And should Mr. Lincoln be successful in his demand for new levies, which I very much doubt, the beginning of the end will be as far off as ever. Surrounded as I am by the Southern people, living in their midst, associating with their soldiers, I emphatically assert that the South can never be subjugated. There is not a mother with two sons, having lost one by a Northern bullet, who will not freely offer up the other on the altar of her country. As I have said before, there are men serving in the ranks of the Southern army worth two hundred thousand dollars, (£20,000,) submitting to every privation—and such privations were never known—and, if need be, they will continue to bear them and prolong the struggle for years. Never have I heard a doubtful word expressed as to the ultimate result of the war now waged by the Southerners. Every soldier of the Confederacy is impressed with the stamp of individuality, and has a confidence in himself which half a million of Northerners cannot shake.—And should dire necessity demand that more blood should be shed in addition to that which already crimsons the fields of Virginia, Kentucky & Tennessee, there will be found five hundred thousand such men ready to form a barricade with their bodies over which the invader of the soil will have to pass. We have seen the first great Northern army swept away, and the second will scarcely fare better.

The South is now thoroughly aroused—the late victories that have crowned its arms have made it more hopeful and determined than ever. The North, on the contrary, is demoralized by a succession of reverses, which even the mendacious despatches of its Generals have failed to conceal. The whole Northern people are writhing under the disgrace of the continued defeats of their well equipped armies by, as they themselves term the foe, a half-starved, ragged mob of rebels. Will their past experience in the war increase the prestige of their new levies in the field? It is hardly probable.—Their forces, beaten every where cannot commence a new campaign, even should they be permitted to do so by the European Powers, without the dead weight of previous disaster exercising its depressing influence upon them. However this may be, the South will be found prepared, and, whatever the result, nobly, I am convinced, will she stem the tide of battle. I would wish to continue this letter and give a comprehensive view to your readers of the social and political policy of the South, but time is short, and I must delay to the next opportunity the multitudinous facts that I have collected for the benefit of your readers.

Hoping this may reach you safely, I am, yours ever,

F. VIZETELLY.

Letter from an Irish Patriot.

The "*Nation*," of Dublin, contains a letter from John Martin, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, which is well worth reading:

KILSRONEY, Rostrevor, Nov. 5th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Nation:

DEAR SIR: My name has been mentioned in your paper of last Saturday as that of a sympatizer with the Southern States in the war which is at present raging in America. I am a sympathiser with the South; and since the fact is now publicly stated, I desire, with your kind permission, to say a few words by way of explaining and defining my sympathy:

Both parties are our kindred, our friends, our benefactors. Ireland has no quarrel with either, but is bound to both with the strongest ties of affection and of interest. The Irish has contributed largely to the people of the Southern as well as of the Northern States; and the Irish in America, like all other American citizens have to take part in this war with the States of which they happened to be residents. The most honored and trusted of our political exiles are upon opposite sides—Mitchell is with the South, Meagher with the North. Williams and Boheny have died since the war broke out—the one a soldier of the South, the other leaving his sons in arms for the North. Those noble hearts are now cold in American graves, surely both of them burned with the most intense love for Ireland!

In short, it is a war between States and populations who are all allied to us by blood, who are all entitled to our eternal gratitude by the munificent charity with which they strove to feed our people when starving under the English rule, who have all constantly afforded a friendly refuge to our people when driven from their native country by the curse of that rule, who have all shown pity for our sufferings under a foreign yoke, and given sympathy and encouragement to our aspirations after independence. To a mere Irish patriot, the honor and prosperity of North and of South are equally dear. What a spectacle for him—the North and the South contending against each other as the deadliest of enemies! If he feels that his voice can have no influence over the combatants, he may well be silent, while like The O'Donaghue, he gazed upon the fratracidal conflict "with streaming eye."

