The Daily Bulletin.

BY W. J. SLATTER.

Winchester:

WEDNESDAY, - - JAN. 14, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AT RALEIGH.—President Davis was called on for a speech at Raleigh, North Carolina. From the report of the Journal we quote:

Alluding to himself, he had been chosen to a position he did not desire, as he preferred another one; but he could lay his hand upon his heart and say that he had rewarded no man because he was his friend, or withheld appointment from any man because of personal dislike.

The cause, he said, is above all personal or political considerations, and the man who, at a time like this, cannot sink such considerations, is unworthy of power. In conclusion, he said our prospects are bright. Fill up your regiments, and let us all lock shields and stand together, and in the end you will enjoy an amount of prosperity you never could attain connected with the Yankee nation of extortioners. He again thanked the audience, and withdrew amidst deafening cheers.

Hon. W. L. Yancey was then loudly called for, and after a while acknowledged the compliment in a brief address. He counseled harmony amongst the people, and the Government, civil and military, was well officered, and was entitled to the full confidence of our people. At all events, he said, this was no time to change servants. Let the struggle in which we are engaged be first ended, and then if anything is wrong it can be put to rights.

Commercial Advices from Abroad.

The following interesting extracts are taken from two commercial letters received per steamer *Giraffe*, which arrived at Wilmington a few days ago:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—England still goes for delay, and France takes offence and may recognize your Government by February, but this is thought doubtful by the best informed parties. I feel sure some kind of protest will come to the United States Government from the joint powers of England, France and Russia, and perhaps a joint recognition, but *without intervention*, unless the North continues blind to reason and defy the united protest of Europe. Cotton feels all these influences, more and more each day, and has declined 10 cents per pound in a month, and I see no reason why it does not go considerably lower.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Cotton, for some weeks, has been steadily declining, and to-day prices are 10d. (20 cts.) lower than on the 5th September last. The fair American cotton is going rapidly out of consumption. The export demand has also quite ceased. Nor do I see any signs that consumers in this country will again open their mills until they see an early chance of disposing of their yarns. When will this come, and from what quarter? Certainly not the home trade, and not from India and China. The present position proves that the manufacturing power has been going too rapidly ahead for years past, and had no war occurred in America, and we had received our usual supply from that quarter, cotton may have been to-day at 4d. per pound, and money at 10 per cent. Cotton has been forced up unnaturally to fictitious prices, as the result proves to-day, and it must be lower, as the consumption increases, which at the present moment does not exceed 6,500 bales per week, of all sorts. To-day our stock is 300,000 bales of all sorts, with 160,000 bales on the water. This, with a large crop in Egypt and Brazils, will suffice, at all events, until we get well in the summer. The moment that there is any prospect of peace, you will see such a decline in cotton on this side as will startle even the brave Confederates.

BRUTUM FULMEN.—Lincoln has issued his proclamation against the comet. President Davis should return the compliment by issuing a proclamation offering freedom to all the white slaves of the North, and directing them at once to eject the millionaires and take possession of their premises.—*Richmond Whig.*

By Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says it is rumored in official circles that another attempt will be made by the great powers to put an end to the strife on the American continent.

The London Times advises the American Government not to go through the ridiculous farce of claiming indemnity from England for losses sustained by the operations of the Alabama.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 9th inst., has a special dispatch stating that M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, has dismissed the French Consul at New Orleans, for alleged complicity with the rebels against the United States.

The Inquirer's latest dispatches from Vicksburg announce the arrival of Porter's fleet. Banks and M'Clernand are expected every moment. The combined fleets will make another attempt to overthrow the Gibraltar of the West.

The Federals lost five thousand at Vicksburg on the 29th. Gen. Morgan was killed, and Gen. Smith, Federal, mortally wounded.

Mr. Vallandigham was serenaded in New York. He made a bold speech, denouncing Lincoln and his Cabinet and Congress. He said if the Constitution was trampled under foot much longer the guillotine will be used against the traitors.

The World of the 9th asserts that Burnside has resigned. Hooker takes command.

It is rumored that Butler returns to New Orleans.

Gold closed in New York on the 9th at 136.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

The Anglo Saxon brings London dates of the 24th.

