HE DAILY JOURNAL.

BRATH STATES OF AMERICA. WILMDIGTON: H. U., TUESDAY, JANUARY 14 1913

We are requested by General Anderson, con ter of the forces in This section, to state that the sons at the different works at Confederate Point of Fort Caswell, expect to practice with the gues of eir several batteries to-day or to-morrow. This stateint is made, so that in the event of heavy firing being card in that direction, our eltizens need feel no un many alarm.

The Wilmington Light Infantry. A little item in the history of this company, which ince its first organization, has been so thoroughly iden fifed with this community, may not be without interest here and elsewhere throughout the State. We allude to the number of officers which it has furnished to the "Army of the Confederate States." The following is

and the second		St. 1977 - 197
Lieutenant Colonels,	******	ener.
Majors	****************	
Cap alus,		· · · · H
Lieutenants,		*****
Surgeous,	*****************	*****
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL		

Total This we think is almost without a parallel, and shows well for the estimation in which the discipline and miltary knowledge of that corps were held by the authori ties and the soldiers of the State and the Confederacy.

We no not like to even appear to talk of war in th presence of Hannibal, or in other words presume to ad wise military meo in regard to matters which fall within the limits of their own specialty. But without doing so, might we not suggest something for the decision of their better judgment.

In the event of an attack upon this place, and it is known that the probability of such has been more than hinted, no vessels of a large class could cross either of our bars or get up to town. Whether any of as large a class as frigates could approach Fort Caswell soffi ciently near to shell with any effect is doubtful.

But suppose that in the melee, even if the Forts could not be silenced, some gun-boats should succeed in forcing their way as far as town, are there not heights near the Southern boundary of the town, that completely command the river, and that with a few guns on them would play the mischief with any stray guo-boats that might presume to take a position in our river in front of town to shell an undefended place? We need not be more precise in indicating the commanding points alluded to, but any one going down the wharf will begin to find them before he has gone more than a quarter of a mile South from Market street. There is no estimating the amount of injury that even one gun-boat might do, if allowed to keep its place is front of town.

WE ARE requested to say that a depository for tracts, testaments and religious publications, has been established here, and that soldiers can obtain such by calling on Messre. Ellis & Mitchell.

THE New York Herald advocates, pay, urges, the immediate imposition by the Lincoln Congress of direct taxes sufficient to raise an annual sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, in addition, of course, to the amount to be realised from the already existing sources of revenue.

The Harald says this must be done or the credit of the Union is gone, and a panie of the most fearful character may be expected. It must be done or that section will sink down under the weight of inordinate issues of emable paper. A decree must go forth from Ceasur Lincoln that all the world of the Northern States

Richmond papers have recently had a good deal to say boot Mr. Heinrich who is just over from the other side. Of him we mally know nothing.

From all so can learn in regard to the class of ver els composing this expedition, as well as other matters counsected with it, it is pretty nearly certain to be destined either for some point within the Capes of the Ober speake, or the Cape Fear. It is possible, and ir. deed probable, that the body of the force was meant for the Rappahaonock, or York Rivers, or it might be the James River, making a dash at Richmond, but it is said that the plan having been discovered, was changed .-The following from the Norfolk Day Book of y-sterday, is the latest news brought by mail :--

We learn that the vessels of the expedition, 1 frighte, gunboats. I side wheel steamers, and a number of trans-ports, 35 in all, left Old Point at 6 o'clock yesterd by after-noon, and wort out of the Capes. There were also a large number came down the hay lest hight and wont out. Bo our friends in the neighborhood of watteras or Wilmington may look out for them, although they may have only gons out for a ruse, and may return after dark. Some of the steamers, we learn, had acove in tow.

It is barely possible that instead of having put back in stress of weather, they may have only gone out as a ruse, and returned in pursuance of a plan. What the steamers had acows in tow for, is more than we can

Under the Westher.

BAV.

We are all poor, frail mortals, sure enough, and sutject to the influences of the weather as no donot ninetenths of our readers will bear witness from their own feelings to day. The North east gale is said to have ter, or I will lick him, as I have half a mind to do anyforced Burnside's expedition back to Hampton Rouds, bow. We don't quite understand that. It has make us feel es though if we were at sea, we would about as soon be drowned as not. Burnsides ought to have been drowned too. We fully understand this morning what is meant by being under the weather, literally .-We feel it. If we were in Hamlet's case and the ghost of Hamlet's father should appear to us, we should certainly tell his guortship to go to grass for an old dlabsided humbug. -

The contributions for the relief of the Charleston sufferers up to the close of last week amounted to \$181,670 84.

