For the State Journal. The following beautiful lines from the original manu script have been handed us a friend, They were written by a Maryland Refugee, and have been published once

Maryland, The despet's tread is on thy shore, Maryland! my Maryland! His touch is at thy temple door Maryland! my Maryland! Avenge the patriotic gore
That fleek'd the streets of Baltimore;
And be the Battle Queen of yore,
Maryland! my Maryland!

Hark to a wandering son's appeal,
Maryland! my Maryland!
My mother's State! to thee I kneel, For life and death, for woe and weal, Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! my Maryland.

Thou wilt not cower in the dust
Maryland! my Maryland! Thy beaming sword shall never rust, Maryland! my Maryland! Remember Carroll's sacred trust, Remember Howard's warlike thrust. And all thy slumberers with the just, Maryland! my Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day Maryland! my Maryland! Come! in thy panoplied array Maryland! my Maryland! With Reynold's spirit for the fray, With Watson's blood at Monterey, With fearless Lowe and Loyal May Maryland! my Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong, Maryland! my Maryland! Come! for thy daltiance does thee wrong Maryland! my Maryland! Come! to thine own heroic throng, That stalks with Liberty along, And give a new key to thy song, Maryland! my Maryland!

Dear mother! burst thy tyrant's chain Maryland! my Maryland! Virginia should not call in vain, Maryland! my Ma She meets her sisters on the plai "Sie Semper," 'tis the foud refrain,
That baffles minion back amain,
That baffles minion back amain,
That baffles minion back amain,

I see the blush upon thy cheek Maryland! my Maryland! wast ever bravely meek Maryland! my Maryland! But lo! there surges forth a shrick, From hill to hill, from creek to creek, Potomac calls to Chesapeake, Maryland! my Maryland!

not yield the vandal toll. Maryland! my Maryland! not crook to his control. Maryland! my Maryland! Better the fire upon thee roll— Better the blade, the shot the bowl, Than cucifixion of the soul, Maryland! my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum Maryland! my Maryland! The 'Old Line's" bugle, fife and drum, She not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb; Huz a! she spurns the northern scum, She breathes! she burns! she'll come! she'll come! Maryland! my Maryland!

From the London Herald, Derby Organ, Dec. 4. Mason and Slidell.

The news from the United States leaves us little, if any hope of avoiding war. It is quite clear that the few honest journals and respectable men in the Northern States, are shocked and disgusted at the act of Capt. Wilkes. They would not at any time desire war with England, they would at a great sacrifice avoid it under present circumstances, when an army of 350,-900 men menaces their Southern frontier, and when they could not spare a ship or a regiment from their present duties to wage war on us in Canada or on the sea. But, above all, these men dread and detest the idea of a war with England in a bad cause. They know that on this occasion Europe is with us; right is with us; the law of nations is on our side; they know that we fight not for greed, nor for empire, nor for passion, nor for glory; but from the necessity of defending the honor of our flag, and the freedom of the seas. They know that their Government has ere now strained the law of nations to the uttermost by lawless arrests, by unjustifiable captures, by a paper blockade; and that England has borne these outrages patiently, rather than, with a single doubt hanging over her cause, appeal to the God of Battles. They are grateful for the unprecedented forbearance of the greatest naval power in the world. They are ashamed of the reckless aggression and wanton insolence of their backwoods statesmen and half educated stump orators .-They are glad that we have so long abstained in tenderness to them, from enlightening painfully the ignorance of Mr. Lincoln, and chastising condignly the braggart impertinence of Mr. Seward. In one word, they know as well as we do how grievously we have been provoked, and how long we have refrained from vengeance. If in America, as in England, the educated and thoughtful men of the country were the guides of national opinions and public policy there would be no risk of war. Disagreeable though it might be, the stolen envoys would be replaced on board a British ship, and Capt. Wilkes would have been sent before a court martial. But unhappily the educated classes in America are practically disfranchised. The mob is FEELING OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE supreme; and the mob is ruled by passion, and not by principle. They are proud of having insulted the British flag; they are proud of having defied the law of

French invaders. To get hold of four Southern gen- claims upon that country, under the "Aldham Contlemen the North will risk a struggle with England. | vention," and other recorded obligations. To hang a score of Southern seamen they are willing to make their feud with the South a war to the knife,

with Great Britain the Confederate army will work ton, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederate its will with his distracted forces, and for every pris- eracy is an important point in our favour. oner whom he may put to death, his rival will be able to hang three. Passionate and reckless as has been his course hitherto, we do earnestly trust that he will stop short of this extreme and wanton wickedness; and if he leave his name to posterity as that of the last President of what once were the United States, we hope that he will not add to this unenviable distinction, the loathsome fame earned by the deliberate revival, after centuries of disuse, of the practice of murdering prisoners in cold blood. If he does, we shall certainly not find fault with the retaliation; but when the first crime has been avenged, we trust that the civilized world will interfere, as it did in Greece, to put an end to a war which will have become not merely a nuisance to commerce, but a scandal to humanity. Such an atrocity as that apparently meditated by the Government of the Northern States would be fitly punished by the joint intervention of the civilized powers to suppress that Government altogeth-

