will be inconsiderable.

IF THE SHIPS that left Norfolk on Sunday evening did not put back, they are now going on their fourth day out, having been three days and a half out this morning—or three days out last evening. As yet we have heard nothing of their whereabouts. If they were out in the blow of Monday night they must have got pretty well scattered and been forced to make an offing. If near enough our coast to be seen at all, they would most probably be first discovered by the sentinel at Cape Lookout Light-house, but we have not heard that any have been so seen.

If they have put in to Hatteras, which they may have done, we might not hear of it for some days, as indeed we did not when Hatteras was taken, although we knew the fleet was there, from the fact of the Gordon, which had to leave there to keep out of their way, having put in to this harbor.

We will most probably hear something to-day from the coast, either that they have been seen or that they have not. So far nothing has been heard of them.

P. S.—We have heard from the Forts as late as this morning. Nothing in the way of an "expedition" was then in sight, nor had anything been seen of it. In fact even the usual blockaders had been forced to haul off owing to the state of the weather. All is quiet—We feel anxious about Roanoke Island.

*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

### The Blockade of the Potomac by Our Batteries.

The fact that a few mornings since the Federal War Steamer Pensacola succeeded in making her escape by running down the Potomac past our batteries, is regarded by many as an evidence that our batteries in that neighborhood have failed of effecting the purpose for which they were constructed—the closing of the river against the passage of the enemy's vessels.

We have reason to know that this is in a great measure a mistake. At times, as in the extreme darkness of a moonless night, or in the grey of a foggy morning, when a man can hardly be seen twenty yards, a vessel or two may slip past by running, not forcing, the blockade.—This was the case when the Pensacola went down stream. It was impossible to see her at any time distinctly, and the firing upon her must have been greatly at random.

The blockade of the Potomac by our batteries is as efficient as the blockade of the mouth of Charleston harbor by the Lincoln fleet, and as many vessels slip by one as the other.

### This is Rich.

We cut the following from the columns of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th inst:—

WILMINGTON THREATENED—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—A private dispatch was received here yesterday, about noon, stating that forty-five Federal vessels were off the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The dispatch is understood to be from a source entitling it to credit. It is not unlikely that this naval force is the Burnside expedition, or composed of a portion of it and that only a few of their vessels were driven back off Cape Henry, which will account for the reported return of the expedition in the Norfolk dispatches of yesterday. The force of the enemy may be exaggerated, but the dispatch, in other respects, is entitled to credit. There is considerable anxiety to hear further of this demonstration of the enemy. It is thought hardly probable that the enemy will attempt the approach upon Wilmington by the river, which is under the guns of Fort Caswell. The land approach across the sand barrens of the peninsula is more doubtful.

We need not say that the dispatch is not only without foundation, but without the shadow of foundation, for, to our knowledge there was not even a colorable rumor upon which to base it. Such is news when it is *reliable!* God knows where these people may now be or how soon we may hear more of them than will be pleasing to us, but why people should circulate sensation reports of this kind, and at this time, is more than we can well understand.

We can assure the public here and elsewhere that the dispatches of the Associated Press will contain all in relation to matters here that can properly be made public, and which are of sufficient importance, and sufficiently verified to make it worth while to telegraph them, and nothing else.

But perhaps the strangest thing about this sensation item is, that we have the best reason to *know* that it *never was telegraphed from Wilmington, North Carolina, at all!*

IT IS STRANGE, very strange, the revelations of character which revolutions bring forth. As was said of the corruptions incident to the passage by bribery of the legislative union between England and Ireland, there was as a consequence, in the latter country, a total bankruptcy of principle, and no man trusted his neighbor's honor or expected trust for his own.

A similar fatal effect appears to have been produced among our *friends* at the North by the incidents of the last few months. The once greatest friends of the South are now bidding the highest for the support of her bitterest enemies, and the anti-slavery societies themselves are out-done in cool malignity, by smooth hypocrites like Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, who in a lecture delivered on Tuesday of last week, in Washington, declared himself in favor of the absolute and immediate confiscation of the property of "rebels," and the enfranchisement of slaves, by an act of Congress. The Washington Intelligencer quotes his sentiments apparently with satisfaction.