In onDER to prevent misapprehension we would state that the "regimental quartermaster" referred to in the last paragraph of our editorial of yesterday beaded " Impressment " was not captain Rankin, then quartermaster of the post. Who it was we did not enquire, some officer of Col. Clingman's regiment acting as regimental quartermaster, we presume.

The Emba hation of Treeps_A Secusion Lady Re-veals in Destination.

From the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, of the 8th inst., we glean the following information with regard to the Buroside expedition:

The embarkation of the troops for the Burnside expedition commenced yesterday morning, and is still progressing as rapidly as possible. A number of vessels have received their complement of men and stores, and are anchored in the stream awaiting the readiness of the remaining transports, when the grand armada will sail to Fortress Monroe, and thence to -----

Here your humble correspondent must panse, as all other humble correspondents have been compelled to do; not, however, with the insiduation that " if I dared I fed any more. The cocks are in the Bosting coop; send might tell you," or "the destination of the fleet has been | and get them. revealed to me, but from prudential motives I am compelled to withhold it from your numerous readers;" but with honest confession that I do not know, and am charitable enough to believe that no one else knows but those who have a right.

A silly story has gained currency here, no doubt inscribed by Secesh, alter the style of the absconding Secretary of Commodore Dupont, which so easily sold the susceptible reporter of the Tribuse, that the daugh-ter of a very prominent United States army officer bad revealed the destination of the fleet, and by this time it well known to Jeff. Davis and his minions. Doubtless the wish is father to the thought, but there is every reason to believe that the first information Jeff. will receive of its destination will be from a 10-inch columbiad at short range. I must own to a considerable amount of carelessn or indifference as to its destination, being so fully satisfied that the point has been well chosen by those competent to select and imbued with the belief that the knowledge of its landing will also convey the intelligence of another triumph of the Federal arms, and another disgraceful scrub-race by the fleet-footed chiv-The embarkation is necessarily slow, and the greater portion of the week may pass before all the vessels are prepared to sail. The departure will be burried as much as possible, however, in view of the very cold weather that threatens a blockade of this barbor more effectually than that which invited the Nashville to a pleasant trip across the sea. From the Cincipnati Enquirer, Dec. 24th. The Winter and the Army.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., | January 9th, 1862.

Mesura, Fullon & Price: Mears. Fullon & Price: GENTLYLER: - Allow me through your colomms to thank the ladies of the Bruish Koldisrs' Ald Society, of Sampson county, for a box of valuable articles of clothing, a contri-bution to the soldiers of Sampson county under my com-mand. Also, Mrs. Jeanstie Colling for Remarous articles of cluthing, to be distributed to these most needy of my man. Train, tonic. Truly, josts, J. M. STEVENSON,

Cant King Artillery, P. C. E. A.

From the Bichmond Examiner. The-Chicken Question. (1.) Sneak to Addums-(Extract.)

CHICKEN DEPARTMENT. AFELAND, November 30th, 1861.

Addums, you're a smart chap. Did the thing de cently the other day. We'll whip'em all soon.

By-the-by, Addums, we have "gone and done it," I'm sfraid. One of our boys has just grabbed four of old Cornfed's fine cocks out of one of Bull's royal coops, and I wouldn't be surprised if that last old chap rows about it; so look sharp and keep your eye skinned, for you are my man. I'll just tell you Addums (tho' you needn't to say nothing about it except upon a piach.) that the chap warn't exactly authorized to steal the bickens. You understand. Yours, &re.,

WILLIAM SNEAK. (2) Bull to Lyon. BULL PES, November 30th, 1861.

The other night one of my royal chicken coops was assailed by a rock from a fellow in the service of Wilham Sneak, Esquire, and no one appearing to defend it, it was invaded and four notable cocks, which cousin Corufid had entrusted to my care, were abstracted.

If the afore aid Sneak has not returned them to you before this, show him this note, and take him by the hair and tell him that I will have those chickens instan-I um. &c. (3) Sneak to Lyon. BULL.

CHICKEN DEPARTMENT,

APELAND, December 26th, 1861.

My Lord .- The respectable Mr. Bull's letter, which you sent me, says so and so, and, though you know all about it, I'll say it over egain to fill up and get started.

Well, the fact is the rock was dashed at the coop, but, as the boys tell me, 'twas all in the most affectionate manner. Furthermore, basides, and moreover, you ought to have said, but "doubtlessly" and very properly waited for me to say, that the cocks in question was real fighting cocks of the contrabandest obsracter. But ulints is these :

Was these cocks chickens?

Might'nt a fellow peep into his neighbor's coop?

3. Did he peep scientifically ?

Spying the cocks, and taking them for chickens, hadn't he a right to neb them ?