Major Jack Downing remarked to Gen. Jackson,

The Mason---Slidell affair .-- Tone of the

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND-NO MIDDLE COURSE [From the London Chronicle.] No middle course is open. Either our demands as stated by Lord Russell, must be complied with to the letter, or they must be enforced by the action of a fleet, which, as the Yankees will learn, rather too soon for their dignity, is not the same as that which encountered three-fold odds in 1812. In this emergency we naturally glance at the immense material resources of the French empire, and speculate upon the probabilities of an Imperial alliance. For once these astute adventurers are out in their calculations .-The crime of which they have been guilty is one that offends, not England alone, but every maritime power. It is a blow struck against the commerce of the world. France has no less an interest in resenting it than Great Britain herself. In point of fact, every government that signed the treaty of Paris is bound by the principles of political consistency to denounce as piratical the achievement of the San Jacinto .-Every important journal in the empire has given its adhesion to the doctrine of international law upon which Lord Russell's dispatch to Lord Lyons has been founded. Therefore, if the Americans want an ally, they must seek one beyond Behring Straits, and not on the other side of the British Channel. England indubitably commands resources which, in the worst event, would enable her to hold her own both in Europe and in the New World; but there are ten chances to one that France would seize upon the oportunity to co-operate with her, and share her triumphs in the American waters. It is a marvel where those individuals had their or-

igin who are at present counselling us to adopt the language of conciliation towards the North, as though the North had been the victim and England the aggressor. Mr. Bright's followers suggest that if we cancel all that has been said, admit our national errors, and send our love to New York, we may hope that the Federal faction will consent not to fight.—
Of course there may be picked up anywhere half a
dozen scribes willing to recommend humiliation and ignominy; but the wonder is that Englishmen can be found to endure their degrading cant. Still, it is worth something to know what is thought at the fag end of political society, and when the four commissioners arrive in the United Kingdom, whether surrendered at our summons or brought home by a victorious fleet, they may be introduced to those curiosities of Quakerdom, who esteem the British Union Jack no more than they would the handkerchief of a begging Lascar. In the meantime, the general unanimity of public opinion is unwavering. Excepting the paltry knot of sectarians, who invariably turn their backs against the light, every respectable journal in the country has, however tardily, arrived at a conclusion hostile to the American claim, and a similar harmony of sentiment will unquestionably prevail should the Northern States drive us into war.

It is alleged, in the only quarter where a disposition to capitulation exists, that the American cause is supported by acknowledged authorities. Of course there is always an acknowledged authority on every side of a question. We have been wrong and we have been right every time we have met an enemy by land or by sea. The difference is one of prin The right of an Englishman is the wrong of a Quaker, just as the faith of a Christian is the infidelity of a Jew. But where would England have been, had the Cosmopolitans prevailed? India would have been a French possession, Constantinople a winter capital of the Czar, Egypt a Napoleonic highway, China An Anti-Ministerial View of the Seizure of a second Japan, France the first maritime power, and Ireland a sort of European Mexico, forever weltering in its own blood, and descending by degrees to the owest stage of barbarism. Happily the nation has held another theory, although, if this single outrage were tolerated, it would deprive us of more prestige than could be regained by fifty future victories. A suspicion most dishonouring to the American character is naturally engendered by what has transpired at New York. In no version of the proceedings in board the Trent do we dis over the trace of an alusion to any seizure of dispatches; and yet certain locuments have conveniently turned up for transmission to President Lincoln. We have no right to

suggest how these papers may have been obtained, but there would be little inconsistency on the part of the North were it to fabricate a set of spurious dispatches, and palm them off as the contraband which justified the arrest of the Trent. Dispatches or no dispatches, however, the kidnapping of the four commissioners stand inexcusable, and upon this point the whole controversy turns. The Yankee press informs its constituents that, as usual, we shall exhaust ourselves and our indignation in empty words; but for once they have been too confident.

There will be no second thoughts in England upon this question. America is not yet privileged to concoct a new international law for herself and the rest of the civilized world. She may be prompted to acts of infatuated recklessness by that Irish spirit which has converted her largest city into a second Donnybrook, and transplanted a curse from the Old World to the New. But before the time for a final decision arrives, before Congress has passed its resolutions, before Mr. Seward has answered Lord Russell, the North will be wise if it convices itself, beyond a possibility of doubt, that Great Britain is serious in this matter, that her resolve has been taken, that she has uttered no word by which she will not abide, and that the one alternative of the Federal Government is to give way with procrastinating, or trust to the arbitrament of war.