But, though such considerations as those have hitherto withheld me from any public declaration as to the right and wrong of this unhappy war, they have not prevented me from the free expression of my sentiments among my friends, in conversation. And latterly I have begun to doubt the propriety of keeping silence while strenuous efforts are being made by several persons to represent all the true Nationalists of Ireland as partizans of the North, and to prove that the hopes of our national cause depend upon the success of the North in this war.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of relief that I read your article of last Saturday and the letter of your correspondent who signs himself "An Irish American," at all events let the truth be known. All true Irish Nationalists are not partisans of the North in this war. I do not believe that a majority of them are partisans of the North. Certainly, I am not. I desire and hope that the North may never succeed in its attempt to subjugate the South. I sympathize with my whole heart with the people of the South, defending their homes and liberty against the invading armies of those who were lately their fellow-citizens, to whom they have done no wrong, and of whom they desire nothing but to be allowed to depart in peace from the political partnership which they deslike. Resisting hostile invasion, fighting to save themselves from a yoke of a conqueror, the people of the South are defending a just and holy cause, and they are defending it against tremendous odds with such gallantry, endurance, devoted patriotism, heroic virtues as have never been surpassed in the whole history of wars of independence. A most noble people has there to take its place among the nations, and, springing to arms in defence of its rights, has at once presented before the world a national army so good and beautiful that the proudest of empires might emulate it. In statesmanship and military genius, in the courage and discipline that make up for inferiority of numbers and of arms, in the devotedness of the women, in the lofty spirit of national honor that animates a unanimous population, the South possesses defences that entitle her to the victory. But the victory is not always to the righteous cause, nor to the best and bravest. It may be that the greatly superior resources of the Northern States will enable them in time to extermine the defenders of the South, and to subjugate the country. I hope not. But victors or vanquished, my sympathies are wholly with the people of the South.

I find that I have enlarged so much in the mere expression of my individual feelings, concerning the war between North and South, that I must not attempt in this letter to argue the question between them, nor discuss the bearings of the war upon our Irish national policy. Indeed it may suffice to say that I agree in everything with your leading article, and also with the letter of "an Irish American."

I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

JOHN MARTIN.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—We have been shown a counterfeit ten dollar bill, of the Hoyer & Ludwig issue, of September 2d, 1861. This counterfeit is well calculated to deceive, and yet, by careful scrutiny, can be easily detected. The scroll work in the vignettes of the counterfeits are entirely different, and much plainer than in the genuine. In the word "fundable," in the genuine, there is a heavy dot over the letter "b," which gives it the appearance of "li," making the word, at first glance read fundalile, while in the counterfeit, the word is very distinct, and the type larger than in the genuine. In the vignette in the centre of the right end of the bill, in the counterfeit, the car next to the engine has four distinct panels, while in the genuine, it looks like a platform car loaded with cotton bales. In the same vignette, in the counterfeit the steamboat has but one deck, while in the genuine the boat has two decks. The border on the top and bottom of the counterfeit is wider and the "ten dollars" larger than in the genuine. There are several other differences which can be readily seen. The best way is to refuse all bills of the Hoyer and Ludwig issue, and thus drive them from circulation. The counterfeit can be seen in our counting room.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Vanity Fair says that Wadsworth's face was so long and solemn after it was decided that Seymour was elected Governor of New York, he was offered a thousand dollars for his likeness to put on hand-irons to keep children away from the fire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

VALLANDIGHAM IN FAVOR OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION—RENCONTRE BETWEEN HALLECK AND STANTON—SHERMAN FORCED TO FALL BACK FROM VICKSBURG—THE YANKEE CONGRESS, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11th, 1863.

It is reported in the city that Northern papers, of the 8th inst., say that Vallandigham has made a speech in favor of European intervention, but the papers of that date received make no allusion to it. It is also reported that Halleck and Stanton have had a personal rencontre.

The Richmond Enquirer has Washington papers of the 8th and 9th inst. They admit that Sherman was forced to fall back from Vicksburg before overwhelming forces, and say that a bloody battle must ensue before the place can be captured.

The Washington Chronicle denounces Seymour's message as a lame and impotent argument to support the open and undisguised treason of the opposition.

The Yankee House of Representatives has postponed until the 14th inst. the resolution declaring any proposition for negotiation or the cessation of hostilities would be pusillanimous and treacherous. An exciting debate took place on the loyalty of Kentucky without any result. Resolutions of thanks to Butler were passed by a vote of eighty-eight to thirty-two.

