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

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance	$2 50
Daily " " " " "	8 00
6 months	4 50
3 "	2 25
1 " (for troops in camp only,)	75

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 22, 1863. { NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.			
One square, 1 insertion			1 00
Do. do. 3 do			1 50
Do. do. 3 do			2 00
Do. do. 3 months without change			7 00
Do. do. 6 do do do			10 00
Do. do. 12 do do do			16 00
Do. do. 6 do renewed weekly			20 00
Do. do. 12 do do do			30 00

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, unless under any circumstances, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

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

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

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

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

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Meyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. ADRIAN, Executor.
Jan 7th, 1863.—15 9*

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Bladen county, on the 1st Monday in February next, 7 9 acres of LYON'S SWAMP LAND, 100 acres of which is upland, having on it a comfortable DWELLING and other necessary out houses; also, 35 acres cleared land which produces finely. The balance, 619 acres, is solid swamp, has sufficient fall to drain it, and if drained and cleared, will produce 76 bushels corn per acre. The land can be seen by application to the undersigned at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county. M. TROY.
January 8th, 1863. 76 5t—16-3.*

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, 1862 57 1w—72 6t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of an act to amend the act to charter the town of Monroe, in Union county, N. C.; and in case of adjournment before the passage of the act, application will be made at the next session of the Legislature thereafter for that purpose.
Jan. 1st, 1863—16-6w*

TO THE HEIRS OF LEMUEL 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, 1-63 16-2t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. B. FLANNER, Executor.
Dec. 17, 1862. 58-1t&12-0t

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 510 acres of Land situated on South River, fifteen miles West of Clinton, in Sampson county. On the premises are a comfortable two story dwelling and other necessary out Houses. This place is very pleasant and healthy, and better water can not be found. There are about one hundred acres under cultivation, most of it mud land, which is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, and small grain; also about one hundred acres of valuable mud land uncleared, which can be converted into a state of cultivation with but little expense. The country around is celebrated for Cow and Hog range. There are about one crop of boxes on the up land, and with more value added to this place, a splended Mill seat is on it.
Any one wishing to see the land will please call on me, or address me at Warrensville P. O., Sampson county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
Jan. 8th, 1863. 76-1t—16-1t*

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.
WE WILL SELL on reasonable terms our entire Salt Works, situated on Topsail Sound, eighteen miles from Wilmington. The works are capable of making 25 bushel of Salt per day. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to either of the undersigned.
R. LEE,
THOS. LEE,
JOS. WESTBROOKS.
Jan. 2d, 1863 71 6t—15 21*

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.
HAVING BEEN DISAPPOINTED in getting Timber, we now offer our PORTABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL for sale. The Engine is a strong 2 horse power, first-class Saw Mill, comparatively new, built by Messrs. Talbott & Bro., Richmond, Va., (whose work is sufficiently known, and need no puffing.) The Grist is complete, put up at same place. The rock 4 feet diameter, and grinds as good meal as any water mill in North Carolina.—It has all the improvements and conveniences that a Mill can have. Any person in want of a No. 1 Mill, come and see it performs, and there will be but little doubt of our trading. With plenty of timber and good attention, it can saw enough lumber in three months to pay for it. A good Iron axle LOG WAGON and two MULES can be bought with it. P. PARSALL & SOUTHALL.
Kenansville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1863. 74-2t—15-tf

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

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

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

GRINDSTONES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co, N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 2-th. 1862. 10-3m*

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

WIVES AS AN OFFSET FOR MULES.—A French officer, now serving in Mexico, writes:

"Our Colonel made a razzia in a village belonging to some guerillas, who stole our mules, and in return carried off their wives. The Arabs, under similar circumstances, never fail to propose an exchange. I do not know what the custom of the Mexicans is in that respect."

From the Koxville Register.

Bragg's Generalship.

