THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC'R 13, 1862.

The News from Below.

The reports which have been received of difficulties among the enemy's forces at Newbern may be exaggerated, or they may not. Our telegraph gives the news as it reached Raleigh, and we have no doubt there is *something* in it; but what importance to attach to that something, is more than we can say. Whether FOSTER himself is at Newbern is, to say the least, doubtful, and it may be that the panic and mutiny there was the result of the reduction of the force at that point, owing to the sending away of an expedition to some other point.

The Tarboro' *Southerner*, of the 6th, (received here this morning!) says, that for the last week or two, the streets of that town have been made alive by the passage through them of numberless wagons, carts and vehicles of every description. They are principally loaded with negro women and children, provisions and other property of refugees from the lower counties, on their way to the interior, to escape the vandalism of our unscrupulous invaders.

The same paper adds: "We have no definite news from below, save that the enemy are still 'plying their avocations.' They are depredating and pillaging upon the citizens of Hyde, Washington and the lower part of Martin counties. A desolation is left behind them equal to that which marked the track of the Egyptian locusts of yore."

We learn that the Yankees, in their recent visit to Jacksonville, (Onslow Court House,) did less damage than might have been expected. About the only thing they took from the Court House, was the clothing contributed by the people of the county for the use of the Onslow soldiers in the Confederate army. A gentleman from Onslow, who was here this week, informs us that the records of the county were not disturbed.

The boat was a side paddle iron steamer of 80 to 90 feel long. When she got up into New River, the tide was unusually high, indeed unprecedentedly so. The enemy will hardly make another steamboat excursion to Jacksonville.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

The Latest.

It is rumored in the street that the ball opened this morning below Fredericksburg, and that a terrible battle is now raging. We have reason to believe that this rumor is substantially true, and expect to receive very important news to-night or to-morrow morning. The battle is said to have commenced at daylight, not far from Port Royal.—*Daily Journal, 11th.*

☞We learn that His Excellency, Gov. VANCE, arrived here on the evening before last, (Tuesday evening,) and went down the river yesterday, in company with the Commanding General, to visit the works erected for the defence of the Cape Fear. At five o'clock last evening the boat with the Governor on board had not returned.

Governor VANCE evidently takes a deep interest in the safety of all parts of the State, and will use all the means in his power to provide for it. In this patriotic endeavor we trust that he will be cordially and earnestly sustained by all, without distinction or difference. The safety of the whole State—the highest interests of the Confederacy itself, are involved in the defence of Eastern North Carolina.—*Daily Journal, 11th.*

Stockholders' Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company met this forenoon in the Town Hall. Major Haynesworth, the former chairman, being absent, Alfred Martin, Esq., of Wilmington, was chosen to fill his place.

Mr. Wm. A. Walker, Secretary of the Company, was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting, and, with —— Evans, Esq, of Marion District, S. C., constituted a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. The Committee is to report at 2 o'clock, until which hour the meeting adjourned.

There is unquestionably a majority of stock represented.—*Daily Journal, 11th.*

Stockholders Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad reassembled at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a majority of the stock present. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., held the proxy of the State of North Carolina, and A. Martin, Esq., that of the Town of Wilmington.

T. D. Walker, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President with the old board of Directors, the only change being that R. A. Bradley, Esq., was chosen director in place of Col. E. W. Charles, of Darlington District, resigned.

A resolution of compliment to the President was passed, on account of his having remained at his post during the Epidemic. An addition of five hundred dollars each was made to the salaries of the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

We will endeavor to get the several most important resolutions in full for publication.—*Daily Jour., 12th.*

Salt and Other Manufactures.

We propose to say a few words in reply to an article in the last Fayetteville *Observer* headed "Circumstances alter Cases," in which article it undertakes to attribute the tone of certain remarks of ours upon the subject of "Extortion.—Salt—Protection."—to the fact that Wilmington is largely engaged in manufacturing Salt, and that therefore we are the advocates of the Salt-makers.

Now it may not be improper for us to say that we have not now and never have had, directly or indirectly, a dollar of interest in any Salt works, and have never bought a bushel of Salt for the purpose of selling again. We are simply consumers. This much premised, we will proceed to correct some of the most flagrant errors of the *Observer*. That paper after quoting our article deprecating any attempt at artificial restriction of prices because of our belief that in the existing state of things, such attempt must prove a failure, goes on to says:—

Now there is a change of tone, indeed! Some months ago the cotton and woolen factories were "the stalking-horse," even of the *Journal* itself. "The attempt to reduce the price of salt must result in failure,"—unless the salt-makers will follow the example of the factory owners, be content with 75 per cent. profit instead of 2,000 per cent., and reduce their price to $2 a bushel. The factories have voluntarily resolved to sell their sheetings at 30 cents a yard instead of 60. Voluntarily, we say, for there is not one of them that could not let their conscript workmen go into the army, or hire substitutes for them, and make more money by the partial working of their mills than they did before the reduction.