[From the London Post.] We draw attention to the rational and friendly nations strange as it may seem, they are proud of manner in which the Southern President alludes to the capture by a man of war of four unarmed gentle- the attitude maintained hitherto towards America by men on board an unarmed mail steamer. They will this country, because we regard our relations with not hear reason; they care nothing for right or law. the Southern States as henceforward of very consid-The rejoicing of the Empire City over the capture erable importance. These States have now attained of the "rebel" envoys is an additional evidence of a such a position that we must bring ourselves to betemper which makes us shudder at the prospect of a lieve in the permanence of their independent Confedprolongation of the present civil conflict. It would eration. We have differences with the North in seem that personal hatred to their antagonists ming- which the Southerners are directly interested, and we hardships have not been removed, or allevated by les in this war to a degree never before witnessed, un- have just concluded a treaty with the Juarez Governless it were in the gurrillia war of Spain against the ment of Mexico for a settlement of our long standing

Our naval expedition to the Gulf of Mexico is charged with the execution of these terms; and, proand to ensure the immediate execution of every pris- bably before February next, the system of sequestraoner taken on either side. On the preposterous con- tion of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Tampico, demnation of the crew of a Confederate vessel, Mr. will have been put into action, and the proceeds be Davis very properly ordered a number of Federal offi- accumulating for distribution under the Mixed Comcers into close confinement, giving notice that the ex- mission batween the despoiled residents and the ecution of any of the prisoners taken in the Savannah | wronged bond holders. We must look upon the intertive. The guilt rests with those who begin the poling materially into the question, the Southern Confed murder. The judicial murder of a prisoner eration, on the other hand, stretches for a great disof wat has left a damnable and ineffaceable stain on tance along the frontiers of Mexico, so as to render its the memory of the only great general America ever friendly disposition to the authors of the intervention of no slight consequence. The Northern Govern-Mr. Lincoln has already parodied the seizure of the ment has invariably railed at our neutrality, but the Duc-D Enghien; does he intend to make a precedent | Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has of the dastardly assassination of Andre? If he does recognized in it all that we could do for either party; he may rest assured that he will have made a fatal and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexblunder When he has involved himself in a war ico, or to our relations with the Cabinet of Washing-

> THE BRITISH ARTILLERY ORDERED TO CANADA. [From the London Chronicle, December 4.] The note of preparation for the impending war

with the Northern States of America has been sound-

ed in Bristol, the battery of the Fourt's Brigade Field Artillery, which has been in our midst for a considerable time, having received their route for Canada, The battery—or at least that portion of it which has been stationed at the Herfield Barracks—numbers six officers, ninety gunners, seventy drivers, noncommissioned officers, &c., and is supplied with six Armstrong guns. The detachment arrived in this city from Shorncliffe nine months ago. The officers are Captain Vasey, (the commandant,) Capt. Turner, Lieutenants Royth, Tyler and England, and Surgeon Mongan. The order and arrangements that have been made thereupon evidently show that the authorities held that the emergency brooked no delay .er as a scourge to mankind and a disgrace to civiliza- The dispatch ordering the detachment to hold itself in realiness to start when the route was received reached the commanding officers en Saturday night .-Here's a good one, which will be appreciated these dispatched to the station, and by nightfall the baggage had been packed and the harness seen to, and during the troubles in South Carolina, thirty years the route has been received, and that the artillerymen ago, that he had always observed that persons who had a great deal to say about shedding the last drop

Woolwich, where the Melbourne, a fast steam transof their blood were amazingly particular about the port, will be in waiting for them, and will sail on the following morning for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

England Must Break the Blockade.

[From Reynold's London Weekly.] One important fact which ought never to be lost sight of in this controversy is, that the Southern people and statesmen are extremely anxions to be on friendly political and commercial relations with this country. They want our manufactured goods in exchange for their cotton and tobacco. The produce of the Lancashire looms of the Scotish and English foundries, of the engine manufacturers of the Tyne and Clide, of the steel shops of Sheffield, of the metal works of Birmingham, now excluded from the South ern and Northern States by the Morrill and other protective tarifis, will be eagerly welcomed by the Southern States when once their indepenence is established or rather as soon as the blockade is raised, for the in dependence of the Confederation is now an accomplished fact, which not all the might of moon-stricken Yankeedom can undo. When in addition to this it is borne in mind that the storehouses of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and other ports, are cram full, piled from cellar to ceiling with that raw cotton, for the want of which our looms are standing still, our artizans starving, and our manufacturers becoming insolent, it is impossible not to preceive that an overwhelming case in favor of the immediate raising of the blockade by the British fleet has been made.

The idea of procuring from other place enough of cotton to save us from the impending disaster is simply fatuous. Taking the two elements of quantity and quality into account, it is safe to assert that not from any or all ports of the world can we find an equivalent for the American cotton of which we are now deprived. As for the East Indics-the region from which the most sanguine expectations are now cherished-nothing but the grossest ignorance could have given birth to the delusion. That it is a delusion to believe that now, or for years yet, a sufficient supply of cotton can be procured from that country to render us independent of American, everybody who has looked into the matter must admit. To grow enough cotton in India, and to provide the ways and means by which it can be transported to England at such terms as will induce manufacturers to purchase it cannot, on the most moderate computation, be accomplished in less than ten years.