It is deemed unquestionable that Rosencranz came out of Nashville because he could not remain there.—His supplies were exhausted. Morgan was in his rear, and the Cumberland was not navigable. He therefore must annihilate Bragg's army or retreat. It was a surrender, a retreat to Louisville, or the necessity for a complete victory, such as would give him untrammeled control of Middle Tennessee, that evoked him from Nashville. He therefore advanced to annihilate Bragg's army—Bragg gave battle, and was triumphant. When he drew off his forces from the battle-field on Wednesday night it was not his plan or policy to assault the enemy on the hill on which twenty rifled pieces were stationed. When, however, the Abolitionists crossed Stone river on our right flank, Breckinridge was sent to repel them. If Bragg had reinforced Breckinridge he would thus have become the assailing party. Knowing that Rosencranz was compelled to attack him, what folly it would have been to have supported Breckinridge at such a place and in such an assault. If Rosencranz were forced to leave Nashville, the necessity for his abandonment of his position, strengthened by earth works at Murfreesboro', was as great as that which forced him to advance from the Capital. The country around Murfreesboro' has been exhausted by Bragg's army. There is no railway communication between Louisville and Murfreesboro' more than between Louisville and Nashville. Bragg knew that Rosencranz must again attack him any place that he. Bragg, would select.

So palpable and apparent were these facts and considerations to us, that we stated on the very morning that Bragg announced his victory that we would retreat. He would have been an idiot or madman to have done otherwise. He has only to seek a stronger position than that held at Murfreesboro' to equalize his army to that of Rosencranz, then he may redeem his promise to the people of Winchester, that he would again defeat the Federals before they reached that village.

There are movements of Federal troops which may intervene to interfere with the success of General Bragg's plan of operations. If the purpose of capturing Vicksburg be abandoned, which we do not believe, if Grant's army is not to operate against Jackson, Mississippi, and Vicksburg, and then against Mobile, if Porter's and Sherman's fleet of gunboats have ascended the Mississippi from Vicksburg, we may soon learn that a diversion in Rosencranz's favor is being made by Grant in the direction of Huntsville from Oxford and Corinth. To effect such a movement, Grant must keep open his lines of communication with Memphis, and to prevent this, Bragg has sent Forrest into West Tennessee. Hi and Van Dorn will doubtless become as distinguished superintendents of railways as Morgan, by his achievements in Kentucky. Then should the Cumberland and Tennessee become navigable for gunboats, these detached from Porter's fleet, may convoy supplies to Grant at Decatur, Ala., and to Rosencranz at Nashville.

Can Rosencranz await these contingencies? Should they arise, Rosencranz will be reinforced, and Bragg may be compelled to violate his promise to the army and people, and withdraw even to Chattanooga. It is no part of his duty to engage a force so superior to his own that the chances of victory are doubtful. He would not have made a stand at Murfreesboro' in those level fields, had he not known that he had the best army yet organized, and that a retreat without a battle would have demoralized that army. Even when they had been subjected to fatigues and dangers and suffering such as few armies ever bore, his troops became almost mutinous when a retreat was ordered.

We have never been classed among the admirers of Gen. Bragg. He was in the city for many days within a stone's throw of "our" headquarters. We never called at his. Shaffer's portrait of the General satisfied us that he is a "hard customer." We, too, had our doubts about the perfection of that generalship which conducted the Kentucky campaign, still it now happens that we anticipated the very movements Bragg is now making, and in defending him, we may only be actuated by motives of selfishness.

We may again have occasion to inveigh against that spirit of our people and press which is ever extravagant in its demands for unparalleled victories. It is this which gives origin to the clamor that greets a victor crowned with glory ever enduring from the bloody field of Murfreesboro'. It was this spirit which welcomed Lee from Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. It was this which overwhelmed McClellan, whose retreat from before Richmond is not surpassed in skillful generalship betrayed during this war. McClellan was displaced by a President who is a madman, and because of the clamor of the Northern press and populace. It is but natural that those whose wishes generated the thought, who announced the result of a *campaign* when only advised of the results of a *battle*, should now look round for some faulty step in the conduct of the commander, who did not, in a single *day* complete this campaign. Hence, the readiness to give prominence to any imagined error, hence the proneness to take advantage of popular sympathy with the gallant Breckinridge, who dashed into the very jaws of death.

It was no part of Bragg's duty or policy to assail a reinforced army and a camp partially entrenched, in a position found so strong the day before, that six unsuccessful assaults had been made upon one of its positions held by artillery. Conscious that Rosencranz must follow him from the exhausted country around Murfreesboro', and for the very reasons which impelled him to leave Nashville, it was Bragg's policy and duty to withdraw to a position which would enable him to practice the maxim that "everything is fair in war"—even a retreat after a splendid victory, in order that there may be another victory, which we may reasonably hope will be final, and conclusive to all those splendid results which filled with joy the world of newspaperdom. We still assert that Gen. Bragg's conduct at Murfreesboro' is, in view of all facts now before us, beyond the assault of newspaper criticism.

