

On Saturday night we received a telegraphic dispatch from Goldsboro, stating that a report had been received from Major Hall, commanding in Hyde County, said report being dated on Thursday the 10th instant, and stating that at that time there were twenty-four small steamers and sixteen sailing vessels inside the bar, and seven large steamers outside the bar at Hatteras. Others reported to be in the Pamlico Sound.

This confirms the news published in this paper on Saturday last, with the addition of being more explicit and giving more definite particulars.

We cut out from a correspondence of the New York Herald a list of the vessels said to compose the expedition in question. Their number is sixty-three, and their class goes far to show that the information of the Norfolk Day Book is correct in saying that the expedition was originally fitted out for North Carolina, to operate in the shallow waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds or the rivers making into them. The same would measurably, no doubt, apply to this section of the State, but not to the same extent.

We have not one word of definite information from our Northern sources later than that contained in the report of Major Hall above alluded to, and dated on the 10th. Major Hall is at a point where he is enabled to furnish reliable information.

What course the Lincolnites have adopted since Thursday we are unable to say. The Norfolk Day Book asserts, as though with knowledge, that they are destined for Elizabeth City. Probably this point is suggested or indicated as being at or near the Southern terminus of the two lines of water communication between Albemarle Sound and Norfolk Harbor—the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. The number of "Canal Boats" would appear to give some shadow of plausibility to this. It might be an object to seal up the navigation through these works and thus cut off two important lines of transport and communication between our forces at Norfolk and those on our Northern coast; it would be madness for any "expedition" to attempt to force its way to Norfolk through either of these canals.

Very naturally the people on Pamlico Sound are seriously alarmed. Some injury, serious injury indeed, might be done to the dwellers in Hyde, Beaufort, Craven and Jones Counties by marauding expeditions, but no strategic advantages could be secured to the enemy by any such course; and, if report speaks truth, Gen. Burnside is not a man like Butler and others who delight in rapine without a military object. Of course we speak now of the country, and our remarks will not apply to Newbern or Washington, or to an attempt to seize upon some point on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with the view of obtaining control of that work, either for the purpose of isolating Fort Mifflin or of advancing into the interior. These things are only conjectural, but as they are neither impossible nor improbable, they naturally create no small anxiety in the minds of the people of Newbern, Washington and Beaufort.—Beaufort incidentally.

In order to go to Elizabeth City it would be necessary for the flotilla to force its way into Albemarle sound, which is connected with Pamlico sound by a narrow strait some twenty miles long, which divides the mainland of Tyrrell county from the banks. Nearly in the middle of this strait lies Roanoke Island, which is probably about twelve miles in length and three in breadth. Roanoke Island divides the strait into two, the northern one and the mainland being called Croatan Sound, and that between the Island and the Banks being called Beanoke Sound. The former, Croatan sound, will probably admit the passage of vessels drawing 8 1/2 to 9 feet water—8 1/4 is marked on the Coast Survey at the shallowest point. This channel approaches at one part of its course within easy range of the Island, from which batteries might command it. It could not be so easily commanded from the mainland. It is thus evident that Croatan sound will allow the passage of vessels of as large a draft of water as can approach it from the sea, whether they enter by Hatteras or Ocracoke Inlet. The channel, however, is intricate and narrow and capable of being readily obstructed, we should think. The same narrowness of the channel would evidently preclude the possibility of any maneuvering by gun-boats or other vessels attacking any batteries on the island, and it seems to us they would be forced to pass certain points in single file. Once in Albemarle Sound the shore can be approached with safety in twelve feet water within three fourths of a mile of the shore, save at two or three points. Any vessel that can enter Albemarle Sound can ascend the Pasquotank River to Elizabeth City. The Dismal Swamp Canal empties into the Pasquotank River, the mouth of which is only divided from North River, the mouth of which is the Southern terminus of the Albemarle and Chesapeake navigation, by a narrow neck of land known as North Point.

The water between Roanoke Island and the banks is known as Beanoke sound, and is not navigable. There are no lunar tides and any rise or fall in Albemarle and Croatan sounds is due to the winds or the state of the rivers. As for our means of resistance and defence we can only trust that they may be adequate. Of course we would not now state what they are, even if we knew, which we do not partially.

Roanoke Island is about fifty miles from Hatteras Inlet. The New York Herald says that the gun-boats are very heavily armed, carrying one hundred pound rifled Parrot guns and nine inch Dahlgren guns.