And yet this old man came through here some years ago as a member of the committee of the Senate in charge of Mr. Calhoun's remains, and wherever he went he was received with more than respect—with warmth and friendship. He was the very good friend of the deceased S. Carolinian; his views were Southern enough to make him a pet in Charleston. Surely there is a bankruptcy of public principle and a total abandonment of shame. Surely this old man ought, for very decency, to have held his tongue.

We are pleased to learn that the Confederate authorities are taking measures for the more effectual protection of the loyal people of Western Virginia.

WE ARE REQUESTED by Lieut. J. B. Brown, Company B, 3rd regiment N. C. S. Troops, to state that he will return to his regiment in a few days, and will take charge of any packages that may be left at his Store, for any of the troops in the regiment, from their friends

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The following contributions, by the people of the Confederate States, have been recently listed at the passport office by Colonel J. B. Jones. Most of the supplies thus received go to the army of the Potomac:

W. B. Carmichael, $500 to Twenty first Regiment North Carolina State Troops.
Dr. A. H. Canedo, $13,250 to Texas troops.
M. S. Fraley, $4,130 to Fourth Regiment North Carolina State troops.
J. Lyerly, $3,800 to Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina State troops.
——, $1,500 to First Texas Regiment.
S. C. Granberry, $250 to Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.
T. S. Hancock, $300 to Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
D. R. Leak, $2,130 to Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina State troops.
H. Lochrew, $300 to Eighth Georgia Regiment.
U. W. Moffitt, $8,000 to Mississippi and Texas troops.
J. W. Parker, $1,300 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State troops.
J. O. Sparm, $250 to Eighth Georgia Regiment.
William Turner, $3,000 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State troops.
J. C. White, $300 to Ninth Georgia Regiment.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER—THE U. G. R. BLOCKADED.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

The impression is that ex-President Tyler will be chosen Speaker of the First Confederate House of Representatives. The compliment is well deserved, though for the active transaction of business a younger man would be more appropriate. Mr. Tyler's name is also used in connection with the Virginia Senatorship.

The vigilance of the Federal Authorities on the other side of the Potomac has become so active that all the well known letter carriers, who have been travelling between Richmond and Baltimore, have been arrested and lodged in the Washington jail. For the present communication has ceased. The Norfolk papers alone seem to have the facilities of getting Northern papers—brought over by a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe.

### Affairs on the Potomac—The Pensacola Running the Blockade.

The Fredericksburg *Recorder* of 15th inst., has the following on matters along the Potomac:

On Saturday morning the Mt. Vernon was observed to be coming up the river, just off the creek, and our men, thinking that she ventured in rather too near, let slip the dogs of war at her, firing two shots, both of which missed her. The Mt. Vernon did not respond.

On Sunday morning, just before day, the batteries at Evansport opened on the Pensacola as she attempted to run the blockade of the batteries. Just before day our men at the upper batteries heard the sound of steam and commenced firing by sound, rightly supposing that it proceeded from the Pensacola, which, having been for some time "cornered" in Washington, was trying to make her way out. This was kept up all the way down as far as our guns extended—some thirty-nine shots in all being thrown—but, it is believed, without success, inasmuch as she passed Acquia creek running very swiftly and without any assistance.

The tugs which were accompanying her by the Evansport batteries, and which were observed just as they were all getting by, were doubtless merely an escort as a precaution against an accident, and for the purpose of rendering assistance, should any be needed. As the Pensacola passed the creek, the batteries gave her two parting shots but without doing any damage. The excuse made by those in charge of the guns for the failure to strike is that the steamer was running very fast and that a thick fog was prevailing at the time. Without meaning to criticise the blockade we must be permitted to say that, as for efficiency, it is about as next akin to no blockade at all as could well be.

On Saturday evening, as we learn from a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, three Federal steamers ran in near to shore just off the farm of Withers Waller, Esq., and fired upon his dwelling, each some six or seven times, the result being that the part next to the river was completely stove in, and indeed, the whole building was completely ruined. We further learn that the house was unoccupied at the time. Another informant says it was the house of E. A. W. Hooe, Esq. The fact, we suppose, is true that one or the other has certainly been demolished.