"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 recognizable 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.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Company A, 61st Regiment N. C. Troops at Camp Lamb, Jan. 12th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased in His inscrutable wisdom to take from our midst our much loved friend and companion in arms Joseph H. Knowles. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Joseph H. Knowles the Company has lost one of their kindest and dearest friends, and the Confederacy one of its most dutiful and efficient soldiers.

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the decrees of an Alwise Providence, we at the same time greatly bemoan the loss of one whose delight was to bestow favors and render happy those amongst whom he moved.

Resolved, That while we bow in admiration to the will of Almighty God, we deeply sympathize with the relations of the deceased in their bereavement

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent on to the Journal for publication, and another to the relations of the deceased.

Corp'l J. M. ROBINSON, Chairman.
Sergt. J. O. ARMSTRONG. Sergt. JAMES J. MCALPS, Corpl. T. L. GROVES, } Committee.
O. FLEMING, Clerk.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The following is the latest Liverpool Cotton market, brought by the City of Washington, which touched off Cape Race, January 4th:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25.—The Cotton Broker's Circular reports the sales of four days at 35,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. The market opened at a decline of ⅛ a ¼d., but recovered, and closed with an advance of ⅛ a ¼d., for Surats, and a quiet but steadier market for American. The sales of Wednesday were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, with a trifling advance on all descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans	27¼d.	24¼d.
Mobile	28¼d.	28¼d.
Uplands	25¼d.	23¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 217,000 bales, of which 21,000 are American.

The Battle of Murfreesboro' in the North.

As the smoke of the recent great battle, or rather series of battles, near Murfreesboro' clears away, the Yankees find that they have but little to boast of in their "victory." The New York World, in a long editorial review on the battle, says:

As we read the accounts of the battle at Murfreesboro', it has been another battle of Perryville, in which the enemy gained the advantage in prisoners and guns captured and then retreated. It is now quite clear that the fortunes of the first day's (Wednesday's) fight was decidedly against us. Our right wing was driven back four miles, and almost doubled upon the centre and left. Thirty of our guns were captured or disabled, and several thousand prisoners taken from us. Gen. Rosencranz in turn took four guns and some prisoners. In short, it has decided nothing except that the Confederates have as much endurance, and fight as well as our own troops, and are managed with quite as much skill. Nothing is as yet settled so far as the rebellion in the West is concerned.

HALLECK AND STANTON IN THE RING.—The Richmond Enquirer says: "We learn from undoubted authority that a regular *set to* between the Secretary of war and the General-in-Chief of the United States forces took place at the War Department in Washington in regular Heenan and Sayers' style.

"The General-in-Chief having made an offensive demonstration towards the Secretary, that redoubtable functionary launched an ink-stand, well aimed at the head of the General-in-Chief, who, ducking and dodging, escaped the blow, and immediately closed in upon the Secretary. Here ended the first round—time less than one minute. The General-in-Chief having quickly closed in upon the Secretary and cut off retreat by a skillful manœuvre at his shirt collar, immediately began *gouging* at the eyes of the War Department, and was about thrusting in a finger to its full length when Lincoln cried foul and threw down the sponge, which was immediately applied to quenching the claret-flow from the nose of the Secretary of War."

The Richmond Dispatch says that the set-to was between Halleck and McClellan.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND FRANCE.—The Spanish ambassador at Paris, Gen. Concha, Marquis of Habana, has sent in his resignation, and leaves next week to take part in the Mexican debate. The revolutions now going on may lead to a further estrangement between the governments of France and Spain. Since General Prim retired and M. Billaut spoke in the French Chambers on Mexican affairs, and an article written at imperial headquarters appeared in the Patrie, there have been no cordiality and confidence between the two countries. The Emperor, report says, is not a favorite with the Queen of Spain; and, if her Catholic Majesty could, she might get the country into trouble with France on this Mexican quarrel. But no doubt, as on former critical occasions, the good sense of the Madrid Cabinet will prevail.

MARRIED

At Trinity Church, Scotland Neck, Jan 5th, 1863, by the Rev J. B. Chesnire, Capt. BENJ. G. SMITH, to Miss L. C., youngest daughter of W. J. Hill, Esq., all of Scotland Neck, N. C.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by L. B. Huggins, Esq., Mr. GIBSON WILLIAMS, to Miss ADELINE D. ROBBINS.

On Topsail Sound, at the residence of Mr. Peter Batson, on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. H. Alexander, Mr. HENRY ATKINSON to Miss CLARISSA ANN EDENS, all of New Hanover County.