The following is the list of vessels given as composing the expedition of "General Ambrose E. Burnside":—

Vessels Reported for the Burnside Expedition at Hatteras Inlet, January 11 and 12, 1862.

Table listing various steamships and sailing vessels, including names like 'United States steamer Pickett', 'United States steamer Young Rover', 'Sloop Cordelia', etc.

At an election held at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on Friday, the 17th inst., the following field officers were elected for the 38th Regiment North Carolina Troops:

- Wm. J. Hoke, of Lincoln county, Colonel.
O. H. Dockery, of Richmond " Lt. Colonel.
G. W. Sharp, of Alexander " Major.
and the following companies compose said Regiment.

Company K, not reported.
This Regiment is now in camp near Raleigh, but expect to be ordered off in a few days, we know not where. I can assure you, sir, that if the 38th should ever be engaged in a fight, that they will give credit to the Old North State, as also the Confederate States of America. We have enlisted to fight for Southern freedom, and we intend to conquer or die in its defence.

Yours Respectfully, &c., in haste, M.
CAMP CANAL, near Morehead City, N. C.
Jan. 1st, 1862.

From Empress.—Arrival of the Arabia.
Confidence in the Maintenance of Peace increasing—Cotton and Coms. Advanced, &c.

The British Steam-Sloop-of-War Rinaldo, left Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, on the 2nd instant, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, delivered up on the peremptory demand of Great Britain.

The Rinaldo did not probably steam as hard as a mail steamer, and may not have reached England under fifteen days, which would be giving a liberal allowance; and this would bring the arrival of the Ministers as late as the 17th, that is, on Friday last. We need not, therefore, expect any response from Europe, before the close of next week, say about the first or second of February, being a clear month from the time of sailing.

The correspondence reached England through the papers before the 10th, and a newspaper, unofficial expression of opinion may reach us this week, and most probably will. But the real significance of the affair will hardly be developed until it is seen in what spirit our Ministers are actually received. This reception may foreshadow future action, and the astute politicians of England and France may so shape their course as to put out feelers on that occasion, which can be easily done without any definite official committal.

THE USUAL reports from the forts and camps in this district. The customary blockaders cruising around, and no more. All quiet.

THE DESTINATION of the Burnside expedition being partly revealed, the question now is—What has become of the fleet which had been lying near Hilton Head ever since the capture of Port Royal Harbor until a few days since, when it disappeared. Where are the vessels of that flotilla gone, and what point are they going to attack?

We must suppose that they are gone North in the first place, the transports to take in fresh stores and more men, and the ships of war to accompany any other "expedition" that may be on foot. It is hardly probable that any "expedition" has been organized to go direct from Port Royal. Few of the vessels of that fleet could co-operate with those of the Burnside set, on account of the draft of water.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.—We have a number of communications on hand which we will publish at the earliest possible moment.

Some of these are closely written on both sides of the paper. Others in common parlance, require "fixing up;" all require careful reading and revision, for we need not say that in these times we wish to make sure that nothing is inserted, even by accident, that could possibly, by conveying unnecessary information, prejudice in any way the public service, and yet this might occur were the communications of even the most intelligent and patriotic correspondents hastily inserted without revision from some one habitually engaged in such business.

As for this thing of "fixing up" communications it is very seldom that we can do it, as it takes more time and is much more irksome than original composition. Things intended for publication ought to be made fully ready to be published before they are sent.

We had intended to make a reference to the Columbus matter in response to the Raleigh Standard—neither long nor controversial however, for we have neither time nor taste for altercation; also, to call the attention of the Convention and the public to some matters which appear to us to be of vital importance. We will do so as soon as possible.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER whose death was announced on Saturday, was one of the few survivors of a former age, and must have exceeded the three score years and ten assigned by the Psalmist as the limit of human life. He had in his time filled the positions of Senator and Representative in Congress, of Governor and Vice President of the United States.

For years he had lived in the strictest retirement, when the present disturbances again brought him on the public stage as a member of the Virginia Commission and the Peace Conference. He probably enjoyed more genuine respect from the people of Virginia at his death than at any former period.

BWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Our attention has been called to the manner in which one of the two dollar treasury notes of this State has been counterfeited, so as to make it pass for a ten dollar note. The figure ten had been cut from the margin of some blank bank notes—probably from those on which the treasury notes are printed—and the ten thus cut was pasted over the two wherever it occurs in the two dollar note, so as to change the issue into ten instead of two. The treasury notes, which are printed on the back of the blank bank notes, should be closely clipped, and never sent out with any of these extraneous figures attached to them.