5. Oughtn't he to have took the coop too ?

As to the first, cocks is chickens, by all the laws of ten roosts. (See opinic ns of Dack in Madpuddle, &c.) As to the second, I would like to ask, " Hasn't you peeped into coops, yourself ?"

A third and fourth will " doubtlessly " be agreed to, we pass to the fifth and there's the rub. That's a fact. Sometimes I think he ort to have took the coop, and

then I think he ortento ; sometimes I am dubus ; and then agin I don't know what to think ; and then; specially since the reception of My Lord's letter, all my arguings will slip over and get on the wrong side ; and so, consequently, I am very much afraid, (not really afraid, though ; no, who's afraid ?) but I mean I feel compelled to decide that he ought to have took the coop. Inso much, however, as he did not take the coop with the chickens, and in accordance with the American doctrine-well, the fact is, as you say you want the chickens, and are so polite about it -- I have decided to "fork over." But see here, (in your ear.) don't help old Corn-

Your humble, obedient servant, W. SNEAK.

(4) Lyons to Sneck.

Pish for your palaver ; I didn't ask for that. Think I'd read it? I've sent it over to the old man, who'll see about it. Meanwhile I take the chickens, and advise LTON.

Token of Respect.

HUADQUARTERS IND INFANTRY N. C. STATE TROOPS. CAMP PRICE, January 10th, 1862. At a meeting of Captain Ennett's company, (E.) 3rd regi-

From the N. O. Commercial Bullatin ing our Port.

Opening one Post. The situation of this port makes it a matter of vast mo-od to the whole Conjederate States that it should be open-ed to the dommerce of the world within the least possible period. From this port goes the great bulk of our great stoples cottop and super, and the vessels that earry it—this would carry fi were the obstructions to the boatmerce of the city removed—would bring back to be Coafederacy from England and France everything in the shace of goods that we might need, not the products of our infact but grow-ing works heps and manufacturies. To these propositions er-ery body will freely assent. The only question is, can the obstructions be removed? We have taken the silf-mative of this question, and have urged upons our authorities and ditizens the duty of making the attempt to accomplish the great object. Nothing has occurred to change in the slight-st our coordinate in references to the duty in q estion which we owe slike to the feasibility of effectually dis-charging if. We believe the work may be done, that loo-hisms can do it, and ought to make the effort. Why, what have we just seen ? The Manazeos went down to the month of the river the other day, and hy there defying the block-ders long enough to demonstrust the fact that if we had a few more vassels built upon some such plan, with the moth-ducations and improvements which experience may suggest, and a few guilds and such other carft as can be provided, we could easily keep the moths of rivers open to the in-The situation of this port makes if a matter of tast m

fications and improvements which experience may suggest, and a few gurboats and such other craft as can be provided, we could easily keep the months of rivers open to the in-gress and egrees of friendly vessels. It is believed that there are many English. French, and other foreign ships lying in the ports of the West Indies waiting the opportunity to land their cargoes at our levee. Ought we to lie and or the disability ary longer without making an effect worthy of the interests involved to throw it off. We believe the blockading vessels of the enemy might have been driven away and kent away months agd. If the requisite energy had been put forth. We have wait-ed in value for the Navy Department of the Confederate Government to perform the service, and equally in vain have been our expectations of any relief from abroad. Many people think that such a crisis in the affairs of England, and France, in connection with the Linceln despotism, has ar-rived as will cause those powers now to interfere and break a blockade which public law does not require them to re-spect, upon the principle that the Confederates are brillinge spect, upon the principle that the Confederates are bilingerents, and which the Constitution of the old government and treaties made in pursuance of it with foreign nations do not permit, if the Confederates are not beligerent; so that in either case there is no semblance of a reason why such f weigh powers should continue to respect the obsoriour measure. We frackly admit that the tendency of things does seem to point in this direction. The French Govern-ment it is said has instructed its Minister at Washington to ask the United States Government plumply, "Are the Con-federates beliger-nts or rebels?" Let the answer be what it may, Seward will flud it impossible to reconcile it with