THE PICTURES IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—In giving a descripton of the recent renovations and embellishments in the Presidential mansion, we stated that certain pictures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, which we supposed had been presented as a permanent addition to its collection of valuables, had been carried off, without any right of ownership, by Mr. Buchanan, when he retired to Wheatland. This is an error. When the Prince of Wales visited the White House, the autumn before last, he mentioned to Miss Lane that he had some fine engravings of his father and mother on board the Hero, at Portland, which it would gratify him if she would accept. She of course replied that it would give her very great pleasure to receive them. Shortly after the Prince reached Portland, Miss Lane received a roll containing the two prints. She had them handsomely framed, at her own expense, and had them suspended in one of the principal apartments of the Executive mansion. When Mr. Buchanan retired from office she of course took the pictures to Wheatland with her, as she did the remainder of her personal effects. It never occurred to her or any one else at the time, that the slightest question could arise as to the ownership of the engravings, which were a gift to her on the part of the Prince. This explanation is due as much to Miss Lane as to the late president, and we accordingly lose no time in repairing the error. With regard to the Japanese curiosities presented to Mr. Buchanan by the Japanese envoys, it is merely necessary to state that they were all, without exception, sent to the Patent Office immediately on the departure of the ambassadors from Washington.—*Washington Letter New York Herald.*

### The Indiana Democracy and the War—The Blame of the War Charged Upon the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention convened yesterday morning, and was largely attended, every county but eight being represented.

Thomas A. Hendricks was appointed President.—His remarks, on taking the Chair, were severe against the Republican party and the policy of the present Administration.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention set forth that the restoration to power of the Democratic party can alone preserve the Union; endorses the principles heretofore put forward by the National Convention of the party; declares the present civil war mainly resulted from the slavery agitation, and the consequent organization of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the government; condemning the course of the Republicans in the last Congress for *the rejection of all peace propositions;* that peace and harmony would now reign had the party in power shown the same desire to settle the internal dissention, that it recently enacted to avoid a war with England; that the Republicans had demonstrated their inability to conduct the government through the present difficulties, denouncing all the violations of the Constitution as usurpations of power; that the disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the imprisonment of citizens in the loyal States are flagrant violations of the Constitution; that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was either legal or illegal—if the former, neither nation had been humiliated by their surrender under threats; of the latter they should have been delivered up before imprisonment.

The resolutions compliment the conduct of Indiana troops in every battle-field, where victory had perched upon the national banner, and sends greeting to every Democrat for their future achievements in coming contests.

### Latest from the Indian Country.

[From the Fort Smith, (Arkansas) Times, January 3d.]

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Col McIntosh, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Thornton, and several other officers arrived yesterday from the battle ground. We learn that our army pursued the enemy for 25 miles on the next day after the battle, but did not overtake any of the Indians. Col. Stand Watie, with about 300 of his men came upon a party, killed 15 or 16, and took about 40 prisoners, some women and children. The rout was so complete, that the enemy scattered everywhere. Opothleyholo was not in the fight, but left either the evening before or on the morning of the fight. One of the leaders, a Seminole by the name of Alligator, was killed. About 300 Indian ponies were captured, and about the same number of cattle. The Indians felt certain that they could whip our men, who numbered about 1,400, and the Indians about 1,700 or 2,000.—They had a strong position in a deep hollow, and when our troops made their appearance they raised the war whoop and commenced firing, which our men did not return until they came up close to the enemy, when they charged, and the Indians broke and ran, and the fight continued for ten miles.

This is one of the most expeditious and successful campaigns of the season, and proves Col. McIntosh a good officer, and the Texans and Arkansians invincible troops.

SKETCH OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The Nashville *Fanner* gives the following "pen portrait" of the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, the Chatham of this war:

"Vallandigham is a man of more courage, character and capacity, than any other man in Congress take him for all in all. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high, with a fierce looking face, keen dark eye, black hair inclined to curl, florid complexion, with moustache and whiskers. His features, though not handsome, are striking. His manner is quick, nervous and impetuous. He does not speak well, unfortunately. His manner is too hasty and passionate, and his voice full and rotund. But for dauntless bravery, keen management and independent spirit, he stands before the whole of them!"