We have heard also, that some of the five and twenty cent issues have been circulated without authority of law, either in blank or filled up. This must be owing to the neglect of the printer in not properly guarding the form of types on which these notes are printed; or these notes may have been stolen from the printer, or from some one who had them in possession after they had passed from his hands. We have no idea, however, that Mr. Treasurer Courts is to blame in this matter.—Raleigh Standard.

For the Journal.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18th, 1862.

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Recent arrivals from Liverpool bring a statement of the 21st ult., to 230,000 bales. The commercial readers of the Savannah Republican, who is probably better informed with regard to the consumption by manufacturers at the present time than ourselves, can make his own calculation as to how long this supply will last. Placing it at 30,000 bales per week, at a rough estimate, it will appear that the entire stock is bound to be exhausted by the expiration of sixty days. Done, the loans of England must stop and her four millions of factory laborers seek some other employment, which is not to be had, or starve. The East India cotton, it is understood, will not do to work alone.

In this connection, the following from a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch is both appropos and interesting:
Charles Dickens, in his Household Words, says:
"Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groats. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crop of America; their destiny may be said, without any hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousands miles must stop their busy looms, and two million mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them.

Such is the language of England's most popular author, and it comes to us now with its own double force, ten years ago, and as full of meaning as it came from his graphic pen. The same argument may be made now, and although the Federal Government may have the power to raise the blockade that will force England to exist in England for our new government will consist in stretching forth her strong arm and roll back the cotton trade. Let our people follow the example of our President, and declare our independence of foreign powers. And should England arrange this present trouble with the United States, it will make but little difference in the end; for, with the blessings of God, the strong arms and stout hearts of our people, and the necessity for our great staples, we are bound to triumph.

From the Petersburg Express.
Foster, the Notorious.
The Nashville Banner says:
The notorious Foster—once a Departmental clerk in Washington city, then a Norfolk editor, and finally a claimant before Congress for a seat as Representative from a North Carolina District—still turns up, like the old shoe of Arabian story. He has been figuring more extensively this winter than usual. It turns out that the grand scheme of a Provisional Government for the Old North State originated in his brain, and has had little existence outside of it, except through the newspapers, at his instigation. An investigating committee—those necessary machines of Yankee legislation—has brought to light a mass of amusing rascality on the subject during the inquest over Foster's pretention to Congressional honors. The result of its labors is a decision against him, strange to say, as being the first instance, where the Lincolnites have rejected the association of a real, thorough-paced scoundrel. In this connection we may add that our much respected sister of tar and turpentine celebrity has our sincere condolence for the production of such a pair of knaves as this Foster and his twin-fellow in guilt and depravity—Halper. The latter has been the more fortunate, for he got an office, although they do say, that his appointment was designed to get him out of the country. Foster's persistence will probably in the end prove equally successful, because even the thieves at Washington will be unable to stand his wholesale indecency any longer.

Our cotemporary is mistaken as to the nativity of Foster. He is not a native of North Carolina, but is from the genuine Yankee State of Maine, upon whose soil he first saw the light of day; in one of whose institutions he was educated, and where he resided until past his majority. North Carolina may have produced the ingrate Halper, but she is not responsible for the bringing forth of such a creature as Foster.

The departure of the Southern Commissioners from Fort Warren—Messrs. A. Philosopher and Slidell—"Sully."
The Boston Journal, of January 2, gives the following additional particulars of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from the Boston bastille:
The departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as possible.—The Garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the Fort where the prisoners' quarters were, and there were but few persons on the wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

The tug startle, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before 5 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop of war Rinaldo, and transferred her passengers. Commander Hudson, who is in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about 6 P. M. the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown, with almost the violence of a hurricane, but as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the Rinaldo at Provincetown, no communication was allowed along side, nor was any boat allowed to come along side.

From Below.—Up to half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, thirteen large steam transports had left Old Point filled with troops and proceeded to sea. This is no part of the Burnside expedition, the vessels composing that expedition having all sailed on Sunday.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the large transport Constitution arrived at the Point, and landed a large number of troops.

The Pensacola which ran the blockade on the Potomac, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday. She suffered apparently, no injury, from the shells which was thrown at her. Two frigates and two sloops are also in the Roads.—Norfolk Day Book, 17th inst.