DIED.

In the Hospital at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 8th inst., Private ALBERT O. SMITH, of Company (B) 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, of a wound received in the battle near Neuse River Bridge, on the 17th day of last December.

Death has called from the ranks of his Company one whose place cannot be supplied, and whose devotion to the cause in which he fought, bled and died, could not be surpassed. It is seldom that we have to announce the death of one so much esteemed by his fellow soldiers and all who knew him. He fell upon the battle field pierced through the leg by a musket ball, which had to be amputated. He bore all his sufferings with a soldier's fortitude and a christians meekness. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, a native of Sampson County, where he leaves a bereaved father and many relations and friends to mourn his death.

Thou art gone, thou brave one,
Though young in years thou wert,
May the cause that thou didst die for
Be most sacredly sustained.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1863.

NATURALLY, with an early attack imminent, the attention of the people of this place is concentrated, for the present at least, mainly upon their own homes. We can only keep our trust in providence and be prepared to do all that can be done for the safety of the town and surrounding country. That General WHITING will do all that skill and devotion can do, and that he will be nobly seconded by the officers and men under his command, we have the fullest confidence.

A short time must show us what we have to expect. In what force the attack will be made—whether the armament recently gathered at Newbern and Beaufort will be precipitated upon us *en masse*, or will be divided so as to advance simultaneously on different points on the line of our road, so as to cut off communication and prevent reinforcement, or whether, finally, a design against Charleston may not lurk hidden under the mysterious movements of the enemy.

At any rate, if the turrett-bearing iron clads were at sea last night, they must have enjoyed themselves, for the howling of the wind was delightful music to our ears. We even enjoyed the angry slamming of shutters and the other sounds and sights which gave indications of a hard blow.

☞The telegraphic synopsis of President DAVIS' Message, published in to-day's *Journal*, will of course be read by all who "take the papers," so that we need not attempt to condense what is already condensed enough, nor to comment upon what speaks for itself.—Its tone is firm, confident, almost triumphant.

Later Northern News.

The Northern accounts from Galveston, Texas, say that the Harriet Lane was captured after Capt. Wairwright and all of her crew, save twelve, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers.

A dispatch from Cairo admits that Sherman's repulse at Vicksburg was complete. His entire force had remembarked in transports bound for Napoleon, [about 100 miles above Vicksburg, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.] The Yankee loss was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

The steamer Musselman was burnt by guerrillas at Bradley's landing, 10 miles above Memphis, on the 8th inst.

It is reported this morning that a Federal Steamer went ashore last night opposite Masonboro' Sound.

THE accounts from the West are, upon the whole better than we had been led to expect. Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of that section, still stands, and one of the greatest armies of the North has recoiled from her, broken and shattered. Spite of BRAGG's falling back the advantages of the recent conflicts are with him, and his position to-day is better than that of ROSENCRANZ, while our brave cavalry are daily capturing prisoners and materials at a rate that must make the prosecution of the war in Tennessee and Mississippi a most exhaustive process to the Federals.

THE FIRST SHAD.—We saw two very fair Shad this week in the window of HARRY WEBB's restaurant, on Market street. Determined not to be behindhand, Mr. WEBB got the first at *any* price, as we learn that he paid *only* twenty dollars for the pair. They were caught in the Cape Fear River by one of our fishermen. WEBB makes a fine display of eatables, and if prices seem high, it is no doubt because he has to pay high.—He can give you the "delicacies of the season."

From Vicksburg, Miss.

The Whig of the 7th inst. says:

The river has an upward tendency, and is rising quite rapidly. The muddy waters are creeping up the banks with considerable rapidity. There is now a good stage of water for boats, and the enemy will have no trouble in bringing his boats over the most shallow bars.

Gunboats.—This morning everything is quiet about the gunboats. It is not known whether they have left, or are still hovering about in the vicinity of Old River. Later in the day the fleet was again observed in its old stamping ground, near the mouth of Old River. Our citizens must not deceive themselves by thinking that the gunboats have gone away.

THE SITUATION.

In the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg all is quiet this morning, and the whereabouts of the enemy's fleet is a matter enveloped in doubt and uncertainty. The confirmation of the reported capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, may account for the hasty withdrawal of the fleet. The news from the Memphis papers states that the evacuation of the above named places is certainly true, and that the Yankee forces were waiting for a boat to take them to Fort Pillow, where they are fortifying. All the guns were spiked, and a large amount of ammunition was destroyed—The Yankee commander at Columbus, Ky., has also prohibited any steamers from going below that point for fear of being captured.