THE BEST WAY TO SETTLE AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Messrs. Blacide Bienvenu and Octave Leblanc, met yesterday morning, with their seconds, to fight with swords, the duel which was prevented the day before by the arrest of Leblanc. When the two principals were, swords in hand, ready to fence at each other, Mr. Leblanc quite surprised everybody present, by apologizing in the handsomest manner for his generous outburst of passion, while acting as a second in the hostile meeting between Messrs. Bienvenu and Bouligny. This explanation, coming unasked for, from the lips of a gentleman whose bravery can never be doubted, does him the greatest honor, and was, of course, accepted by Mr. Bienvenu's seconds. We don't know of anything more honorable for a courageous and proud man than to acknowledge his wrong, when he has in his hand a weapon which he has so often wielded in the defence of his rights.

*Picayune.*

QUARREL BETWEEN SHERMAN AND DUPONT.—The quarrel between Commodore Dupont and Gen. Thos. W. Sherman has culminated in breaking up Gen. Viele's expedition at the moment it was ready to sail We are not surprised. Dupont is an old sea-dog, who wants to conduct the war in an energetic manner, though it may hurt the rebels. He is more anxious to save the Union than the "peculiar institution." Sherman is exactly the reverse. He entertains a tender regard for the "proud and hospitable citizens of the *Sovereign* State of South Carolina, in whose society he spent so many happy hours," as he informed them in his proclamation. Between his devotion to slavery and dyspepsia, he has converted the great expedition into a failure, and robbed the country of results which they had a right to expect. How much longer does the War Department propose to keep this pro-slavery dispeptic in command of the 25,000 troops at Port Royal."

### To the Congress of the Confederate States.

This memorial in regard to Army Chaplains, is most respectfully presented to your honorable body by the subscribers, a Committee representing the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Be assured that, in doing so, the body we represent, as well as your memorialists, are actuated by a sincere desire to see this young Republic—the Southern Confederacy—placed in such a high moral position as to command the respect and admiration of all civilized nations. Allow us, then, frankly and most respectfully, to state that the late action of your honorable body, during a former session, by which the salary of Chaplains in the Army was reduced to fifty dollars per month, with one ration, and the Chaplains themselves deprived of all military rank, has been to us a source of profound regret and astonishment. While we are satisfied that, in your action, you were prompted by patriotic considerations, yet, we are very certain that, so far from accomplishing the end proposed, it will be attended with the most mischievous consequences, and result in great injury to our common country. We earnestly request you, therefore, to reconsider and repeal the above act, for the following reasons:

First—It places the Confederate States of America, in a religious point of view, *in a false and most unfortunate position before the civilized world.* It is very well known that there is no nation upon earth in which Christianity, in its present forms, is more highly appreciated by the people—in which a larger proportion of the population are worthy communicants of the various Christian denominations. Never, in the history of the world, was there an army in which could be found such a large proportion of pious, devout Christians, as at present compose the Confederate army. And yet, the Chaplains in this army receive less pay, are forced to occupy a lower rank, and consequently are treated with less respect than in any other Christian nation upon earth. If we are not mistaken, in England the Chaplain takes rank immediately after his commanding officer. In France, Spain and Russia, it is, we believe, about the same. Even in that depraved, semi-infidel despotism with which we are now at war, the Chaplain enjoys the rank, pay, quarters and rations of a captain of the post—that is, he receives $150 per month, his travelling expenses and other important items included. How, then, can the late action of your body be regarded by England, France and other Christian nations, in any other light, than as a degradation of the Christian Ministry by our Government; as discarding religion from our army; and as ignoring the religious sentiment of our Confederacy! We know that this was not your design; but still, we fear that this construction will be placed upon it by the nations of Europe.