Now, we know something about the cost of making salt and putting it in market, and we say that the idea of making salt at $2 a bushel, or twice $2, or three times $2, or four times $2, is, under existing circumstances, simply ridiculous. With wood at $15 per cord, meat 75 cents a pound, hauling five prices or more, labor almost unattainable at *any* price, sacks five prices, the salt-maker who would reduce his price to $2 a bushel, would realize, instead of a profit of 75 per cent., a clear loss of several dollars per bushel.

But in truth we think that salt is nevertheless extravagantly high, and we are offering no plea for the extravagant prices asked and paid. We *are* disabusing the public mind of erroneous impressions in regard to the rates at which makers could afford salt. We really wonder that a paper of the intelligence of the *Observer* should talk about $2 a bushel affording 75 per cent. profit on the cost of production.

In speaking about the factories throughout the country we have lamented that these establishments should pursue a course now, calculated to raise up a prejudice against them in the future. We have yet seen no reason to change our mind. The factories existed before the war. They may be expected to exist after it.—The salt establishments did not exist before the war and are not expected to be carried on after it closes.—*All* their investment must be realized during the uncertain period for which the war may continue. We warned the factories of the feeling that would exist when the war closed. There was no need for doing that with the salt-works. *They* are doomed, and their proprietors know it. Besides, for one risk of burning or destruction by the enemy which the factories run, the salt-works run a dozen chances.

A good many citizens of Wilmington have gone into making salt, but the business is not confined to them nor even exclusively to people belonging on the sea-coast.

A GOOD DEAL of excitement was felt here yesterday, founded upon rumors that fighting had commenced at Fredericksburg. To some extent these rumors were true. Burnside had attempted to cross the river on Pontoon bridges and been repulsed with heavy loss.—But as yet our news from Fredericksburg is inconclusive. We have only the reports brought to Richmond by the train which left Fredericksburg in the course of yesterday. We know nothing of the result of any subsequent movements by Burnside, although it was evident that the attempt to cross was by no means abandoned, and that further efforts to effect a passage would be made before last night, or at least this morning.—We may hear farther in the course of the day. Their last effort would no doubt be made at or near Port Royal, where they hope to be able to cross under the protection afforded by the fire of their gun-boats.

Unless the enemy can force, or otherwise accomplish the passage of the Rappahannock, it is not so easy to see how a general engagement can be brought on.—Unless Burnside crosses to Lee we hardly think Lee will cross to Burnside, and this for several reasons; the first which is that Lee is probably not supplied with the necessary pontoon trains and other appliances, and that further, his present position on the south side of the river is stronger and better adapted to secure the main end in view—the protection of Richmond.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

Eastern North Carolina.

We understand that information has been received here to-day of an advance of the enemy from Newbern in the direction of Trenton, such advance being supposed to be aimed to reach Magnolia or Goldsboro'.—This advance is said to be in force.

It is also reported that a fleet left Newbern yesterday for this place. There is little doubt but that the enemy at Newbern, Washington and elsewhere in the dominions of Mr. Stanly, have spoken freely of an approaching attack upon Wilmington.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

WE HAVE STARTLING RUMORS from several quarters, the full importance of which we are not at present prepared to estimate. It is said that a portion of the enemy, yesterday or the evening before, succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock at a point known as Deep Run, some mile and a half below Fredericksburg. This is probably correct, although our despatch speaks only of skirmishing.

The town of Fredericksburg has evidently sustained considerable damage, which was to have been expected. Whether the enemy has crossed in force or not, seems doubtful. We think it probable that their success in fixing their pontoon bridge, is perhaps the extent of their progress at the latest dates. We must await developements with what patience we can.

The report of an advance of the enemy from Newbern, and in force, in the direction of Kinston, appears to be confirmed. We are doubtful of the accuracy of the estimate which fixes the numbers of the invading column at twenty thousand. If any such large force is indeed advancing, its object must be the capture of Goldsboro' and the seizure of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at that point. We will, perhaps, hear something more definite from the points menaced. Of the continued advance of the enemy, in force against Kinston, there can be no manner of doubt. Whether our troops can maintain their ground, we are not prepared to say.