existing facts in respect to the blockade. Yet the question again and again comes back, will France or England, or both combined, really and practically raise the blockade? They may certainly. There is no reason, as we look at the business, why they should not. And this has been the truth for more than six months past. Yet the blockade has remained and the search act of New Colorest blockade has remained, and the great port of New Orleans has been hermetically scaled to the commerce of the world all that time, and may continue so for six months longer un less we ourselves break the seal. Here is the pinching point. Shail we permit the port to remain clused six months longer without making a bold vigorous, syc. a desperate effort to open it? We say no, and we believe this is the voce of almost the entire community both in town and country. Open our port, and the cotton of the Cotton States could and would go to England and France. Noth-ing, under the elicumstances of the case, with the could tion of the manufacturing districts of England, France and Germany which we know to exist, and with the known public feeling in those countries as to the state of the American quarrel, could prevent it. Open the port of New Orleans, incu, and cotton moves. With that movement everything che would move. Every department of the government would feel a thrill as if an electric spark had shot through and through it. The heart of every man in the Confedera-cy would bound. Such a pean would salute the ears of our enemies as would travafix them with despair. We do be-lieve the war would be virtually at an end; but if it should not be, if the enemy, bent upon absolute a lf-destruction, should resolve to keep up the stupid a d maliguant attem t to approve us, we should have received such energies through the movement of our great staples as would enable us to carry on the war more vigorously than ever, and with less conscious burdens, as long as it might suit the enemy to

Wage R. The best way to obtain foreign aid, we mean the best way to cause foreign powers to insist upon their own rights under the laws of nations in respect to our commerce, is to show them that we are competent to open our own ports.-They will see then that we are in fact independent of them in this pa ticular, and they will not be slow to take advan-tage of what we shall have done, and thus make our work magent, and its consequences as important to them as a. Let the legal organ of the State, then, boldly take this built of the blockade by the borns and make an effort at least, and a plucky and wise one, to wrench them ont by the roots. Nobody will stand upon the manner of doing it, provided it is done. The Senate of the Siste has taken action is the premises. The sction that has been had, has action in the premises. The action that has been had, has for its object substantially that which we have designated, its restration of the commerce of New Or, each to the world. It is proposed to form a Naval Board of five, to be spponted by the Governor, to provide war vessels to ac-complish this great object. If the bill can be improved in any particular, let it be done by all means. Let there be no scheming or party or personal feelings mixed up with it. This is no day for such a spectacle, and wo to the man who is found intriguing for any private interests when such public ones abaorb the energies of a whole peo-ple. Let there he an exhibition of self abandenment, a irank and manly determination to act with a single eye to the magnificent end aimed at. Let the Legislature consul practical men, about detail, and obtain all the light possi ble. We believe the Governor would appoint as such a Board of practical men who could not be thimble-rigged into any scheme for the promotion of private interests. No man having any reputation to lose would dare, it has enough, thus to set. While the stmost vigilance should be exercised over th acts of the government in all respects, since "eternal vigi-lance is the price of liberty," that disposition that would see in every man a villain is a most execuable one, and is by no meaus complimentary to him who extertains it. The objection to an effort of the State to open its princi The objection to an effort of the State to open its princi-pal port, and the principal one is the Great Valley, is the expense. Bong people are soared at the word mays. Let it be unpressured, then. It is unnecessary to call the ves-sels which the State may provide anavy. They will not be so in fast. As to the cost: The revived commerce which would follow the opening of the port would pay the expense in a month. This is a sufficient answer, but there is anothor which may be more satisfactory to some. We believe the Confederate Government will cheerfully refund to the State, Confederate Government will cheerfully refund to the State, at the close of the war, every dollar she may expend for this purpose. Can any body doubt it? The restoration of the commerce of New Orleans would be that of the com-merce of the Confederacy. For the accomplishment of such an object, could not the Confederate Government af-ford to reimburse Louisians for her outlay? Would a single voice be raised against it throughout the Confederacy?-Hardly, we think. We do not counsel any hasty action.-On the contrary, let the utmost deliberation prevail, so that Hardly, we think. We do not counsel any hasty action.-Hardly, we think. We do not counsel any hasty action.-On the contrary, let the utmost deliberation prevail, so that whatever is done may be characterized by good sense, pat-riotism and practical sagacity; so that the measures adopt-ad may be at once comprehensive and effectual. If it be thought advisable to wait, before incurring any actual ex-panse the arrival of our forminicary in former in order. pense, the arrival of our Commissioners in Europe, in order to see what England and France wildo, we are content -But unless some action by these powers be had, and that speedily, then let our Legislature go into the work of dri-ving the blockaders into kingdom come or some other contry.

From the Southern Field and Fireside

Fixed Fasts to Agriculture, Fixed Fasts to Agriculture, 1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, conter lime, or mad

2 All perminent use of lands must look to lime as the

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefit. 3. Lands which have been long to charare with be benefitted by applications of phesiphate of ling, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of fone dust, gnano, native phosphate of lime, compost of fine, ashes, or in that of oyster shell lime or mari. 4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are collivated in the course of retailon.