Secondly—We request you to repeal that act, *because its effect is injurious to the soldiers of the army.* In some instances, pious men in the army finding themselves destitute of religious instruction, have felt obliged to support a Chaplain by *their own voluntary contributions.* Thus, after they have given up their profitable business at home, and consented to expose their lives in defence of their country, they must either go without the bread of life, or else give part of the pittance received from the Government, to support a pastor. That act, then, which cut down the salary of the Chaplain, has virtually diminished the pay of the pious men in the ranks. Here, then, is the position in which thousands of praying men, now in the army, are placed:—1st. They must be deprived of the presence, instruction and spiritual guardianship of a minister of Christ, because the Government has refused that minister an adequate support; or, 2nd. They must receive the Gospel at the hands of a young and inexperienced man; or, 3rd They must, *out of their own private funds*, support a clergyman whose experience and talents qualify him to fill the place of pastor with dignity and usefulness.

Thirdly—We urge you to repeal that act, *because it inflicts great injustice upon those ministers who had accepted chaplaincies prior to its passage.* Many clergymen, of various denominations, had resigned their charges, in which they were receiving salaries sufficient to support their families, and, prompted by patriotic motives, had accepted positions in the army as Chaplains. In this capacity, had the law remained unchanged, they would not have received more, and in some cases not as much, as they would have received from their former charges. Now, we appeal to you, if it was right? if it was in good faith to cut down their salary, under these circumstances? It may be said, "Let them resign their position in the army." We reply, many have resigned, *because they felt that the Government had acted in bad faith with them.* But their resignation did not place them back in their former charges; and some of them are thus left without provision to support their families. But we are told, "the Government must economize." Very well; but why should the salary of Chaplains be cut down for the sake of economy, and yet the salaries of Surgeons and all other officers remain untouched?

For these considerations, we respectfully request you to repeal the above act; and we would also urge you to adopt such measures as will secure the services of an experienced Chaplain for every regiment in the army.—With sentiments of profound regret, and with an earnest devotion to the cause of our common country, we remain, Honorable Gentlemen,

Your ob't servants,
S. M. FROST,
D. B. NICHOLSON,
C. F. DEEMS,
} Committee.

LOUISBURG, N. C., Dec. 9, 1861.

[The above having been unavoidably delayed, appears now for the first time.]

LOSS OF SOUTHERN TRADE BY THE NORTHWEST.—The St. Louis Republican, alluding to the loss of Southern trade by the Western States of the Lincoln government says:

"See what awfully desolating results have followed the cessation of that commerce. The Western States of Europe are trembling under it. Our own North momentarily benefitted by a demand for army supplies, does not feel it, as it will by and by. But survey the West—with no choice of an outlet to Europe save through New York—its products at half their former price, and all its purchases at double that price. In fact, the farmer of the West can scarcely raise produce at current prices. The gross yield of his farm would not pay the wages of the hands necessary to raise it.—No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern trade. Men now see the fallacy of all those theories that belittled Southern industry, and the importance of Southern commerce with it, to the rest of the United States. Let us give some credit to the men who, while sustaining a system which, though legal, has been held up to the unsparing odium, have made that system productive of so many and great benefits that the withdrawal of them has rent fear and trembleng through the nations."

The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a very important fact in regard to the extent the Northwest is suffering by the cutting off of the trade of the South. That paper estimates that there will be a surplus of 89,000,000 pounds of bacon in that portion of the United States this year should the Southern markets not be opened.—This will involve a loss of about $7,000,000 in the item of bacon alone.

GALVESTON.—There has been no confirmation of the late report by telegraph that Galveston has been occupied by the enemy. It probably took its origin from an article in a Houston paper which was copied into a New Orleans journal. We find a letter in the New Orleans "Delta," from an officer in the Confederate service, severely denouncing the statement so made public, as untrue and injurious. This letter, dated December 29th, speaking of the city of Galveston and the purposes concerning it, says:

That the city and Island of Galveston will, in case of an attack by the enemy, be defended at all hazards, and to the very bitterest extremity; that every foot of soil will be contested, every acre of channel and harbor be struggled for, while a hundred of our thousands can be rallied. I will predict further, that if there be any virtue in bullets, in heavy metal or light metal, in long range or short range, in field guns or casemated guns, in open fight or ambush, in torpedoes, submarine magazines, mined channels and extemporaneous gunboats, in breastworks, redans, redoubts and bastions, in cutlasses, swords, bowie knives and daggers, with mothers on the house tops to cheer us in the struggle, and even young maidens, determined not to leave their homes and brothers. I say, if in these things there be virtue, then every Lincoln vandal or Hessian that plants his accursed foot upon this island shall bite the dust in his agonies, and Galveston shall survive the shock, a monument to Texan valor.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