Naturally there is a somewhat anxious feeling abroad in this community, but no panic, nor anything like it. Our railroad line is seriously threatened, and a heavy blow is aimed at the whole State.

The Manchester Road.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Stockholders' meeting to which we referred yesterday:

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, during the past months of August, September, October and part of November, the yellow fever, in its most virulent form, prevailed in the town of Wilmington, inducing an extended panic among its citizens and causing many of them to abandon their business and offices and fly from the ravages of this terrible disease; *and whereas*, Thomas D. Walker, actuated by a high sense of his duty as the President of this Company, remained at his post and continued in the full and faithful performance of his duty under the most trying circumstances,

Resolved, therefore, That the thanks of the Stockholders are eminently due and hereby tendered to him for the moral firmness and praiseworthy conduct displayed by him under the circumstances referred to in the preamble hereto. And as a further acknowledgment he be and is hereby authorized to draw from the Treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars.

Resolved further, That the officers and employees of the Company, who continued in the discharge of their duties during the continuance of the pestilence, are also entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders; and that the President and Directors of this Company are hereby authorized and requested to make such acknowledgments and such additional compensation to such officers and employees, and to the families of such as fell victims in the performance of their duties, as in their judgment and discretion (to be liberally exercised) may seem right and proper.

Before the reading of the preamble and resolutions, Mr. Parsley stated that he offered a testimonial in this form, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring silver plate, or something of the kind, more suitable.

On motion of Richard Bradley, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to invest any surplus funds in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in the stock of this Company, at such rate as the Board may deem proper.

On motion of Edward Kidder, Esq.,

Resolved, That the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer be two thousand dollars each for the present fiscal year.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER, of the Federal army, appears to be the pet of the Abolitionists, and is talked of as the "coming man" who is to supercede Burnside and advance on Richmond. In an old *Harper's Weekly* (of July 5th, 1862.) we find a portrait of this General, then only a Brigadier. The portrait has rather a stolid look, wears immense shirt-collars, and is accompanied by the following sketch:—

Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, whose portrait we give below, commands a division of the army of the Potomac, and has distinguished himself exceedingly at the battle of Fairoaks and the other conflicts of the campaign in Virginia.

He was born in Massachusetts about the year 1817, and is consequently about 45 years of age. He entered West Point in 1833, and graduated in the artillery in 1837. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he accompanied Brigadier-General Hamer as Aid-de-camp, and was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey. In March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. At the National Bridge he distinguished himself, and was brevetted Major; and at Chapultepec he again attracted attention by his gallant and meritorious conduct, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the close of the war with Mexico he withdrew from the service, and soon afterward emigrated to California.—The outbreak of the rebellion found him there, and he was one of the first of the old West Pointers who offered his services to the Government. He was one of the first batch of Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers appointed by President Lincoln on 17th May, 1861; and was, on his arrival, placed in command of a brigade of the army of the Potomac, and subsequently of a division. From July, 1861, to February, 1862, he was stationed in Southern Maryland, on the north shore of the Potomac, his duty being to prevent the rebels crossing the river, and to amuse them with their river blockade while M'Clellan was getting his army into trim. This difficult duty he performed admirably.

Consistency.

Mr. John A. Stanly, the reading clerk of one of the houses of our General Assembly, is also Clerk and Master in Beaufort county, yet Mr. Stanly has been elected to the *second* office of profit by the same "Conservative" party that has declared so many offices vacant, because their incumbents had entered the Confederate service. There appears to be a great difference in the view of the Conservatives, whether my ox gores your bull, or your bull gores my ox, all the difference in the world, in fact. If a man belonged to their side, then all was right—if he did not, then all was wrong.

We understand that Mr. Stanly makes a very good reading clerk, but that does not affect the question of consistency on the part of the party in power.

Bill for the Relief of our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

We publish below House Bill, No. 48, "For the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers," introduced by Mr. Grissom, of Granville, together with the preliminary report of the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the bill had been referred. The bill passed the House with the amendments recommended:—

REPORT OF MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred House Bill, No. 48, "For the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers," have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage, with the followidg amendments:

At the end of line 6, Sec. 1., after the words "may require," insert "or elsewhere, under the direction of the Surgeon General."