5. Monid is indispensable in every shil-and a heat hy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grass, the turning in the green crops, or by the spottcation of composts rich in the slements of mand. 6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and so their benefits prolonged, by admixture with

laster, sait or pulverized charcoal, Deep plowing greatly im roweaths productive powers f every variety of a il that is not wet.
Sub-solling sound lind, that is, land that is not wet, is

cently conducive to increased productio

All wat lands should be drained.
All grain crops should be harvested before the grain

thoroughly ripe. 11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should

be mowed when in bloom. 12 Fandy lands can be most effectually improved by clar.

12 Fandy lands can be most effectually improved by clar. When such lands require limiting, or maring the lime of ma 1 is most beneficially applied when made luto comilest with clay. In slacking lime, sail brine is better than water 13. The dropping, or grinding of grain to be for to atock, operates as a saving of at least twent: five per cent. * 14. Draining of wet lands and marines acds to their val-ue, by making them produce more, and better crops...by medicing them early re-and improving the health of neich-

producing them early r-- and improving the health of neigh urhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime. and labour away. 16. Ehallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while

decreases production.
decreases production.
By stabling and shedding stack through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will asswer, that when such stock may

be exposed to the inclemences of the weather. 18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown bread dust over, will add one hundred per cent to its produce. 19. Periodical applications of ashes lend to keep up the lategrity of solis, by supplying mont, if not all, of the or-cants aphatance.

ganic substance.

20 Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxations grow h of crops... 21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of

years, unless care be taken to provide and apply an equiv-alent for the substance carried off the land in the produce grown thereon.

22. To preserve mondows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top dressing, and roll them up.

The people of the North are beginning to grow restive at the many impositions of the Federa Government. Th Verson (Ind.) " + dvocate " publishes the following : How THEY " PASS " PETRLE IN LOCI-VILLE - No p The Mt.

is allowed to leave Louisville without a pass which costs 25 cents. Every package, however small, costs 25 cents. Your loyalty will not excuse you from paying this fee. No matter where you live, whether in a rebellious district or in loyal Indiana, you must get your pass. The Surveyor, or the officer who has charge of the pais departm at is makthe efficer who has charge of the pais department. Is mak-ing a pretty thing out of it; his receipts average \$2:0 per day, or about \$90,000 per annum. This is a direct tax upon the trade and travel of Louisville. The city, in point of commerce, has about gone ap, and if the war continues, it will be most efficinally destroyed. The above we copy from the Cannelton Reporter. We have but little doubt of its truth in every particular. This extreme surveilance, merely to put money in the pockets of a set of sharks, who really have no right to exact such frees, has become a puisance almost unbearable. As an instance,

has become a nuisable almost unbearable. As an instance, John B. Gardner, an old revident of Poney county, well known, not only in Vanderburg county, but in Poney, and for three years Treasurer of the latter county, a man whose Union sentiments are undoubted, was debarred from having shipped from Evansville to Mt. Vernon two gallons of Irish whiskey for Christman purposes, the article being candidar. whiskey for Christmas purposes, the article being consider-ed contraband by that pink of perfection, Maj Robinson, port surveyor of Evansville. Things have certainly come to a pretty pass when the loyal citizens of Possy county cannot receive small packages from a neighboring town without the consent of an upstart, who is making, perhaps, from twenty to thirty dollars per day by an assumption of power totally unauthorized and illegal.

SHEEP RATAING IN SOUTH CAROLINA. In his recent Mas-sage to the Legislature, Gov. Pickens, of S. C., very sensi-bly indicates the necessity of a Dog Law, thus : The State should also give encourarement to raising and

manufacturing wool enough for our necessary wants. The slopes and spurs of our mountain region are eminently suited for all these purposes, and the stiention of our people cannot be turned too soon to the development of all our in-ternal and domestic resources. There are very few sec-tions of country better suited to manufactures of all kinds than the rolling and upper part of this State.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., JESSE BAILEY, son Mr. and Mrs. Burt Bailey, aged 11 years and 10 months.

taxed in their rising up and their sitting down, in their eating and their drinking, in their sickness and their bealth, in their living and their dying.

Now that won't work satisfactorily. Getting in debt like going down hill, is easy enough, but paying is the mischief, and paying so enormously before the first year is over, is the very diabolos himself to all but the speculators, contractors and politicians, and all can't be contractors and speculators. Illinois, with corn at nominal prices, and whiskey dog-cheap-Ohio, with pork at half rates, and other western produce in proportion, will find it pretty hard to pay seven or eight millions of dollars direct taxes, in addition to the already existing burthens of their Federal state and municipal governments .--They cannot do it, and they won't. The attempt at meeting the exigencies of the occasion, by a resort to such direct taxation, will be indeed the application of experimentum crucis to Northern belligerency. We do not think it can stand the test. We hardly think Congreas will have the nerve to venture upon it at once, but it is that or nothing. The finances will break down, and the war fall through without it. It is neck or nothing, and not much to choose on either side. Let us bear up firmly through this winter and all will be right, we

Two SHAD .- The first pair of shad of the season was brought here yesterday by Mr. Robert Tallord, having caught by him in the Cape Fear River. They were bought by Mr. John Bishop, of the Farmer's House, for Five Dollars. This is early, but is no dout \$ due to the recent warm weather.