RETURN OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES TO EUROPE.—We find the following significant paragraph in the Washington correspondence (January 8) of the Baltimore *Clipper*:

The Orleans Princes, while in this city, were lionized by the bon ton. It is rumored that they have resigned their positions in Gen. McClellan's staff, and are making preparations to return to Europe. It is whispered that the resignations were caused by the apprehension of the Prince de Joinville that the United States is about to be embroiled with foreign powers, and that it is not desirable that his nephews should be in a position which might necessitate them, even in appearance, to take up arms against France, or an ally of France. The Princes are now in Boston.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 17th, 1862.

THE PRESTONBURG FIGHT.

Nothing has been heard officially at Richmond of Gen. Marshall's fight at Prestonburg.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Examiner's special Norfolk reporter sent a dispatch late last night, which says that the New York Herald of the 15th inst., asserts that Cameron has resigned, and E. M. Staunton, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as his successor. Cameron, it is said, is to go as Minister to Russia.

Gen. McClellan is up attending to business.

It is rumored that Chase intends to resign, and accept a seat in the Senate.

Col. Kearney, of the Federal Engineer corps, is dead.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing the franking privilege. The appropriations for the army for the year ending next June amount to nearly four hundred and fifty millions dollars.

A board of bankers from the principal cities met the finance committees of Congress at Chase's residence on Monday, but came to no result after a fours hours' conference. Chase threatened high taxes, but the bankers were inexorable.

Commodore Goldsborough has left Fortress Monroe with the 13th Massachusetts regiment in the Steamer Spaulding, and is said to be bound to Port Royal. Goldsborough commands the fleet and Burnside the land operations.

The Federal Senate on Tuesday last passed a bill discharging the fugitive slaves jailed in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRESTONBURG BATTLE.—ALL LIES.

The Federals claim a victory at Prestonburg over Gen. Marshall. Col. Garfield reports Marshall as having been repulsed, his force fleeing in great confusion, and carrying off numbers of his dead and wounded. The Federals found twenty-seven dead on the field, and took twenty-five prisoners. The Federal loss is reported as two killed and forty-five wounded.

THE EXPEDITION.

Thirteen vessels, at Hampton Roads, went to sea on Thursday, [yesterday.]

The steamship Constitution, with the Maine and Massachusetts regiments, arrived on Thursday at Fortress Monroe.

We copy the following additional items from the Richmond Dispatch:

NORFOLK, Jan. 17, 1862.

In the U. S. Senate on the 14th inst., a communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the instructions received by Chevalier Hulseman, from the Austrian Government, on the Trent affair. Also, Seward's reply. Austria coincides with the English demands.

Havana dates to the 7th state that Mexican matters are growing interesting. The people are preparing for resistance. Thirty thousand soldiers are to be collected at Perote, with 150 pieces of artillery. Everything looks serious for Spain. The Spanish soldiers are rapidly deserting.

Juarez has issued a proclamation, calling upon the people to unite in the defence of their homes.

The Bark Lyra, a slaver, of New York, with 820 negroes on board, has been captured by an English gun-boat. The Fleet Eagle, also a slaver, with 900 aboard, escaped.

On Friday the Federal forces at Romney, under command of Gen. Lander, retired on learning the advance of the Confederate army, under Jackson.

Cotton in New York was held at 34 cents; whiskey, 25 cents; sugar, 8 cents; coffee, 20 cents.

[SECOND DISTATCH.]

TREASURY NOTES AND POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General has decided that the Postmasters ought to receive Confederate Treasury Notes on deposit for payments on postage; and that there can be no objection to making change for such notes, in postage stamps, when parties will accept them.

BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED.—Henry Heath, of Virginia, Johnston K. Duncan, of Louisiana, and S. A. M. Wood, of Alabama.

CONGRESS.—Nothing made public to-day.

Ex-President Tyler is very ill.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 18th, 1862.

Ex President T