But even if enough of East India cotton could be instantly and cheaply procured, it would not enable the Laucashire mills to keep working. The reason is obvious. East India cotton is both coarser and shorter in fibre than the American. Now, in nineteen out of every twenty mills in this country, the machinery was constructed for the manufacture of the longer and finer fibred product of the American cotton .-To adapt this machinery to the East India cotton would necessiate a complete revolution and recon-

struction of our machinery. This indispensable alteration could not be effected in less time than 12 months, or at less cost than fifty millions sterling. But, in the meantime, what is to become of our unemployed and famishing citizens? Why, the very evil which we dread and which we are doing all in our power to prevent, would have taken place, so that before the cotton of India could be got or the machinery prepaired for its manufacture, the probabilities are, that we should have no mills to refit, no operatives to employ, no commerce to secure

Once more, then, we call upon our country, aye, and upon our countrywomen, to take instant and energetic action in this matter. But, to the working classes in an especial and emphatic manner, we address our appeal. Why should they see their wives in rags, their children famishing, their cupboards empty, their grates fireless, their homes deluded of every article of furniture, themselves pressed into pauperism or coerced into crime, because the mad and mean government of the Northern States has committed itself to one of the most foolish and wicked wars ever waged by one power against another?— Were they to be guilty of such complicity in their own extinction, the verdict of the rest of the world would be, that their cowardice was only equaled by their criminality, so that a set of more unmitigated mbeciles never walked or crawled upon the face of the earth. It is therefore, the most sacred and bounden duty of the working classes, and, indeed, of all classes-but of the former in a pre-eminent degree-to rake up this question and make use of all the constitutional machineryat their disposal, in order to in duce the British Government to interpose its power for the preservation of our commerce from ruin, and our citizens from starvation.

GEN. FLOYD TO HIS ARMY. General Order No.-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA. CAMP NEAR DUBLIN DEPOT, December 26th 1861.

Soldiers of the Army of the Kanawha:

The campaign in the Western potion of this State is now, as far as you are concerned, ended. At its close you can review it with pride and satisfaction .-You first encountered- the enemy five months since on his unobstructed march into the interior of the State. From that time until recalled from the field, you were engaged in perpetual warfare with him .-Hard contested battles and skirmishes were matters of almost daily occurrance. Nor is it to be forgotten that laborious and arduous marches by day and by night were necessary, not only as furnishing you the opportunity of fighting there, but of baffling the foe at different points upon the march of invasion. And it is a fact which entitles you to the warm congratulations of your General, and to the thanks and gratitude of your country, that, in the midst of the trying scenes through which you have passed, you have proved yourselves men and patriots, who, undaunted by superior numbers, have engaged the foe, beaten him in the field, and baffied and frustrated him in his plans to surprise you. On all occasions, under all circumstances, your patriotism and courage have never faltered nor forsaken you.

With inadequate transportation, often ill clad, and with less than a full allowance of provisions, no private has ever uttered a complaint to his General .him, it has been because of his inability to do so. But your exemplary and patriotic conduct has not passed unobserved nor unappreciated by the Government in whose cause we are all enlisted. It is an acknowledged fact that you have made fewer claims and imposed less trouble upon it than any army in the field, content to dare and to do, as becomes true soldiers and

Now, at the close of your laborious and eventful campaign, when you may have looked forward to a season of rest, your country has bestowed upon you the would be the death warrant of these captives. The vention as one that may be in operation during a connecessity for such rapping later and the United States steamer Massachufield of agtion. That you will freely respond to this dent on board the United States steamer Massachunecessity for such reprisals is painful to any man of siderable period of time, and while the Northern Gov- call, your past services so cheerfully rendered, furnish setts off Ship Island, October 26, giving an account of call, your past services so cheerfully rendered, furnish decent feeling; but honor and justice leave no alternative and man of the amplest assurance. Kentucky, in her hour of the affair between that vessel and a Confederate steamether the amplest assurance. Kentucky, in her hour of the affair between that vessel and a Confederate steamether the amplest assurance. ters for succor. This appeal is not unbeeded by their gallant sons. The foot of the oppressor is upon her. Trusting in the cause of justice, we go to her oppressor who is descerating her soil. ..

Soldiers! Your country-your friends whom you leave behind you, will expect you, in your new field

of labour, to do your duty. Remember that the eyes of the country are upon you, and that upon your action, in part, depends the result of the greatest stuggle the world ever saw, involving not only your freedom, your property and your Myes, but the fate of political liberty everywhere. Remembering this, and relying upon Him who controls the the destinies of nations, as of individuals, you need not fear the result.

By order. Brigadier-General JOHN B. FLOYD. H. B. DAVIDSON, Major and Assistat Adjutant-General.

COUNTY RANGERS .- Gov. Clark has commissioned one Captain in each of the counties bordering on the State of Tennessee, with instructions to raise and as though nothing had happened. equip a company of Rangers, for the protection of our citizens against incursions from abroad. It is a good idea, and the Governor has been fortunate in the selection of men to carry it out, as the following appointments will show-

Cherokee-N. S. Jarrett. Macon-J. W. Dobson Jackson-Col. W. H. Thomas. Haywood-Robert H. Penland. Madison-Dr. J. A. MeDowell. Yancy-Col. John W. McElrov. We have not learned the names of the appointees in the other border counties.