The Westher The Burnalde Expedition.

It is not so warm to-day as it was last week. Not by a great deal. In fact it turned cold yesterday a littie after mid-day and the wind shifted round to the tis after mid-day and the wind shifted round to the North-East and commenced blowing heavily, at which no dimetiated on was felt here, as it was known or sup-posed that a portion of the Burnside expedition was off posed that a portion of the Burnside expedition was off our coast. It would appear from the telegraphic news though we are not absolutely certain of this. We need not add that our wishes that they might have a " good time" over the left, have not been less strong because of Winter setting in now, when we are at the very height the reports current, apparently not without some foundation, that this place was destined to receive a faw o their attentions.

Of course we cannot say how much foundation there of course we cannot say hole much foundation there may be for the reports which assign Wilmington as the destination of the Banside expedition. They are far prepared for resistance. regh from being conclusive, but it is certainly neither possible nor even improbable that it should be meant ne here. And some think that the supposition of ing designed for this point finds confirmation in talthy hurning, a short time since, of the light net not far from Fort Caswell, as well as in th rther fact that among the captains of transports conwith the expedition are recognized the names of at least three masters of vessels who had sailed to this at for years. The burning of the light ship may have the a more sporadic act of devilment, and the fact of men, they have old Wilmington captains being in the expedi-tion may be merely accidental, but again it may . We take it that the specific reports definitely ing this place as a point, or the point of attack, rom or originated with Mr. O. Heinrich, formerof the U.S. Coast Survey and said to have been real with the Barpside expedition. The

The winter has fairly set in, and military operations must necessarily be suspended until the opening of spring As our armies on the Potomac and in the West needed repose, the opportunity will now be afforded them for a good rest.

We have had no doubt for some time that there was no intention to make an advance on the Potomac before spring. It was expected by everybody, however, that Bowling Green would have been attacked before this, and the way opened for the Federal army of the West to winter in Nashville. The winter has been unusually propitious, until within the past two or three days, for military operations, but no advantage was taken of it for any great movement.

The winter having now set in with some severity, mil itary operations in Kentucky and Missouri, on a large scale, will have to be postponed. There may be scouting and picket shooting, but no big fight. What effect ture or the extermination of the traitors a winter's rest will have on the armies of the North and South remains to be seen.

Military operations were commenced in April last, after eight months service, and just when we of the North are fully prepared for crushing the rebellion, winter sets in, and we are stopped from taking advandifficulty, if not doubt, in being able to accomplish its overthrow, adds to its strength with every setting sun. hat they have had to put back to Hampton Roads, al- Eight months, with a well appointed army of half a and completeness of our preparations for demonstrating our power to crush out the rebellion, is very unfortunate-provided it has been the intention of the Administration to permit a big fight anywhere, which is doubt-

OLD AGE.—There is a quist repose and steadiness about the happiness of age, if the life has been well spent. Its feebleness is not painful. The nervous system has lost its acutateens. Even in mature years we feel that a burn, a sould, a cut is more tolerable than it was in the sensitive protion of youth. The fear of approaching death, which in youth we imagine must cause inquietude to the aged, is ve-ry seldom the source of much insonvenience. We never it is to hear the old regretting the loss of their youth. It is a sign that they are not living their life aright. There are duties and pleasures for every age, and the vise will follow to be younger than they are. When men they will not dress is bey, nor compete with them. When matrons, or matron-ite maids, they will not dress like girls. When young wo-men, they will not be childish, and play plaing tunes by way of enchantment. To be happy we must be true to na-ture, and carry our age along with us.

YAVER SUBDERS.-The following instance of the skill a Yankee surgeon is given by a correspondent of one of

A private of a regiment in Kenincky was accidentally shotin the hand. The surgeon tugged at the bone, instead of the bullet, for one hour, and finally gave it up, as he said it was too tight in the bone. The soldier came home on furlough, when it was taken out without difficulty.

ment N. C. State Troops J. M. Finer was requested to ac as Chairman, Fergt, J. E. King was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, on motion of Sergt. J. W. Stokley, a Committee of five was appointed to draft re-solutions expressive of the feelings of the company relative to the death of privates E. Jenkins and G. W. King, of com-DRDY E.