A telegram from Nashville, on the 7th inst., says that the Federal army is chasing the rebels, and was yesterday eight miles beyond Murfreesboro'. General Rains was buried at Nashville on the 7th inst. Gen. Hanson's body was brought in the same day.

A rebel force, six thousand strong, attacked Springfield, Missouri, and shelled the town. The Yankees contemplated a vigorous resistance.

YANKEE PRISONERS TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—THE FRENCH CABINET ON INTERVENTION—ANOTHER YANKEE LIE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 11th, 1863.

About one hundred Yankee prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance, and commence work this week in the foundries.

A foreign correspondent of an Abolition paper says that Drouyn De L'Huys has resigned, and it is reported that the French Cabinet has abandoned all intention of mediation for the present.

FRENCH TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF MATAMORAS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11th, 1863.

Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that four thousand French troops had landed at Mattamoras and taken possession of the city.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 8th, 1863.

From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the River. Only seven gunboats are between the mouth of the Yazoo River and Millikin's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut. Gen'l Comd'g.

RESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE—HOOKER TAKES HIS PLACE—SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 12th, 1863.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York World, says that Burnside has resigned, and that Hooker has been appointed in his place.

Thaddeus Stevens, in a speech in the House of Representatives, declared the States in rebellion are not only out of the Union, but had no constitutional obligations, and all relations between them and the Federal Government arose solely out of war measures on its part, and their position as belligerents.

The New York World admits a severe Union defeat at Vicksburg, with a loss of five thousand, and many valuable officers.

Gold on the 8th was quoted at 136.

GEN. PRYOR AFTER THE YANKEES.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 12th, 1863.

Gen'l Pryor encountered Dodge's mounted Riflemen, five miles from Suffolk, with two Companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Learning that thirty-five hundred Yankees were at Carrsville, Pryor pushed across to intercept them, but they fled on his approach and escaped.

LATER FROM YANKEEDOM.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 12th, 1863.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 10th inst.

Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the probable capture of Springfield, Mo., by the Confederates, with a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Rosencranz has issued an order that all captured "rebel" officers be confined and subsist on army rations, until Jeff Davis' recent proclamation is revoked. Rosencran's headquarters are ten miles beyond Murfreesboro'.

Gold in New York on the 9th, 138. Stock market excited.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12th, 1863.

The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The news of the battle at Fredericksburg created great interest in England. The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to the hopes of an early peace. The workingmen of Manchester adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his proclamation. The English Revenue accounts show an increase during the year of two million three hundred and ninety-twe thousand pounds. The Times thinks this shows that cotton is not king, and it is far better for England to keep all cotton operatives on public purses until absorbed in other trades, than vary one point in its national policy.

KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13th, 1863.

Gov. Robinson's message recommends Kentucky to reject and protest against Lincoln's proclamation. It inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal, though indirect, blow.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13th, 1863.

The election of Confederate Senator has been postponed until to-morrow. Judge Allen, Wm. C. Rives and Charles W. Russell have been nominated in the House of Delegates.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Thirteen Senators were present to-day. No quorum.—Adjourned until to-morrow. In the House a quorum appeared. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* Several bills were introduced for a modification of the exemption law. Mr. Jenkins introduced a resolution approving the conduct of certain citizens of Louisiana within the enemy's lines. Mr. Foote offered a resolution that the South consent to no plan for the re-construction of the former Union, nor for an armistice, as long as Lincoln's proclamation is unrevoked; nor ever to negotiate except upon the basis of an unconditional recognition; never to consent to any alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States. He would be willing to negotiate with the States bordering on the Mississippi, which may be willing to stipulate and enter to a league offensive and defensive, when the party at the North shall overthrow Lincoln's power. Offers to guarantee to the Northwestern States the free navigation of the Mississippi whenever they declare their inclination to withdraw from the war; and presents inducements to the States West of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union, etc.

All of which were referred. Also resolutions demanding an investigation of frauds in flour contracts, etc. Pending which the House adjourned.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

[Special to the Advertiser & Register.]