Asheville News. The names of the other are: John B. Palmer and Isaac A. Person of Mitchell Virginia.

The following extracts from Governor Letchers late message to the Legislature of Virginia, need no com-

It would be unreasonable to expect success in every engagement, in a war conducted upon such principles as the enemy have adopted. We have officers in charge of our troops, of tried skill and courage, and of enlarged experience in all military matters. They enjoy the confidence of their men and of the country, and they have discharged their duties with fidelity, zeal and judgement. We have at the head of the Confederate Government a thourough educated military man who has served with distinction and success in the field, who is devoting all his energies, and tasking his intellect to the uttermost in devising plans and originating measures calculated and intended to advance the cause and to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. With all these great advantages, we must expect to meet some reverses. We must be prepared for them, and if they come, we must not permit ourselves to be discouraged. We must "bate not a jot of heart or hope but steer right onward." If driven from the field to-day, redoubled energies, renewed spirit and courage will enable us to regain it to-morrow. Heed not the croakers whose fears and diseased imaginations prompt them always to look upon the dark side of every picture. We have men of this class amongst us who grumble and complain when they can find a listener; but the number of such is exceedingly limited. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred are confident of success, and are working with a will, a resolution and a determined purpose to achieve Scuthern independence. They intend to establish a government of liberty and law, equality and justice. No men ever struggled in a nobler cause, and we must press forward, therefore with strong heart and stern resolution reposing an abiding confidence in the guardianship and protection of that Providence which has hitherto watched over us, and given to our arms such signal victories.

The ladies of Virginia and the other States of the Confed racy have manifested the deepest solicitude for the success of the cause, and the strongest interest in all who were engaged in the service. They have been unremitting in their efforts to promote the comfort of the soldiers, and to administer to their wants. They have exhited a singleness of purpose, a self-sacrificing disposition, a zeal and a thoughtfulness in efforts to provide for those in the field, and to relieve the sick and wounded. Those delicate attentions which woman alone knows how to bestow, are exhibited in our hospitals, and wherever else objects deserving of their attention are to be found. Well have they performed their duties in this struggle, and thousands of grateful tongues will chant their praises and celebrate their

When our independence shall be established and recognized, as it will be, what will be its effect upon the material properity of Virginia? With the best port in the world, our commercial advantages must be great. We may fairly and reasonably conclude that an extensive, valuable foreign trade will at once spring up, which will give vitality to all the various interests in our State. It will stimulate manufactures, mining and agriculture, greatly augment production, and thus furnish profitable and constant employment to our population. The hoarded capital, easing itself from the restraints new imposed upon it, would find profitable investments in lands, mineral and agricultural in the pursuits of mining and manufacturing, and in all the various branches of mechanical industry. No State in the Confederacy abounds in greater natural resources and advantages, and in everything she requires to establish her prosperity in their development. Direct trade with foreign nations will give to

us immense advantages that we have not beretofore enjoyed, and which, under the legislation of the United States Government, it was not possible for us to obtain. Fishing bounties, bounties to steam lines, the protective policy, and indeed all the laws regulating commercial intercourse in sea going vessels, foreign and coastwise, had a direct tendency to the concentration of commercial power and influence in the North-and such has been the result. The establishment of our independence, and its natural consequence, direct trade, will increase our population, enhance our prosperity, and add immensely to our wealth and influence It is expected that the Military Institute will be

again open for the reception of cadets in the month of January next. In a crisis like this I consider it a matter of the first importance to keep that institution in operation. In the past six months we have had abundant reason to appreciate its value to the State. The services which have been rendered by the professors and cadets have been invaluable, and it is difficult to see how they could have been dispensed with without serious detriment to the Commonwealth and the Southern cause. This institution deserves to be fostered and supported, and I trust you will provide liberally and generously for it.

THE NORTHERN CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.-Late advices from the North say that the Congress at Wash-

ington have adopted the following tariff bill: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duties; that is to say: 'First-On all teas, twenty cents per pound.

Second-Coffee, of all kinds, five cents per pound. Third-On all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovade or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and on syrup of sugar, and of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, two cents and a half per pound; on white and clayed sugars when advanced beyond the raw state, above No. 12, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugar, whether lump, loaf or pulverized, five cents per pound; on sugar, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any other way adulterated, and on sngar candy eight cents per pound; on molasses, six cents per gallon, provided that all syrups of sugar or sugar cane concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar cr. of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be for-

TERRIBLE EXPLOIT OF A RIFLE CANNON BALL.peril, appeals to Virginia, her mother, and to her sis- in which the following extraordinary exploit of a ri fled connon ball is chronicled:

During the action. I think we hit her four times, and I know she hit us once with a sixty-eight pound relief, and with the help of Him who is its author, we | rifled shell (that is the way we got the exact size of will do our part in hurling back and chastising the her rifled gun.) The shell entered on our starboard quarter, just above the iron part of the hull; it came through the side, angling aft (as it were a little abaft his beam when it struck us,) and took the deck in the passage way between the two state rooms and completely cut off eighteen of the deck planks, and then struck a beam, which canted it up a little, so that it took the steam heating pipes under our dining-table, cuttting off five of them, and tearing our dining-table all to pieces-then went through the state-room bulkhead and ceiling on the ship on the opposite side, and struck one of the outside timbers and broke every outside plank abreast of it short off from the spar to the gun deck; it then fell down on to the cabin deck and exploded, knocking four state rooms into one, breaking all the glass and crockery, ware, shattering, the cabin very badly, breaking up the furniture, and setting fire to the ship; but we had three streams of water upon the fire at very short notice, and put it out before it did any damage-keeping up our chase

WHAT THE WEST HAS DONE .- The ten mountain counties West of the Blue Ridge in this State, have raised and sent into the field forty-nine companies of volunteers, averaging over 100 men each. Can any portion of the State make a better exhibit?

Buncombe has furnished eleven companies, and has four Colonels and three Majors in the field, viz:

Col. Stephen Lee, 16th Regiment. Col. T. L. Clingman, 25th Col. Z. B. Vance, 26th Col. R. B. Vance, 29th Major John W. Woodfin, 2d Regiment North Car-

olina Cavalry. Major Marcus Erwin, Wise's Legion. Major David Coleman, Coleman's Battalion .- Ashe[For the State Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Please bear with me while I drop rectly in the face of our difficulties.

the enormous burden of obtaining the necessaries of were generally glad to get them, and their interest in life: the stay law, on one side, to prohibit collecting religion is increasing, several of whom have been hopedebts, and the State and Confederate States law to col- fully converted recently." lect money. What can the people do? Then there is the North Carolina State Convention with "unlimited powers" draining the Treasury of the people's money, which they obtained by the sweat of their faces. I believe, sir, that a large majority of the voters for Convention were not apprised they were voting for an the kind of reading they needed, after the Scripunlimited Convention. Their intention was, that the tures. Convention were to take the State of North Carolina out of the Fedral Union in a formal way. That was the primary object of the voters at the ballot box. In a day or two, the Convention did this to the general satisfaction of the people. This, with a few supple- them. I assure you, had you been present as I passmentary acts is all the people expected. Further than ed up and down every company in our Regiment disthis, the Convention represented only itself generally. tributing them, and seen how eagerly they were But this August body has "unlimited power!"—no law to curb them. The President of the Confederate forth every exertion to scatter such blessings contin-States has his Constitutional bounds; the Governor has | ually among the soldiers. We have had considerahis bounds, and neither of these have any control over | ble religious interest in our Regiment, some have been the Convention. Well then, who has any power over converted, and others are seeking Jesus. If you can, the Convention to check it? I answer, the people from | do send us more tracts of different kinds, and 100 whom it emanated. They are the supreme, temporal copies or more of that excellent tract, "Come to Jegovernment of North Carolina, and I believe the time | sus." has arrived when the people should resume their sovereignty that they gave out of their hands. I consider God, and should encourage christians and patriots to the Convention has held it long enough. They met | continue their donations, prayers and efforts in supn Convention according to law, they have done the plying our noble soldiery with religious truth, to help work they were sent to do, and more than they were them constantly see and trust God, their refuge required to do by the people who sent them there—stayed for the "big of the thing" and to spunge the ry of their souls, as well as earthly foes. money out of the Treasury. Then they adjourned to meet again I believe, in November last; they met and sat for weeks, and did nothing of much importance, except the appropriation of one numbered thousand dot lars to carry on the salt works, I suppose, near More-taments from Nashville, Tenn., suitable for soldiers. head city. Now they have taken a recess or adjurnment until the 20th of January. Then they propose to meet again in Convention with all the accumulated expenses in these hard times for money. When, Messrs. Editors and fellow-citizens, will they say it is enough-our work is done? I, for one, cannot say, unless there be no money in the Treasury to pay them. They return again the 20th of January, 1862, creating expense upon expense. Their daily pay, the clerk's fees, the doorkeeper's fee, the fuel expense, the lamps, &c. &c., which you, the people, must pay by taxation, while many of you are hard run to pay your tax, and even deprive your wives and childeren of the necessaries of life, live hard, and sit by a fire made of old field pine. If there is no law nor conscience to restrain them from such unfeeling proceedings, then I earnestly entreat you, my fellow-citizens, to hold your meetings, in every county in the State of North Carolina, to instruct your members in Convention to stay at home. If they refuse to obey your instructions, let | made by Thomas Spencer, (who was once State Suthem never complain of the Abolition or Yankee high- perintendent of the New York Salines,) he shows er law power, as the right of instruction is generally that by the erection of vats and evaporaters, salt of conreded. Lose no time in getting up your meetings, the best kind could be made at less than 4 cents,and take to yourselves again the reins of government, These vats to manufacture 1,000,000 bushels would and never trust it out of your hands again for less than | cost less than \$100,000, and are in the nature of a it cost. A great meeting is expected in Rolesville, permanent investment .- Fay. Observer Wake county, on the 15th of January, 1862, for that purpose. The people of Wake county generally are requested to attend there on that day; and I hope the people throughout the State, will hold their meetings for the same purpose. Though the Convention may conclude, like ex-President Tyler, when appointed overseer of the road, "That office is hard to get, and he should hold on."