These unexpected raids upon the enemy's lines no doubt caused the speedy withdrawal of his forces from before Vicksburg, in order to protect his rear, and it may give us a respite for a short season. But this temporary relief, should only inspire us to greater exertions to meet the greater shock which is to come at the next onset. The enemy may be beaten back for the present, but he is not disheartened, and his operations have not yet been begun.

It is well known that Grant's army has been taken to Memphis, and we are not certain that the fleet may not have gone up to bring down his army as reinforcements to operate against this place. This Mississippi expedition is the most formidable event on foot, and it is not yet fully complete in all its appointments, and when it is fully prepared to start on its experimental voyage, determined to reach its destination, no effort nor means will be spared to make it successful, and here at Vicksburg a quietus will have to be given to this monster expedition.

The Yankees in Elizabeth City.

We have just learned from a gentleman direct from Elizabeth city, that on Friday last, notice was given to the citizens, that they must either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or withdraw beyond the lines of the enemy. Tuesday last, the 13th, was the last day allowed the people to determine what course they would adopt. Some of the citizens remonstrated with the commander of the enemy, for singling out their town for such a harsh order. He replied that there must be a starting point, and that in less than ten days the same order would be extended from Currituck to the Chowan river. We understand that some seven or eight buffaloes have been killed recently around Elizabeth City. Our informant also states that the negroes are armed by the Yankees in that section, and that he saw about thirty with guns.

State Journal.

PRICE OF GOLD IN NEW YORK.—The financial article of the New York World, dated January 8th, contains the following:

The gold market is active, and the premium is advancing steadily. The closing price was 136 at the second board, but in the open market dealers are more anxious to buy than to sell at that rate. The financial bills before Congress, which are likely to pass, propose to swell the paper money of the loyal States to $1,200,000,000 (twelve hundred millions,) against $156,000,000, the largest amount they ever held before 1861.—That is an inflation exceeding in amount and rapidity that of "continental money," which depreciated till $28,000 was the price of a barrel of flour in Connecticut, and the end was repudiation. The business community are fairly alarmed by the prospect before them in the rapid depreciation of legal tender notes, and are rushing into gold, stocks, and other property to hold instead of paper money.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 16, 1863.

IT will be seen that our Raleigh despatch reports that forty regiments of Abolitionists left Newbern on Wednesday in the direction of Wilmington. Unless these regiments are much fuller than the average in either the Federal or Confederate service, the forty regiments will not present an aggregate of more than twenty-five thousand effective men, if even that much.

That a co-operating naval expedition will also be employed we can have no doubt, but whether that has already left Beaufort harbor or not, we cannot say.—We only trust that it was out last night in the heavy gale that prevailed up to 2 or 3 o'clock this morning. The armada would leave not a few of its bones to bleach upon our wild coast.

The Abolition force is said to have been last heard from in the neighbourhood of Dover Swamp or Pocosin, between Newbern and Trenton. Its progress with its vast material will necessarily be slow, especially if the rains that we have had here have also extended to the present portion of their line of march. The roads will be unfavourable, the swamps will be full and the streams up.

But we may be sure that they will make an attempt upon some part of the line of the railroad previous to making their direct demonstration here. Of course they will seek to cut off communication and prevent reinforcements. We trust that they will be frustrated in their designs, but we may rest assured that whatever these designs are they will make their advance this time with a much heavier force than they had when they made their raid against Goldsboro' and the railroad, and with more efficient preparations and a more dogged determination. We might as well understand this. We have no doubt but that our authorities are fully impressed with the facts we have stated, and, we trust, will find the means to meet the freshly augmented forces of the attack with commensurately increased means of resistance, so that this raid, like its predecessor, may prove an abortion.

AMONG those who died here of yellow fever during the prevalence of that epidemic, was Mr. WM. H. PRATT, an experienced and competent druggist, who died as litterally at his post as did ever a soldier in battle. He contracted the disease of which he died while making up prescriptions and compounding medicines for the sick.

Called away suddenly, Mr. PRATT left a widow and child, we regret to say, wholly unprovided for. We use this expression in its most literal sense; and, to add to the difficulties of her position, she became a widow and the mother of her second child (since dead) almost at the same time.