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 12th, 1863.

Our pickets are now within 6 miles of Murfreesboro'.—The Nashville Union of the 7th inst., mentions the arrival of rebel officers, including B. F. Edding, J. D. Leane, of the forty-first, with 610 prisoners. Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro' than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps won the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's Staff was wounded, or had a horse shot under him. Col. O'Hara, Chief of his Staff, Maj. Jas. Wilson and Captain C. G. Martin had their clothes riddled and horses shot. Lieut. Cabell Breckinridge, son of General Breckinridge, only 18 years old, is among the wounded. Loss in Breckinridge's Division 2050. Total loss in Clairborne's Division 2062.

LECTURE.—We are happy to state that Judge Shepherd has consented to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Raleigh on the 21st instant. The proceeds of the lecture are to go for the relief of our gallant soldiers.

Judge S. is a most pleasant speaker, and the public may confidently expect a rich treat. Let every one attend.—*Progress.*

Intervention.

The following, from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, appears to have much consistency:

"The late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone. So well informed does this latter correspondent profess to be, that he gives the propositions to be presented in the letter of the French Minister with considerable particularity.—The proffer of mediation by Napoleon, he says, "will be accompanied by a letter from Drouyn de L'Huys, stating, in substance, that the Emperor believes the proposition of an armistice an act in no way injurious to the interest and honor of the United States, but on the contrary, eminently useful; that it is not his intention to press it upon the Federal Government, which alone can determine the time when the friendly office of France may be accepted, but that the President must be aware that any protracted refusal of her offers would necessitate the Emperor to listen to the Southern representatives, whose propositions for recognition have hitherto been rejected, because he has always entertained the hope of seeing our difficulties amicably settled and the Union restored. The official communication will conclude by stating that the French Government expects Mr. Lincoln will maturely consider the peculiar situation in which it is placed, and also take into consideration the uses and customs established in the cases referred to in his proposition by writers on international law.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, under date of December 15th, says:

"There is no doubt of a secret league between Slidell and the French Government—Slidell being naturally interested in the affairs of N. Orleans, where his property has been confiscated, and the French Government looking upon Louisiana as almost a French province. The arrival of the French fleet at New Orleans was received with great joy by Southerners, and the official journals announced the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any government but that of the United States." He says: "Although indications for the moment are that, while a better feeling is growing up towards us (the Yankees) in England, the contrary is true of France."

The *Herald*, of the 5th, has an editorial on the prospect of intervention in American affairs by Napoleon. It says the French Emperor will address another circular to the Courts of England and Russia urging immediate intervention, and the chances are that these powers will not accede to the demand. This will be a prelude to a recognition by France alone. Napoleon will say: "I appealed to you twice to act with me; you refused; my necessities will brook no more delay; my people are starving; I must have cotton."

The Herald intimates that a powerful French fleet of plated frigates, now in American waters, are to act as emergencies may dictate in case of his recognition of Davis' government. The emancipation proclamation, it says, is another inducement to Napoleon to interfere, as all chances for cotton are at an end until that question shall be settled. He will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will flow out of the workings of the decree throughout the South, and that humanity demands the interference of France and England. Both see their supplies of cotton will be cut short if the proclamation takes effect.

"Stonewall Jackson."

The Army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* furnishes the subjoined sketch of that noble Virginian, Gen. THOS. J. JACKSON:

It is said the hero of the Shenandoah made his appearance on the field at Fredericksburg in a bran new uniform, including a fine dark blue overcoat, and a handsome cap, with the requisite quantity of gold lace about it. His disguise was complete—so much so, indeed, that he was hardly recognisable by his intimate associates. This suit was, doubtless, the gift of some admiring friend; since his ordinary apparel is very plain, and his tastes and habits exceedingly simple.