Sec. 2, line 6, after the word "Richmond," insert, "and any other place where our soldiers may happen to be.

Sec. 3, line 5, after the word "service," insert, "or from any hospital of this State, or of the protracted absence of any Surgeon from his post, on account of sickness or other cause."

Add the following sections:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General be authorized to establish in the City of Raleigh or elsewhere, as he may deem best, a depot for the collection of such supplies of medicines, hospital stores, clothing, &c., as may be required for the relief of the sick and wounded, and to engage the services of such employes as may be necessary for the proper management of the same.—the salaries of said employes to be determined by the Governor.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General is authorized to establish and to maintain "way-side hospitals," at such points, within the limits of the State, as the necessities of the soldiers may require.

Sec 7, (now sec. 5,) line 4, strike out all after the words, "to be used by him," and insert, "for carrying out the purposes of this act."

Sec 8, (now sec. 6.) strike out all after the word "ratification."

Respectfully submitted,
SAM'L J. PERSON, Ch'mn.

A Bill for the Relief of our Sick and Wounded Soldiers

WHEREAS, the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers now in the Confederate service, is distressing in the extreme and is daily becoming more pitiable; and, whereas, the Confederate Government is unable to extend to them that consideration and attention so richly merited by their sacrifices and so imperatively demanded by their necessities; and, whereas, it is the solemn duty of the State of North Carolina to provide for their comfort and relief, without stint or limitation. Therefore, in order to organize more effectually the Medical Department of the State, and to provide more liberally and completely for the welfare of our sick and disabled soldiers:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That an agent be appointed by the Governor, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in the city of Richmond, Va., so long as the necessities of the case may require, and whose duty it shall be under the direction of the Surgeon General of this State, to visit the Hospitals daily; to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded, and to supply their necessities as far as practicable; to aid such as may desire furloughs and discharges in procuring them; to distribute the medical supplies forwarded by the State among the needy and deserving; to take charge of the North Carolina Depot and to organize and regulate it properly; and to do such other things for the benefit of our sick and wounded, as, in the opinion of the Surgeon General of the State, may be demanded by their necessities.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That two Surgeons be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the State, to visit the camps and hospitals in North-Carolina, and in the State of Virginia, beyond the limits of the City of Richmond, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants, and supplying, as far as practicable, the necessities of our sick and wounded; to assist those in obtaining furloughs and discharges who may deserve them; to render such additional medical and surgical aid as may be necessary; and to do such other things for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers as the Surgeon General may deem best.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Governor shall be officially informed of the existence of a vacancy in the Medical Staff of any one of the Regiments or Battalions from the State of North Carolina, but in the Confederate service, it shall be his duty to appoint some competent medical man to fill the same, until a medical officer is duly and permanently assigned thereto by the Confederate authorities.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in the event of the return of our soldiers to the State, afflicted with small pox, or other contagious disease, or the sudden appearance of such disease in any locality within the limits of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General of the State to secure proper medical attention for the said soldiers, and to provide against the spread of the disease among the people.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000) be and is hereby annually placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used by him (in supplying the wants and ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of North Carolina.)

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date and day of its ratification, and until the conclusion of the present war.

From North Carolina.

The following naval and Newbern correspondence appears in the N. Y. *Herald*, of Monday last:

BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
December 3, 1862.

THREE PRIZES CAPTURED IN ONE DAY, &C.

A schooner this morning attempted to run the blockade at New Inlet, but was chased ashore by the United States steamers Mount Vernon and Cambridge and was soon destroyed. This happened about daylight, and at 8 A. M., the Cambridge captured the schooner Emma Tuttle, of Nassau, also attempting to run the blockade. At noon the schooner Brilliant, of Nassau, was captured by the United States steamers Daylight and Mount Vernon, thus making three vessels lost to the rebels in one day. This is the eighth vessel either captured or destroyed by the Cambridge, Mount Vernon and Daylight within thirty days.

NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE

NEWBERN, Dec. 4, 1862

From information received through what is deemed a reliable source, we learn that the rebels of late have become suddenly and unusually active in and about Wilmington.—They are mining the roads leading to the city on the New Topsail Inlet side. Now, all we have to do as regards this matter, is to take a few prisoners, make them precede our force, and thus discover or suffer from said mines. But from what we learn there is another side to this matter.—The rebels are very shrewd in regard to it, in that these who lay the mines are to be sent to fight with the rebel army in Virginia, in order that they cannot be compelled, either from force of circumstances or position, to reveal the mines' whereabouts, in the event of their falling as prisoners into our hands.