There were many *words* of sympathy for Mr. PRATT and his bereaved and destitute family at the time of his death. Now, when no one knows what a day may bring forth,—when some fund is so necessary to afford some protection against the severest suffering, as well as to enable Mrs. PRATT to adopt some mode of providing for herself and her orphan child, we trust that *words* may be exchanged for *acts*, and that those who felt for the death of Mr. PRATT, will come forward according to their means and make up a fund for his bereaved widow and orphan child. We will take pleasure in receiving any subscriptions for this object. We trust that they will come in promptly and liberally.

Eating, Sleeping, &c.

We noticed yesterday Mr. WEBB's Shad as being the first of the season, and also stated that he could serve you up all the delicacies of the season in good style. About noon we happened to accompany a friend to the Globe Restaurant, on Front street, and were surprised to find how much that establishment had been extended and beautified. It is really fitted up in a style that would be luxurious in any place or at any time. You can get something good to eat there. The indefatigable proprietor of the Palmetto, Mr. BAILEY, also continues to serve up excellent meals to the traveling public, as also Mrs. MCCALEB, of the Rock Spring, and Mrs. BLANEY, at the Railroad Depot.

Going along Water street, a few doors above Princess, you will notice a little sign thus:—Coffee—Eating House. There you will get a good, substantial meal, with *genuine* coffee, a great point with us. At the corner of Second and Market, Mr. THOS. HANSLEY has just opened an Oyster Shop and Eating House in the basement recently occupied by ALLEN, the Barber. He offers comfortable things.

These are some of the principal facilities for feeding our floating population, and from trial we know that a most excellent meal can be obtained by those who have the money to pay the necessary prices, but there's the rub. A dollar a meal, although more moderate than fifty cents used to be, considering the prices of provisions, is still beyond the reach of a very great many, at least of those who depend upon fixed and limited salaries, but that is not the fault of those who set the tables. The great want here now is house-room,—sleeping accommodations. These, frequently and almost constantly inadequate, even before the closing of the City Hotel, are of course still more inadequate now. To this fact we would call attention. There is much room for enterprise in the hotel business, and an excellent opening will present itself here in that line to any energetic man or men disposed to engage in it, just as soon as our present threatening position of things passes away.—Let the City Hotel be then re-opened at an early day. It will pay the proprietors, and benefit the town.

As for what is known as "running the blockade" *that* is about played out, and the thirsty traveler, who carrieth not his own private tickler, will search in vain for the fluid wherewithal to "wet his whistle."

THE steamer reported ashore between Masonboro' and Wrightsville turns out to be one of the squadron employed in keeping up the blockade of this port and vicinity. As late as yesterday evening her crew was still on board. Another blockader was lying off and not very far from her. We have not heard from her this morning, but should think that the heavy blow of last night would not tend to add to her safety nor to the comfort of those on board. Perhaps other means may be adopted that will not add to her safety, but of these we will not speak now.

The New York *Herald*, of January 6th, commenting on the battle of Murfreesboro', confesses that "Bragg, after inflicting upon Rosencranz a loss of ten thousand of his splendid soldiers, several hundred wagons and thirty cannon, retreats more with the air of a conqueror than with the evidences of a serious defeat.'

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated the 29th ult., says that the Washington Republican of that day has an "editorial causing much comment. It declares that it is confident that we are on the eve of some developments respecting foreign mediation. It adds that it is utter folly to resist the inexorable logic of events. It indorses the article in the New York Tribune, concluding as follows: 'Only secure a capable and candid tribunal, and we shall be willing to submit without fear to its arbitration.'"

An exchange says that the enemy already knocks loudly at the door of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Why, he isn't good looking, and therefore by reason of an established lyric doctrine, he can't get in!

BY TELEGRAPH.

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. Lane, 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.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
RICHMOND, Jan. 14th, 1863.

The message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as very satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and General Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors, McDowell, McClellan and Pope. In the West the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled. On the Atlantic coast the enemy are still confined to the protecting cover of their fleets.

A review of our history shows that the war has now entered its third and last stage; the first effort was to restore the Union, and has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency, this too has proven impossible and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate. If we continue the same efforts as in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war.—The enemy will possess neither the spirit nor the resources for continuing it into the fourth year, on so expensive a scale. We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of the States are vindicated and established. Foreign relations are then reviewed; our right to recognition is shown by reference to past history of our States, some of which were recognized as independent by great Britain in the treaty of peace of 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our Commissioners demanded recognition