NOT APPRECIATED.—The Cincinnati "Commercial" says that the conduct of England in the affair of the Trent should make the Northern people cut loose from the English people, and hereafter hold commerce "only with those nations which have some appreciation of high-toned honor and magnanimity." The writer's apparent earnestness adds to the effect of his cruel irony.

DEED.
At 8 o'clock this morning (Jan. 29th, 1862,) at his residence in Wilmington, Mr. CHRISTOPHER H. DUDLEY, aged 45 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased (Tuesday) afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, from his late residence to St. James Church, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

Capt. ROBE H. DRYSDALE, departed this life at the Camp of the 3d North Carolina State Troops, Jan. 16th, 1862. Aged about 28 years.

His disease, pleuro pneumonia, was contracted while in the discharge of his duties, to which he was always most particularly attentive, thus winning for himself the confidence and esteem of his officers.

The deceased was born in Scotland where he leaves a mother and other relatives, besides a host of friends in the land of his adoption, to mourn his death. His remains will be taken to Goldsboro for interment.

Peace to his ashes!
At the Farmer's House, in Wilmington, on the 16th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL J. HARDISON, of Onslow county, aged 31 years.

Mr. Hardison was a member of the Onslow Greys, Company E, 3d Regiment N. C. State Troops. He was on a sick furlough from camp, but unfortunately did not reach home before his death. He was however most kind friends and relatives in Wilmington, who administered to him all the comforts in their power during his last hours. He leaves an aged father, a brother, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his death. He was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

From the Mobile Tribune.
It has been reported that what is called the Burnside expedition was to operate on the coast of North Carolina. This is not true, as we judge from the information before us. Its Hessians will no doubt be distributed at Port Royal and Ship Island—unless they intend to make a landing at Fernandina, on the coast of Florida, or Brunswick on that of Georgia. We can hardly see how they can be of service there; indeed anywhere on the coast. The able general in command of the South Carolina and Georgia coast only want these marauders to land so that they can pick a chance at them; but they come inland only so far as they can be covered by the range of their floating artillery.

Some of our people are anxious in respect to Mobile—feeling that the Yankee soldiers may get into the city by some peculiar process not known to the arts of war. One would suppose that it was expected by these timid people that the enemy would drop down from balloons, not seeming to know that it requires time to march from any place of their landing to this city—that they have to carry with them every thing for their subsistence—that in the country they will be obliged to march over, there is no forage for their horses, and not even a broom to violate for the food of the men. Every thing will have to be carried with them for subsistence. Happily for us, they have no Napoleon among them, unless Culeb Cushing be the man; and his military antecedents are not sufficient to justify this conclusion.

There is no great danger to Mobile, unless our men are asleep. We really believe, too, that there is no intention of the fleet to march beyond a position where there is a safe retreat. For our own part we should be pleased if it were otherwise—and that the Ship Island army should land in any numbers on our coast, because that would furnish an opportunity of giving them a new lesson. And yet while believing this, our people must be on the alert. The enemy would certainly destroy the city, if he thought the march to it was not accompanied by danger. We must make him understand that there is danger; and as soon as he knows that he will stay quietly in the undefended places which he has taken.

COMMERCIAL.
Latest dates from Liverpool, Jan. 4
Latest dates from Havre, Jan. 2

TARBOUR, Jan. 17.—Corn \$2 25 to \$2 50 per hbl.
Podder, \$1 per hundred.
Cotton—8 1/2 to 9 cts.
Bacon—15 to 16 cts.
Lard—15 to 16 cts.
Fresh Pork, 10 to 11 cts, per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
PLOWERS; PLOWERS!!
PLOWERS of all description, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Garden Ploughs, Garden Hoes, &c., &c., at WILSON'S, Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, Jan. 20, 1862. No. 5, Market st.

BY THE PIECE.
KERSEYS and Irish Linen at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.
LADIES' BLACK CLOTH for Cloaks, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.

HEAVY BROWN DRILLING, 50 pieces, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.
FINE UNDER SHIRTS at wholesale, 30 dozen, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.

BLEACHED DRILLINGS, 20 pieces, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.
CLOTHS, CASSEMERES AND VESTINGS, 100 patterns at reasonable prices, at BALDWIN'S, Jan. 20.

ALL KINDS OF POWDER, at WILSON'S.
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ALL KINDS OF GUN AND PISTOL CAPS, at WILSON'S.

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