In Wilmington the rebels are actively engaged in moving heavy guns. Whether these guns are being moved out of town, with a view to the evacuation of Eastern North Carolina, or to new positions or fortification we do not know. At any rate, we do know that great activity prevails in the neighborhood of the sea-coast.

There is both a public and private Free Labor Association in this State. Its headquarters are at Beaufort. Of the public association over one hundred are members.—Abram Congleton is President.

Colonel Ledley, of the Third New York artillery, was last evening presented with a beautiful sabre.

All the artillery in this department has been formed into a brigade, the same to be under the command of Col. Ledley, Acting Brigadier General.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of Salt-makers, held at Commissioners' Hall in the town of Wilmington, on the 12th instant, in accordance with the request of His Excellency Gov. Vance, Capt. Charles D. Ellis was called to the Chair, and John J. Conoley appointed Secretary. The chair having explained the object of the meeting to be to receive and consider such suggestions as the Governor might make in regard to the salt business, and the price of that article. His Excellency addressed the meeting, making sundry propositions in reference to price, production and transportation of salt.

These propositions have not been reduced to writing, but amount in substance to a proposal that if the salt-makers will agree to take a certain stated rate per bushel, to be approved of by him, then he will use means to procure them labor, secure them transportation, and guarantee their works for a certain limited time.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's remarks the following resolution was offered by Wm. A. Wright, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons, selected from the different localities in this vicinity where salt is manufactured, be appointed by the Chairman, who shall consider the propositions submitted by His Excellency, and all questions connected therewith, and that said committee make report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee under this resolution:

C. C. Morse, James H. Chadbourn, Richard J. Jones, Richard Bradley, James F. Post, Wm. D. Smith, Jno. Jones, Wm. R. Utley, John St. George.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

C. D. ELLIS, Chairman.

JOHN J. CONOLEY, Sec'y.

Wilmington, Dec. 12th, 1862.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5th, 1862.

Editor of the Morning News:

I noticed in the *News* of the 4th instant, an extract from a Northern paper, in which it is stated that Gen. Meagher refused to accept the resignation of some of the officers of his command, fearing, should he lose them that it "would weaken the abolition military force, and tend emphatically to its demoralization." Judging from this, Meagher is for subduing the South *now* with all his heart. But Mr. Editor, you and many in this city can remember, when on his visit to Savannah, how strongly he spoke in favor of the South. Like Butler the Beast, he has changed his opinions. At one time, while editor of a paper in New York, he wrote against the abolitionists, and the following lines which appeared originally in his paper, will show that New England was no favorite of his, or his readers, though. I would remark that at the time of its publication the paper was edited by Richard J. Lalor, a man whose feelings always were, and still are in favor of the South.

Truly yours, F. D. D.

From the Irish News.

The Blue Noses.

BY SAUER KROUT.

I wonder not in days of yore
That streams ran red with witches gore,
And that New England monsters bore
To blight her early story,
When I behold the noses blue
Of men with minds of every hue,
Descendants of the Pilgrims true,
Without one spark of glory.
It makes me quake with future fears,
And place my fingers in my ears;
It makes me weep with blinding tears,
And dream of corses gory;
Their entrails dragged with pincers out,
And burned with branding irons stout,
And licked by dogs and kicked about—
New England look before ye!

If half New England's songs were sung
They'd tell you of a hickory rung
From which the harmless Quakers swung:
To please both Whig and Tory;
For men whom parties wedged apart
Could spread that fire from heart to heart,
Which circled Persecution's dart
And raged with helish fury;
For so it was in days gone by,
If drowned below or hung on high,
High Heaven looked down with piercing eye
On mob and judge and jury,
And saw them all on murder bound,
Fast shedding gore upon the ground,
Which, Abel like, to Heaven shall sound—
New England look before ye!

It is no wallowing wish of mine
That makes me seek the power divine
And make descending lightnings shine
To scorch, to scathe, to scare ye.
It is a power, unsought, that glows,
And unacknowledged lustre throws
O'er one who laughs at every nose
That's blue, and goes before ye.
I scorn your notions far and wide,
My breast expands with Irish pride,
And should I ever take a bride
From off the sod that bore ye,
I'll change her name, I'll change her heart,
I'll fire her with an Irish dart!
In heaven or earth we ne'er shall part—
New England look before ye!