A LOOKER ON.

[For the State Journal. CAMP WYATT, N. C. December 25th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL:-Allow me through your paper to tender my thanks and the thanks of my company to the following ladies for articles received for the use of my company, viz: Mrs. Benja. Dunn, 4 blankets, 5 pairs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pair flannel drawers; Miss Sarah Owen 4 pairs socks; Miss M. E. Campbell, 2 pairs socks; Miss Martha J. Powell, 4 blankets, 2 shirts, 4 pairs socks; Rev. Mrs. A S. Bennett, 2 blankets, 2 pairs socks, 1 over coat; Mrs. B. D. Mann, 2 blankets; Mrs. Margaret N. Harrison, 2 pairs flannel drawers, 2 pairs socks, 1 over-coat; Mrs. D. A. T. Ricks, 6 pairs pants, 7 pairs socks; Mrs. H. G. Williams, 8 pairs socks, 2 pairs blankets. This makes us a full supply of all those articles needed for winter bedclothing. We feel grateful indeed to those kind and patriotic ladies and friends of ours, who have been so

attentive to our wants. How could soldiers feel otherwise than determined to defend the homes and lives of those who are every day laboring to make them comfortable? We feel sincerely thankful that we have friends determined to supply our wants, and that by their kindness and ly on his discharge by the civil authorities. devotion. We are now in good condition to stand the

storms of winter. Very respectfully yours, W. T. ARRINGTON,

Capt. Ladies Guard, Co. I, 30th Reg't N. C. V.

[For the State Journal. The Board of Claims. Goldsboro', January 2, 1861.

MESSAS. EDITORS :- Last June, by request of Captains E. D. Hall and Cole, I boarded, nursed, and washed for sick soldiers, at my house, charging the State fifty-cents a day each. My bill amounted to sixty dollars and twenty cents, which was certified by both of the captains and presented to the Board of out any explanation or cause assigned for the action of lieve the report is true. the Board I received fifty dollars, Deducting fifteen dollars for three trips to Raleigh, three dollars for lost time, which is a dollar a day, and ten dollars and twenty cents which the Board disallowed and for no reason assigned, even after the Captains had certified to the justness of my account, and you will readily perceive how I have been treated. Deduct \$28,20 from \$60, and I received \$31,80, or a fraction over

50 per cent. of my just dues. I am a poor but I hope

honest man; and comment is unnecessary-my fel-

low citizens will draw their own conclusions.

For the State Journal. Morehead City, January 1, 1862.

S. SATTERWHITE

MESSRS. EDITORS .- The two negroes who fell into our hands by the wreck of the Federal Transport Unon and put into Fort Macon for safe keeping, amade there escape from the Fort, night before last in company with another negro, a free boy, who was waiter in Captain Guion's company. Having cluded the vigilance of the sentinels, in some way, they stole a boat called the "Jeff Davis" and made their escape, it is thought to the blockading fleet off the bar. I am sorry to be compelled to communicate such news to my fellow citizens, but if a more efficient coast guard be not organized and put on active duty, we will have more of the same sort to retail. Cannot some means' be devised whereby boats may be secured as to prevent them from falling into the hands of "contrabands" who may foolishly desire to take up their quarters with the Yankees on our Coast? I think this is the duty of the citizens inhabiting the counties on the coast; and I think it would be attended with the happiest results, if a Captain was commissioned to raise a company in each county for that purpose and other special coast duty.

For the State Journal. The Tract Work Progressing.

Since our September report we have received \$923 76 in donations and purchase of tracts printed here by the General Tract Agency, which has been in successful operation since the first of last June, with the aid and approval of all the Pastors of this city. The above amount has enabled us to print and circulate, mainly among the soldiers of all the Confederate States, 1,259,840 pages. The whole amount printed here since June first is, 2,423,360 pages, which has been done as cheap as at the North-1500 pages for one dollar, and "Come to Jesus," "Your Soul-Is It Safe ?" "A Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C.