General Jackson is not yet quite forty years old. He is of medium size and height—weighs about one hundred and forty-five or fifty pounds—has dark, not black, hair, and wears short side whiskers. His complexion is rather pale, and his features, when at rest, are destitute of expression. His manners are wholly devoid of grace, especially among strangers, when he is both awkward and embarrassed. On horseback his appearance is anything but prepossessing, as it is almost under any circumstances; and one who should meet him on the road, would be apt to take him for a quiet farmer, with full barns at home, and no creditor abroad, going to the Court House; or, better still, for a country schoolmaster who, though all unused to the saddle, had undertaken to ride over to a neighboring patron's house on Saturday, and was meanwhile engaged in some difficult mathematical calculation as he jogged along. But place him on the battle field—let the cannon begin to thunder, the small arms to rattle, and the sabres to flash in the sunlight—and the quiet farmer, the awkward, calculating pedagogue, becomes a hero—calm and self-possessed, it is true—but full of fire and energy, quick as lightning and terrible as the thunderbolt.

Though it is the boast of Gen. Jackson's friends that he has not a spade in his whole army, yet it would be doing him injustice to suppose he is unmindful of the advantages of a strong position, or that he neglects any honorable means which may contribute to his success. No officer in the army is more attentive to his duties, or labors harder and longer than he does. He is very careful to ascertain the strength and position of his adversary; and having done this, he swoops upon his prey like the eagle from his eyry.

There is some diversity of opinion among military men in regard to Gen. Jackson's qualities as a strategist and commander of an army, but none as to his ability as a fighter. In his battles he has been attended with a larger degree of success than any officer in the army. He is the idol of the people, and is the object of greater enthusiasm than any military chieftain of our day. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that he marches his troops faster and longer, fights them harder, and takes less care of them than any other officer in the service. Indeed, some go so far as to say that if he had no enemy to encounter, and nothing to do but march his troops about the country, he would yet lose one-third of them in the course of a year. This indifference to the comfort of his men is only apparent, however—not real. No man possesses a kinder heart or larger humanity; but when he has anything to do, he is so earnest, so ardent and energetic that he loses sight of everything but the work before him. If, for example, he were required to move his corps from Fredericksburg to Richmond and had two weeks to do it in, he would be almost sure to perform the march in four days, or one-fifth of the time, because he does not know how to do anything slowly. His style of campaign, as he is reported to have told Gen. Lee just after the second battle of Manassas, is to seek for the enemy, and to strike him whenever and wherever found, in season and out of season, and whatever his position or numbers.

Gen. Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a sincere and humble christian. He considers himself an instrument in the hands of God, and never arrogates any credit to himself when victory perches upon his banners, but ascribes all the praise to Him, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls to the ground. Many apocryphal stories have been set afloat in regard to his religious practices after a battle—such, for example, as that he is in the habit of drawing up his troops in line and returning thanks to God for the victory. I am assured that nothing of this kind has ever occurred. He is too sincere a christian to indulge in such ostentatious displays of his piety.

It is said that the bold chieftain has but one weakness, and that relates to his middle name. It is generally supposed that his name is Thomas Jefferson Jackson, but this is a mistake. The J. does not stand for Jefferson, nor Johnson, nor Jeremiah, nor Jeroboam, but for a name more ugly and hated than either or all of them. What, then, do you suppose it is, reader? Why *Jonathan!* the name Uncle Jonathan) by which the United States are personified. The General does not want it to get out that he bears any such name, and it is hoped, Mr. Editor, that your readers will say nothing about it.

OUR FRIENDS IN CANADA.—The following toast was given in Hamilton (C. W.) on the 24th November, 1862, in honor of many Southern refugees, by Hon. R. J. Hamilton:

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States—The immaculate hero and Christian statesman; may the God of battles bless him and his cause.

This was responded to by M. Winans, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

Hon. W. McDonald, M. P., paid a glowing tribute to Stonewall Jackson. He compared him to the late Gen. Havelock, one of England's greatest Generals.

Gen. Wilson said: With leaders like Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Jackson, the South must and will succeed; and it is the duty of our Government to recognize the South. They are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. We insist on their recognition.

This was the largest and most brilliant gathering which has taken place in Canada since the Prince of Wales' visit.