By all the powers from pole to pole,
By every joy that charms the soul,
By thoughts that burn and spurn control,
And by the sky that's o'er ye,
And by the Red Man's sickening blood,
Which flows around you like a flood,
The future bodes no *lasting* good—
New England look before ye!
By earth below, by heaven on high,
By every fond and tender tie,
And by Religion's piercing cry—
New England look before ye!
A thousand years are but a day
With Him whose hand contains the spray,
Whose hovering vengeance bids me say—
New England look before ye!

The Romans on the Grecians burst
And were with retribution curst
When fierce Alaric slaked his thirst
Upon the Romans hoary;
And when the Carthaginian power
Was levelled in the fearful hour,
The wife of Carthage's Bomilcar tore
Her babes, as told in story.
We see that greater this have been
Than in New England a vale so green
In future years some king or queen;—
But lest my strain should bore ye,
Now will take another swig,
And then I'll dance an Irish jig,
And bang me if I care a fig—
New England look before ye!

New England.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of New York, delivered, in a recent speech, the following wholesome lesson to his countrymen of the West in reference to the intermeddling and selfish fanatics of the East:

"The Mississippi river is a grand artery of their mutual national lives which men cannot sever, and which never thought to have been suffered to have been disturbed by the antagonisms, the cupidity and the bigotry of New England and the East. It is from the East that have come the germs of this bloody and most unnatural strife.

"It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike tariffs, internal improvement and fishing bounty laws, whereby we have been taxed for their aggrandizement. It is from the East that will come the tax-gatherer to collect from you the mighty debt which is being amassed mountain high for the purpose of ruining your best customers and natural friends. When this war ends, the same antagonism of interest, policy and feeling which have been pressed upon us from the East and forced us from a political union, when we had ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our rights, will bear down upon you and separate you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are being used by them to fight the battle of emancipation,—a battle which, if successful, destroys your prosperity, and with it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator.—With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largely the products of your labor.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from the camp of Jackson's corps, gives the following as some of the humorous propensities indulged in by the soldiers of the noted Stonewall:

It is when idle in camp that the soldier is a great fun-stitution; yet one that must be seen to be appreciated. Pen cannot fully paint the air of cheerful content, care, hilarity, irresponsible loungings and practical spirit of jesting that 'obtains' ready to seize on any odd circumstance in its licensed levity. A 'cavalry man' comes rejoicing in immense top boots, for which in fond pride he had invested full forty dollars of pay; at once the cry from a hundred voices follow him along the line. 'Come up out'er them boots! come out! too soon to go into Winter quarters! I know you're in thar! see your arms sticking out!' A bumkin rides by an uncommonly big hat, and is frightened at the shout, 'Come down out'er that hat. Come down! 'taint no use to say you aint up there, I see your legs hanging out!' A fancy staff officer was horrified at the irreverent reception of his nicely twisted moustaches; as he heard from behind innumerable trees—'take them mice out'er yer mouth! take 'em out! no use to say they aint thar, see their tails aanging out!' Another sporting immense whiskers, was urged to 'Come out of that bunch of hair! I know you're in thar! I see your ears a working!'—Sometimes a rousing cheer is heard in the distance, it 'Boys, look out! here comes old Stonewall or an old hare, one or tother,' they being about the only individuals who invariably bring down the house.

A BATCH OF COUNTERFEITS.—The Macon *Telegraph* says:

A Bank officer has submitted to us a batch of counterfeit Treasury notes which were stopped yesterday.—They were from Kentucky, and, as it is possible, others may find their way out here, it will be well to call attention to them. All these counterfeits are wood engravings, with printed signatures and filling.

Any one conversant with printing will easily detect them, and any tyro may do the same by noticing the irregularity of the script, which cannot be as well made upon wood as on copperplate or stone. In all these bills the words "six months" after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace, &c., are much heavier, and in more irregular characters than the genuine. Wherever there is a doubt a comparison here will detect wood cut counterfeits to a certainty.

The $100 in this case is a clear open line engraving, lighter and better shaded than the genuine Hoyer & Ludwig. All the filling is printed in, and note that the characters in writing are larger, bolder and more irregular than the good bill.

There are three different kinds of Twenties—two of Hoyer & Ludwig, to which the same remark offers the most ready clue to detection. A third, in colors, resembling the good bill, but note that the red ground in the centre of the bill is made up of mere shading, while in the genuine it is composed of the word "twenty," many times repeated.

So of the Tens—the ground work is mere shading, while that of the genuine is made up of the word "ten" repeated.