The Chairman appointed on said committee, N. S. En-nett, Gabriel Cooper, Jessee Walton, J. R. Goronto, W. P. Everitt; and on motion of Capt. Redd, the Chairman was

Everitt; and on motion of Capt. Redd, the Chairman was added, who reported the following: We deeply regret the untimely dests of our companions is arms. E. Jeckins and G. W. King, therefore be it Resolved. That inasmuch as they have been cut off in the prime of life by an Allwise Providence while they were de-feuding their country, we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families. Resolved. That we are the Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of monraing for

thirty days, as a testimon al of respect for the deceased. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal

On moti n of Corporal Jenkins, the preamble and resola-

tions were adopted. On motion of B. D. Marshall, the meeting adjourned. J. M. PINER, Chairman. Sergt. J. E. King, Secretary.

another Fight in the Indian Nation_Opothleyholo Again Defeated-Two Hundred Killed, and over one Hundred Wounded.

We have announced the defeat of Opothleyholo, near Fort Smith, by telegraph. From an issue of the Van Buren (Ark) Press, of the 31st ult., we gather the fol-

lowing additional particulars : Through the politeness of Capt. Lomax we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by him from an officer engaged in the fight, giving an account of the attack of Gen. McIntosh's command upon Opothleyholo. From the letter it will be seen (which was written at night) that a pursuit of the enemy, the succeeding morning, was contemplated ; we will, therefore, look for another battle, and the cap-

We hope to receive the names of the killed and wounded on our side in time for our regular issue. From the express rider, who left the next morning after the fight, we learn that a detachment of Stone's regiment came in camp in the night, end reported between thirty and forty more killed, and also that about one hundred wagons were taken from the enemy. Gen. McIntosh left that morning in persuit, with two days' rations.

CAMP OPOTHLEVHOLO, Dec. 26, 9 P. M. We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles; completely routed them, killing about two bundred. We only lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stope's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post o k timber.

We have over one hundred prisoners, women, children and negrocz, and many wagons, horses, packs, etc., etc. We push on to morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush.

Cooper's command was not in the fight. I think old Opothleyholo is used up for the winter.

Major Clinton, of Greer's regiment, was wounded Lieut. Erkin, of the Texas troops was killed.

PRACTICAL HEULTS OF THE WAR .-- The New Orleans cor-

PRACTICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.— The New Orleans cor-respondent of the Charleston Courier says: The extortion of the speculators with us is curing itself. Hond eds, I might say thousands, rather than pay three or four dollars a posad for tea and one dollar a pound for coffee, are dispensing with the use of either. While coal is formon size candless cell at 13 or 15 cents each, and every inviting housewile is getting moulds from the timer and tai-how from the batcher and making her own lights. Brown world a dollar a bar has reminded house k coepers that the manual collar a bar has reminded house k coepers that the manufacture of the article is not a recondite art, and they are experimenting and improving. Flour is coming down, bef sais for 13 cents a pound, and we have as little actual suffiring as I have ever known in New Orleans : the families of our absent volunteers are boundfally supplied from that with mests and vegetables avery week by the planters up the coast, and purchases made with money donations from our own citizens. our own citize

MTRTLE WAL .- The " Wax Myrtle " of the low country, is said to yield a considerable quantity of excellent mate-rial for the manufacture of candies. We find the following brief account of it in a late number of the Charlesto Courser :

Mesers. Editors :-- I notice in your paper a request for Information as to the mode of making Myrtle Waz. The object sought may be found in the "United States Dispen-satory," under the head of "Cera Flava." or yellow wax Under the third head, viz : " Vegetable Waz," it is briefly

Under the third nead, with the regenance with, it is they this: "The process for collecting the Wax is simple. The ber-ries are belied in water, and the wax melting or floating on the surface, is either skimmed off and strained, or allowed to concrete as the liquid cools, and removed in the solid state. To render it pure, it is again melted and strained, and then cast into large cakes. It is of a pale greyish green color. The green color, and probably the bitter taste, de-pend on a distinct principle, which may be separated by boiling the wax in ether, and allowing the liquid to cool. The wax is deposited colorless, while the ether remains grees." green. MYRICA CERTFERA.

DESERTERS -- We learn that four of the regulars at one of DESCRIPTERS.---We learn that four of the regulars at one of our posts on the coast, descrited on the morning of the 11th and have gone over to the enemy. They had received per-mission to go out in a beat for oysters, and were discovered soon after proceeding in the direction of the blockaders.--A boat with sitteen men started in pursuit, but were unable to overtake the fugitives, the inster having sometime the start. They were last seen climbing the side of the enemy's gonboat.--Charleston Courier.