SALT MAKERS! GRAIN DEALERS!
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
Can be supplied with
BAGS,
Holding 2½ bushels each, by calling at
BALDWIN'S
Civic and Military
Clothing House,
38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 12th, 1863. 79-eod6t

CAP YARN,
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at
BALDWIN'S,
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-3t—16-1t 38 Market-st.

MARRIED.

At the Episcopal Church, Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wingfield, D. D., JAMES M. MASON, of Winchester, Virginia, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Dr. John Hill, of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED.

In Clinton, at half-past twelve o'clock, on the morning of the 6th instant, little ANNABELLE, daughter of Dr. Almond and Fanny A. Holmes, aged 6 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Little Annabelle is gone. She was a child of remarkable promise; gentle, affectionate, most dutiful to her parents, most consistent in her duty towards God. The most striking trait of her character, was unselfish devotion to the happiness and comfort of others. Of maturity of mind beyond her years, she excelled in everything which it was her duty to accomplish. Trained from her infancy to love and fear her Heavenly Father, she remembered her baptismal covenant, and daily gave evidence in her life, that she was a child of God; a member of Christ, and an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. She is past from sight, but will live forever in the memory of all who loved her. S. †

At her residence, on Masonboro' Sound, on the 31st of December, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. LOUY HOWARD, in the 66th year of age. She leaves three children to mourn her irreparable loss, but their loss is her eternal gain. We can, with truth, say of her, that none knew her but to love her—none named her but to praise. S. A. H.

Masonboro', Jan. 14th, 1863. †

At her Son's residence, on Masonboro' Sound, on the 11th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. MARY GEORGE, in the 65th year of her age. She leaves five children to mourn her loss.

Farewell! Farewell! yet accept the tear
That we shed on thy grave at even,
Though thou art lost to us here,
But we will meet thee again up in Heaven.

S. A. H.

Masonboro', N. C., Jan. 14th, 1863. †

At Reed's Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., on the 2d inst., of typhoid pneumonia, WILLIE WILLIAMSON, Jr., aged 19 years, son of Willie Williamson, Sr., of Wayne, and member of Co. D, 4th Reg. N. C. T.

STRAYED.
FROM MY PREMISES, on Masonboro' Sound, on the 8th inst., a small brown MULE, (mare,) with long tail. She has several white spots on the right side of neck, near the shoulder, and a little grey over the eyes. Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
ALEXANDER MAY.
Jan. 14th, 1863. 81-3t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10th, 1863.
I HEREBY give notice that application will be made by me to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company for an issue of a certificate of stock in said Company for twenty seven shares in lieu of certificate 145 which has been lost or mislaid.
W. W. HARLLEE.
Jan. 13th, 1863 80-6w

FRESH BEAT RICE,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS and BAGS, for sale by
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-3t O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

BEVERLY ROSE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ALSO,
Dealer in the different kinds of Deep River Coal. Orders for which are solicited.
REFERS TO
B. G. WORTH, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.—Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLEY, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 13, 1862.—80-3t*

RICE, SHEETING, &c.
20 CASKS RICE,
10 bales Sheeting,
30 bbls. Flour,
10 hhds. Lime,
3 bags Coffee.
For sale by
T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
Oct. 1st, 1862 21-tf

VIRGINIA PAPERS.
ON and after this date, for the accommodation of the public, I will deliver the Richmond and Petersburg papers every night, upon the arrival of the train. Those failing to get them on Saturday night, can get them between 9½ and 10 o'clock the following morning.
F. D. SHAW, JR.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 29 Market Street.
Jan. 12th, 1863 79 1w*

TO THE HEIRS OF EMUEL CHERRY, DEC'D.
I HAVE made a further collection of monies for the sale of your lands, and through this medium, make a tender of *all* that is collected. I will not expect to pay interest after collections; nor will I be responsible for the principal if unavoidably lost. Come and get it.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin, N. C., Jan. 12th, 1863 16-2t*

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE will be kept open until 9 o'clock at night, for the delivery of Richmond and Petersburg papers. G. H. KELLEY.
Jan. 14, 1863.—81-tf

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!
75 CAST PLOUGHS, ASSORTED SIZES. For sale by
Jan 14, 1863.—81 3t WM. R. UTLEY