The Fives, green and black, are too coarse and badly printed to deceive anybody.

We repeat that everybody should narrowly examine all notes tendered to them.

From Fredericksburg—The Battle Commenced—Repulse of the Enemy.—Probable Continuation of the Engagement.

Early yesterday morning intelligence was received in this city that the ball had opened in earnest at Fredericksburg, and that, from the character of the fight, there was little room to doubt a general engagement would ensue. Throughout the day, anxiety was evinced to hear from the field of conflict, and, as usual, rumors of every variety were most industriously circulated.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last night report that the enemy attempted simultaneously to cross the Rappahannock at three different points—the Railroad bridge at the town, Knox's Mill, and Deep Run. The attempt was made about 5 o'clock, A. M. At the two former places they were repulsed with great slaughter by our sharpshooters, who, from the defences of their rifle pits, poured a galling fire into the ranks of the enemy, who fell back in confusion, after having sustained a heavy loss.

Our loss is reported to be only 5 killed and 75 wounded. At Deep Run the enemy were more successful. Under the protection of their heavy batteries they succeeded in crossing—in what force we were unable to ascertain. Our men fell back in good order. It is stated that our batteries completely sweep the plateau at this point, and that so far from having secured any advantage by the passage of the river, they have placed themselves in exactly the position that our commanding General wishes them.

Exasperated at their warm reception, the enemy wantonly shelled the town, killing a Mr. Grotz, an old citizen, and mortally wounding his brother. The residences of Messrs George P. Kind and —— Vaughan were fired by the shells and totally destroyed.

We understand that the troops composing the corps of Gen. Longstreet were mainly engaged in the fights of yesterday, and that nearly all the loss sustained was in that corps.

The latest advices received are contained in a dispatch dated 6 o'clock, which states that a large force of the enemy had succeeded in effecting a crossing, and that it was expected that the fight would be renewed again this morning.—*Richmond Dispatch, 12th inst.*

SEWARD A LIAR.—In Seward's official letter of instructions for Dayton, the Yankee French Minister, dated April 22d, 1861, and which Mr. Seward says is written "by the direction of the President," referring to the rebellion, occurs the following passage:

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institutions, in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this INCONTESTABLE STATEMENT,(!) the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs what ever and wherever imputed to him and them, of *disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws.* The case, however, would not be fully presented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be *unconstitutional*, and all his acts in that direction would be prevented by the JUDICIAL AUTHORITY, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

So wrote Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, "by the direction" of Abraham Lincoln, President, little more than a month after his installment into office. What will European Governments now think of the "*incontestable statements*" of the Yankee President and his Premier?—and will they not reasonably ask why the "*judicial authority*," so reverentially spoken of by the Premier, has not manifested itself?

Elegance of Manners.

Books of etiquette are cold, miserable humbugs. No man can be a gentleman unless he possesses the instincts of a gentleman; and one of the most important of these instincts is a warm, generous and cordial heart. The kind promptings of a noble heart can only give elegance to one's manners. The cold, formal and studied efforts of men and women to make themselves pleasant and agreeable, when they do not feel it, is a stiff, heartless condescension, apparently, and can never impress one favorably towards those who practice such arts.

There are only a few whose manners are naturally elegant. There are only a very few whose suavity of manners come from the heart, and draws one irresistibly to them. We have seen but few persons in whom there was not, at times, something repulsive, even when they are naturally endowed with the gifts of a good heart and a generous and noble nature.

There is a refinement of feeling and sentiment which induces elegance of manners which no books of etiquette can ever impart. The natural instincts of refinement are just as necessary to make a man elegant in his manners as a brave and courageous heart is a necessary essential qualification of a good soldier; and it requires a true and generous heart to make a man either a gentleman or a soldier. So, the first and most important study in acquiring elegance of manners is to educate the heart to kindly feelings towards your fellow-men.—These feelings will impart an elegance of manners to the stiffest nature, when books of etiquette can never make an impression.

There are some natures which can never be otherwise than rude and offensive in some way. Education, society and all the advantages to which they may have access, will never impart even the common blandishments of the cold, calculating amenities of ordinary intercourse.

Drunkenness in the Army.