ARRIVAL .- Mr. J. W. Zacharie, one of the passengers taken from a British schooner in the Gulf, by the U. States steamer Santiago de Cuba, has arrived in Richmond. The occasion of his release is understood to be the same which governed the Lincolnites in giving up Messrs. Mason and Sidell-a wholesome fear of the British Lion. Mr Zacharie, it is said, has important communications to make to our Government.- Richmond Dispotch.

THE GOVERNMENT PRISONS .- Captain Gibbs, who for some time past has had charge of the prison depot here, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Provisional Army, and goes to Saliabary, N. C., thi morning, to which place all the prisoners not sent away under flag of trace will be transferred. The prisons in Richmond will be kept as a receiving depot, and placed in charge of Lient Hairston, of the 19th Mississipp regiment.—Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13th.

Gen. Rosencranz has issued a highfalutin address to hi command in Western Virginia. We talks about throatin the calumnies and boastings of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard down their "traitorous throats." Come along, and let u see you do that little job.



C. S. NAVY DEFARTMENT, OFFICE OF GRUNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, January 10th 1862 JEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office un-til SATURDAY, the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., for farmishing for the use of the Navy, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as possi-ble after acceptance of such offers as may be male, not exceeding three hundred thousand feet, board measure, of White tak Timber, of the following dimensions, vin:

400	piece	es 6	1.2	feat	lop	g-16x	7 1-2	inches.	
100	do	6	1.2	44	146	-18x	81-2	**	
200	do	6	1.2	54	+5	-16x	81-2	48	
100	do	- 8			44.	-20x	10	44	
200	do	18	27	+4	- 44,	-16x	11		
400	do	8		44	- 44	-17x	81-2	44	
200	do	6			. 44	-17x	81-3		
100	do	5		. 69		-15x	84-2		
100	do	6	1.2	- 54	- 44	- IA			
400	do	6		43	44	-lôx	712		10.6
100	do	5		. 46.	15	-15#	7	. 45	
100	do	6		. 65	- 66	-21x	7	48	
100	do	2	1.2		. 44	-20x	9	54	
200	do	18		. 65	. 66	-14x	9		
400	• do	6		. 84		-16x	8	48	
200	do	4		45	16.	-15x	9	- 28	
100	do	4		- 46	44.	-14x	8	45	
100	do	6		- 16	85	- 8x	8		di.

The Timber must be delivered clear of "sap," "robber knots," "defective hear," or "wind shakes," and should be cut, if possible, near the seaboard. Where the leng hs are short, two or more picces may be furnished together, but attention must be paid to the distinctive parts of the but attention must be paid to the distinctive parts of the but attention must be paid to the distinctive parts of the bill. The whole of the Timber will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the Navy Yard. Norfolk, and none of it will be received and paid for which does not prove entirely sat-isfactory to the Inspecting Officers. Each proposal must be addressed to the Office of Ord-nance and Hydrography. Tichmond, Va., endorsed on the outside "Proposals for Timber." The office reserves for itself the right to reject any offer that may not be estimatory, and will require, where the parties offering are not known to the itepartment, some evi-dence or a guaranty of their ability to furnish the timber

dence or a guaranty of their ability to furnish the timber without any unnecessary delay.

Jan. 14th, 1862.	GEORGE MINOR, Commander in charge. 109-21nwt15feb.
66 LES. GOOD SHOE TH	READ. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY,
GLUE	HUE. lue. For sale by WM. B. UTLEY.
5 CHESTS good Black Tea. 5 Jan. 14-109-51	TEA. For sale by WM. R. UTLEY.
SOOO YARDS heavy Ke	AUGING. httocky Barging. For shie by Wal. R. UTLEY.
BARRELS for sale low by Jan. 14109-31	the second se
Jan. 14.	UGAIL buice new crop N. O. Sogars. WM. B. UTLEY. 109-31
30 BARBELS strictly choi Jan. 14109-3t	
200 LB3, Sperm Candles Jan, 14-109-31	WM. R. UTLEY
HOOP I 10.0000 LBS. Tennessee and balance 1 inch wide, 10c. p for baling cotton. For sale by Jan. 14.	e Hoops-cach hoops 9 ft. 7 c. 1 16 thick, part 7-8 inch, per ib.,- cheaper than rope
CONFEDERA CONFEDERATE STRAPS, just	TE GBAY, TE LACE, TE BUTTONS, TE STARS, wrived at the Civic and Mili-
S tary House, of Jan. 16.	BALDW''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''