WANTED.
A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go into the country. Apply to
N. S. CARPENTER.
Jan. 14. 81-tf

F. D. SHAW, JR.,
DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,
No 29 Market Street.,
has just opened a handsome assortment of Miscellaneous Works, Blank Books, Military publications, Music, English, French and Confederate Writing Paper and Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, and a general assortment of Stationery which will be constantly replenished and sold as low as the times will admit.
Jan. 12th, 1863. 79 1w*

BRANDY.
TWO QUARTER CASKS per Giraffe from Nassau. A pure article. For sale by
HARRISS & HOWELL.
Jan. 9th, 1863 77-tf

SALT.
LIVERPOOL and Domestic in lots to suit, by
HARRISS & HOWELL.
Jan. 9th, 1863 77-tf

A LOT
OF HAIR BRUSHES. Just received and will be sold cheap at
JAMES McCORMICK'S.
Jan. 9th, 1863 77-tf

A SPLENDID
LOT of superfine English Broadcloths and Cassimeres. Just received at
JAMES McCORMICK'S,
Market Street.
Jan. 9th, 1863 77-tf

SOMETHING NEW.
FINE OYSTER SALOON is just opened, Corner of Second and Market Streets. Call in.
Jan. 10th, 1863.—78-6t*

THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1863.
GO TO-NIGHT AND SEE
MAGO DEL MAGE,
THE CELEBRATED SOUTHERN
WIZARD,
AND
MAGICIAN.
FUN, FARCE, FROLIC, AND FOIBLES,
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
Presenting a grand Display of Skill and Dexterity together with MESMERISM.
For full particulars see small bills.
☞ Doors open at 6 1-2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock precisely.
H. H. KATTON, Jr., Business Manager.
Jan. 14th, 1863. 81-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert B. Drane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Henry M. Drane is hereby authorized as my Agent to settle all indebtedness, and to receive and receipt for all money due to said estate.
C. C. DRANE, Executrix.
Dec. 16th, 1863 57-1w—13 6t

AUCTION SALES.

By S. M. WEST, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.

ON TUESDAY, 27th January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of my office, will be sold, a lot of FURNITURE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS, belonging to estate of L. Swarzman, deceased.
By order of J. LOEB, Adm'r.
January 7, 1863. 75-ts

FOR SALE.
A GOOD BUGGY, or SADDLE HORSE, for sale by KIDDER & MARTIN.
Jan. 12, 1863 79-1w*

HOUSE AND LOT IN LUMBERTON.
THE HOUSE will accomodate a good sized family and has necessary out buildings on the premises and large lot of ground attached. Apply to
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-3t T. N. BOND.

NOTICE.
I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL TWO VALUABLE LOTS in Magnolia.
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-2m EDWARD VAIL.

SALT WORKS.
FOR SALE an interest in Salt Works. Apply to
HART & BAILEY.
Dec. 26th, 1862. 65-tf

SALT FOR SALE.
APPLY at the Store of Mr. Geo. Myers', Front Street to THOMAS EVANS.
Aug. 27th, 1862 297-tf

FOR HIRE.
ANY PERSON having a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, without encumberances preferred, to go into the country, will apply at KELLEY'S Book Store.
Dec. 31, 1862.—69-tf

WANTED
A BLACKSMITH. Apply to
N. S. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Supt. W., C & R. R. R.
Jan. 13th, 1863. 80-1w

WANTED
200 HANDS to make SHIRTS, to whom a liberal price will be paid. Call at the store of
S. BEAR & BRO.,
No. 41 Water and No.— Market St.
Jan. 13th, 1863. 80-5t*

WANTED.
20 WOOD CUTTERS to cut Wood on River, by
J. R. BLOSSOM & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1862 79-2w

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.
I WANT to hire a Blacksmith by the month.
W. A. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 5th, 1863 73-10t*

WANTED.
WANTED to hire, a woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 12th, 1863 79-3t*

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.
ONE OVER 50 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 10th, 1863.—78-tf