The following is Act No. 61, to punish drunkenness in the army:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That any commissioned officer of the Regular or Provisional Army *who shall be found drunk, either while on or off duty*, shall, on conviction thereof before a Court of Inquiry, be cashiered or suspended from the service of the Confederate States or be publicly reprimanded, according to the aggravation of the offence; and, in addition to a sentence cashiering any such officer, he may also be declared incapable of holding any military office under the Confederate States during the war.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all officers to report to the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or corps to which they belong, all cases coming under their observation of intoxication of commissioned officers, *whether of superior or inferior grades to themselves*; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the division or brigade to which said post, regiment, or corps belongs, to whom such report may be made, to report the same to the officer commanding the brigade or division, who shall organize said Court and order the trial of said offender at the earliest time consistent with the public service.

SEC. 3. The findings of any such Court shall be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of War by the commanding officer, together with his approval or disapproval thereof, and shall be reported to Congress at the next session thereafter by the said Secretary.

Approved April 21, 1862.

CHANGES IN N. C. TROOPS.—Col. M. D. Craton, 50th Reg. N. C. Troops, has resigned. This resignation promotes Lt. Col. James A. Washington, of Wayne, to the Colonelcy, and Maj. George Wortham, of Granville, to the Lieutenant Colonel.

These are good officers, Col. Washington having formerly commanded a company in the 2d, and Lt. Col. Wortham was Captain of the "Granville Greys," in the 12th Reg. N. C. Troops.

Lt. Leonard A. Henderson has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. F, 8th Regiment, vice Capt. C. J. Jones resigned, and 1st Sergt. John E. Dugger has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the same company.

Raleigh Progress.

The Compaign in Mississippi.

Alluding to the recent advance of the enemy upon Grenada the Jackson *Mississippian* says that the capture of that place and the seizure of the Mississippi Centeral Railroad would be a source of considerable inconvenience to our troops at Abbeville; but it looks forward to the time, not very remote, when the ravages of our foes in that State will be brought to a tragic termination. Preparations are in vigorous progress to give them a warm welcome to hospitable graves, if they do not speedily evacuate the State. At present, they have things pretty much their own way, but the day is near when they will bitterly rue the hour in which they set foot on Mississippi soil.

PRICE OF NEGROES AT NASHVILLE.—A Nashville correspondent of a Yankee paper furnishes the paragraph below in regard to the price of negroes in the region where Andy Johnson rules and reigns:

"Good, likely young negroes" used to sell in these parts a few years ago at $1,200 and upward. Since the rebellion, however, that species of live stock has fearfully fallen. Last Monday Sheriff Lelyett went to the house of a gentleman residing upon the Franklin pike, to seize property equivalent to a debt of $1,500 and was in the act of picking out the sixth 'nigger,' when his owner exclaimed; "For God's sake, Lelyett, ain't niggers worth any more than chickens?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

REPORTED MUTINY AT NEWBERN.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10th, 1862.

The *State Journal* learns from a source perfectly reliable that a mutiny broke out amongst the Abolitionists at Newbern, at the close of last week. Five hundred soldiers threw down their arms swearing they were Democrats and would fight no longer under the Abolitionist's flag. Some of them were captured, but about five hundred made their escape. The excitement is represented as intense. The traitor Stanley fled to a gun-boat. The immediate cause of the mutiny was the reported advance on Newbern of Generals Jackson and Evans and Gov. Vance, with a heavy force.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10th, 1862.

Heavy firing was heard to-day below Fredericksburg, in the vicinity of Port Royal. The train left at the same time, and no particulars were received. Hampton's Cavalry captured five more Yankees near Occoquan on yesterday.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 10th, 1862.

New York dates of the 8th inst. has been received.—There have been no movements of Burnside's army. The cold on Saturday night was intense, and the Abolition troops suffered considerably. Six Abolition pickets are reported to have been frozen to death. The ice in the Potomac, near Aquia Creek, was nearly 2 inches thick.

It is stated that a body of rebels were occupying Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton Junction on Saturday.—Col. Wyndham is about to make a reconnoissance.

Seigle has issued a proclamation ordering an election in Congress from the districts of Norfolk, Princess Ann, Nansemond, Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.

Segar has secured his constituents from the effects of Lincoln's proclamation.

Three rebel schooners, attempting to run the blockade into Wilmington on Wednesday last were captured. All were from Nassau. One was the Emma Tuttle; another the Brilliant; and the third ran ashore—name unknown.

An interesting correspondence recently passed between Henry A. Wise and General Keys relative to the treatment of the Lunatics in the Asylum at Williamsburg.

75,000 dollars have been subscribed at New York for the Operatives at Lancaster.

There was a fire in the guard house at Harper's Ferry on Saturday night, where the reb