Ryle," each at 3 cents. These gospel messages have been scattered among the soldiers mainly by Chaplains, officers, and about 80 Colporteurs in Virginia and North Carolina .-Many thousands of these tracts have been and are still being given by the 60 colporteurs, superintended by Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Richmond, for whose untiring labors, under the Divine blessing, the South-

ern Confederacy will ever have great reasons for gratitude to God. Many others in all the Confederate you these few lines, expressive of my views on some States are doing a noble part by donations and dispassing events that surround us. I would call the attention of the citizens of North Carolina to look di- abled as to send out about 150,000 pages, one-half being sent to him, and the other we distributed We are now under the pressure of a heavy taxation for county, State, and the Confederate or war tax; with we gave part of the above, writes, "that the soldiers

An intelligent officer said to me that he did not know the value of tracts, being wholly indifferent to

A Chaplain-Rev. W. B. Owen-thus writes to u

Such evidence is abundant, calling forth praise to

Yours truly, W. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent,

Facts and Rumors

The Asheville News says that Messrs, W. M. Hanly, R. L. Colemen, J. M. Young, and J. S. E. Summey, are recruiting for the reorganization of the Buncombe Riflemen. These gentlemen won an enviable popularity during the late campaign, and will no doubt succeed in their patriotic effort.

Two more bridge burners, Henry and Jacob Harman, father and son, were hung at Knoxville, on the 17th ult. They were from Green county, and confessed their guilt. The old man Harman was worth

Lieut, Col. Linton Stephens, of the 19th Georgia Regiment, a brother of the Vice-President, has been forced to resign on account of ill-health.

THE COST OF MAKING SALT. - By an estimate

Messrs, Fulton & Price : Sirs: For several days pas two U. S. vessels have been off New Inlet Bar, -one a steamer, (supposed to be the Monticello.) the other a barque. These vessels for two nights have shown a light in their rigging. This has not been the case heretofore, and we suppose it is for the purpose of directing contrabands to their vessels. Three negroes escaped from this point last night

and are now no doubt in the hands of the Yankees.

Wilmington Journal

FORT FISHER, Dec. 20th, 1861.

WAR NEWS .- The scouts of the Seventeenth Regiment visited Rockville on Sunday last and discovered two of the enemy's gunboats near by, but there were no Lincolnites in the village. The Main body of the Senenteenth was posted about eight miles off, and the First Kegiment of Rifles was located at a short distance from them. A report has reached this city which says that an exchange of shots took place on Sunday last neaf White Point between a section of the Washington Artillery, under Lieut. Salvo, and a Yankee gunboat.—Charleston Courier, Decem-

A S'AD CASE OF SUICIDE. George Lee, whose property in New Orleans has just been confiscated by the rebels, committed suicide at Rallston Spa., N. Y., a day or two since. The loss of a hundred thousand dollars caused him to become insane.

RE-ARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW .- The Knoxvill Register, of the 27th ult., says: Brownlow was arrested and remanded to prison by

Col. Monsarrat, Commandant of this post, immediate-ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL FROM HAVANA AT MOBILE. The Blockade no Obstruction .- A schooner arrived at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th ult., from Havana, bringing a cargo of coffee, sulphur, medicines, &c. The blockading fleet saw her as she came into port, but

age brought her through. A fire occured at Nashville, Tenn., a fe days ago, destroying among other property, 2,000,000 worth of Government stores.

couldn't catch her. Good seamanship and good pilot-

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE "GLADIATOR."-The Augusta Constitutionalist, of Friday evening, 27th ult., says a report prevails in that city that the steamship Claims for liquidation. I have visited Raleigh threes Gladiator has arrived at a Confederate port with 30,000 times costing me twelve dollars for fare besides hotel | Enfield rifles, and other needed articles for the Southern expenses. My last trip was made to-day when, with- | Confederacy. The Constitutionlist has reason to be-

The Charleston Courier of Friday last learns from passengers by the Savannah road of the crippling of another of the enemy's gunboats Wednesday afternoon. A detachment of Capt. Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the command of Lieut, Baker, fired on one of these roving crafts at Backingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheel house was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shoes; and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled. After running on shore, those on poard sent up rockets as a singual of distress .-The saucy cralt returned one fire for a time, but without doing any damage. LATER -Since writing the above we learn that the

first steamer that drew off returned at a late hour in the evening, in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's Island. It is supposed that an attack is intended this morning. THE RESULTS OF AN EMANCIPATION WAR PORICY

-The New York Times says: If Congress should decree the emancipation of the

slaves, and incorporate the blacks of the South with the army that is fighting against rebellion, we should probably witness the following events in subtantially he following order: 1. The annihilation of the Union party, and of the Union armies in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Vir-

ginia, and Maryland-and the secession of those States from the Union. 2. The resignation of a very large proportion of the Union Generals, and the disbandonment of more than half the existing Union armies now in the field -with the cessation of enlistments and the impossi-

bility of supplying fresh troops. 3. The formation of a Peace party in the Northern

States which would resist and defeat the collection of war taxes, paralyze the prosecution of hostilities, and throw everything into turmoil and confusion here at home, and secure either the recognized independence of the South, or the reconstruction of the Union by giving slavery all the guarantees it has ever dreamed of asking.

WANTED. O'ses for the General Military Hospital at Raleigh, N. Apply to E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Carolina.

Surgeon. sw&w 12-tf Dec. 25, 1861. Belmont Select School.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1862, will commence on

the 13th January. For circulars apply to the Prin-ipal, R. H. Graves, Brownsville P. O., Granville County, N. C. w3w.

January 1st, 1862.