Mr. Layard, under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in London. He said the principle of his country was non-intervention, but that England sympathized with nations struggling for freedom. He also said that the government was right in the opinion that the proposal of France for mediation was inopportune, and that if the English Government had accepted the offer at an inopportune moment, then, when an opportunity arrived, it would be lost.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, under date of the 22d, says: It is reported that the Emperor has assured the cabinet at Washington, through Mr. Dayton, that France came forward, not to favor the North or the South, but in the name of humanity and for the good of both parties. He says the governments of France and England continue to be united in their policy towards America, and that policy now, as of old, is strict neutrality.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce contains an order to the British agents at the various West India Islands that if the Alabama enters their ports to prohibit her from coaling or taking in provisions, and that she be ordered to depart at once. The order further directs that Capt. Semmes be informed that if after this notice he should destroy any merchandise consigned to British merchants in a neutral ship, Her Majesty's government will take steps to destroy his vessel.

The European news is quite interesting, and occupies much of the space both of the New York "Herald" and the "Times." The Asia brings dates to the 20th, which are three days later than those brought by the Etna.

The fast Clyde steamer Vulcan had been sold to the Confederates, and was about to start on a cruise, having previously had a thorough overhauling.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Star" says there is very little doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France inclines the Emperor to listen more attentively to Mr. Slidell, the Southern Commissioner, than he otherwise would have done.

The Paris "Moniteur" says some journals aggregate the tendency of the course of France, when offering mediation in America, and entirely misunderstand its character.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of France is deepening daily, and threatens to become serious. In England the distress of the operatives was steadily on the increase.

LINES

On the Death of Thomas L. Estill of Winchester, Tenn.

BY MRS. A. C. GRAVES.

A mournful cadence floats upon the air,
And low, deep sighs make sad the passing breeze;
The joyous beaming of the daylight, fair,
Falls dulled and dimly thro' the naked trees

There is no warmth within the cheerless walls,
The fire-lit hearth burns with mocking glow;
Each lightsome word, or careless footstep falls,
In painful contrast with the spirit's woe.

'Tis thus when Death tears from our clinging grasp,
The dear ones that we hold in fond embrace:
Unnerves the hand, affection loves to clasp,
And stamps his image upon form and face.

* * * * * * * *

We look to see the aged trunk decay,
Its growth all finished—purposes fulfilled,
And tho' regretful, when 'tis passed away,
We yield, submissive, to what Nature's willed.

But when the slender-shafted sapling dies,
In pride of growth, and full luxuriance of leaf,
We long to see its maturer glories rise.—
The ripened promise of a life so brief.

* * * * * * * *

The cannon's peal—the thundering volley's roar,*
And 'round him fast, death-dealing missiles fall,—
Unharmed thro' all, GOD kept him till 'twas o'er,
Safe from the bursting shell and murderous ball.

Disease lays low that loved and loving one,
And home they bear him to his mother's arms;
The soldiers toil—the patriot's duties done—
He'll no more mingle in Wars wild alarms.

A Father's skill—a Mother's ceasless care,
Tireless Affection—all are baffled, now;
Love cannot save him, whom the bullets spare—
Death sets his seal upon that pallid brow.

The eye grows dim—dear faces fade away,
And low, sweet words no longer rouse his ear;
The spirit quits its tenament of clay,
And wafts it upward to a brighter sphere.

† A white-robed angel meets it on that shore,
Where purer life and fuller bliss are given;
Parting and sorrow, pain and death are o'er,
And love's made perfect in the courts of Heaven.

Father, thy pride's laid low—Mother, thy heart's core
Bleeds, at severance from thy noble son;
Brothers, a bright example's gone before—
Sisters, the strife is over—victory won.

* The siege of Vicksburg, at which Mr. Estill was present.

† In allusion to a young lady to whom he was engaged, and whose death occurred a short time previous to his own.

Captain J. W. Watkins.

Among the lamented brave who fell in the recent battle before Murfreesboro', is Capt. J. W. WATKINS, Company I, 20th Tennessee Regiment.

In front of the enemy's strong hold, gallantly leading his company, he fell Wednesday evening, December 31st, shot with two balls through the heart.

Kind to his men, an active, enterprising officer, he was loved by his company, respected by the entire regiment, and is lamented by all who knew him. He entered the service early in the struggles of his country, June 1st, 1861. About twenty-nine years old, he leaves a wife and two little ones to feel most severely and mourn most deeply his death.

JOHN A. ELLIS,
Chaplain 20th Tennessee.