WANTED TO HIRE
BY the month, a second-hand Piano, for which a reasonable price will be paid, and the Piano well taken care of. Address F at Journal Office.
Jan. 9th, 1863 77-tf

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

THE following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.
2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.
3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the parole given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.
6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.
8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.
9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., in December, 1862.
10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

R. BERT OULD,
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-6t Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
January 13 1863

ALL PARTIES having claims against the *Quartermaster's Department* up to December 31, 1862, are requested to present the same for *payment immediately.*
C. W. SLYRON,
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-tf Capt. & A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON,
Jan. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

ALL OFFICERS and men of this command, taken prisoners in the month of December, and since paroled, will report at once to their respective commanding officers for duty, or be reported as deserters.

By command of
BRIG. GEN'L WHITING.
JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. Gen'l.
Jan. 13th, 1863. 80-1f

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, at its adjourned session to commence on the 19th inst., for an act granting him permission to distil alcohol from grain at his establishment in the Town of Wilmington.
M. McINNIS.
Jan. 1st, 1863: 77 30d

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
THE attention of all persons who are concerned is hereby called to the Act of the General Assembly which creates the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Accounts with the State for the expenditure of public money will be required to conform, in all cases touching military affairs, to the Army Regulations of the Confederate States; and all accounts, whether in the military or in the civil departments of the government are to be presented quarterly, and as soon as may be after the close of the regular quarter.

The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to notify all who are delinquent in rendering accounts of public money or property in their hands since the commencement of the war now pending of the necessity of having their accounts prepared and settled. The attention of the General Assembly will be called to the names of these persons, and suits will be directed in cases where this notice is disregarded.

Claims against the State will be audited according to the rules observed by the late Board of Claims.
S. F. PHILLIPS,
Auditor, &c.
Jan. 10th, 1863 78-6t

NOTICE.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th day of January, 1863, 20 LIKELY NEGROES, man, women and children.
W. D. SMITH, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., 9th January, 1863. 77-1w*
Goldsboro' Tribune and Fayetteville Observer, Richmond Dispatch and Charleston Courier will copy until day of sale, and forward accounts to this office for payment.

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON,
December 15th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.

PAR. I. General Orders No. II from these Headquarters, of Dec. 11th, 1862, is suspended until further orders.—This necessarily revokes all general passes for the present.

By command of
Brig. Gen'l WHITING.
JAMES H. HILL,
Chief of Staff & A. A. Gen'l.
Dec. 16th, 1862 57-tf

ENGINEER OFFICE DIST. OF CAPE FEAR,
SMITHVILLE, Oct. 10th, 1862.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Engineer Department for materials or services applied in the construction of defences in North Carolina, can have their claims examined, and if supported by satisfactory certificates of officers authorized to order the expenditure or proved just and equitable, they will be paid by reference to this office.
C. R. COLLINS,
Capt. of Engineers C. S. A.
Oct. 13th, 1862 31-tf

BILLS—BILLS.
DEBTORS, all your bills are made out and ready for payment. Please save me shoe leather and trouble. bills against me will be paid on presentation at
Dec. 31, 1862.—69-tf KELLEY'S Book Store.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY AND LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, with fixtures, and 435 acres of PINE LAND, situated within half a mile of Bladenboro' Station, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and 54 miles from Wilmington.
For further particulars, address me at Bladenboro', Bladen county, N. C. In my absence, Mr. Colin Monroe will show the land.
ROBERT TAIT
January 9, 1863. 78-6t—16 6t

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO MAKE AND TRIM GARMENTS at
BALDWIN'S,
Jan. 13, 1863.—80-2t—16-2t 38 Market-st.

WILMINGTON MARKET, JANUARY, 14TH 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market slowly, and are in demand. We quote on the hoof at 15 to 18 cents per lb., according to quality. From carts we quote at 15 to 25 cents per lb.

BACON—A few small lots of *new* have been brought in and sold from carts at 50 to 55 cents per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—90 cents to $1 per lb.

BEESWAX—50 to 75 cents per lb.

CORN—Is in demand, and market poorly supplied. We quote in the small way at $2 75 to $1 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries