

Baleigh



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1862. RALEIGH

Raleigh Register "Outs are the plans of fair delightful pence, inwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers." RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1862.

VOL. LXII

THE WINTER IN ENGLAND. The London press looks forward gloomily ufairs in Great Britain during this win-. Exports have fallen off greatly, and ril continue to diminish as long as the blockne of the ports of the South is continued ed respected. The moon-struck concern Washington, calling itself a government, paying the way for the recognition of sothern independence with a thousandfold are rapidity than its armies and fleets are pring the way for its subjugation.

The London Morning Herald, after showig by statistics the great falling off in exmis, gives the reason for it as follows : The American war, is in a great measure the

and of the cessation of demand. Our exports to int country form usually a very large part of st whole foreign trade; and since the outbreak the var the American markets have been alset entirely closed to us by the infamous Mor-I tariff in the North, and the blockade prosimed at all the ports of the South. Not by stown impradence or over production, but by the descrive constitution of a foreign government, ad the uncontrolled passions of a foreign people, Nare suddenly deprived of a principal outlet it our manufactures. The consequent suffering ravaled by the fact that all the other princi-

THE NORTHWEST, &c. No part of the United States is suffering so much from the war as the Northwestern States. With no outlet for their products but the expensive one of New York, and with prices greatly reduced, the farmers cannot pay for the labor of cultivation.

The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a very important fact in regard to the extent the Northwest is suffering by the cutting off of the trade of the South. That paper estimates that there will be a surplus of 89,000,000 pounds of bacon in that portion of the United States. This will involve a loss of about \$7.000,000 in the item of bacon alone.

When this war is over, and the independence of the Southern Confederacy established, we shall see another division of what was once the United States. It will be be

palpable interest of the Northwestern States to set up for themselves, and leave the New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, to their own fate. The Northwest must have the outlet of the Mississippi, and it can only get it by becoming a separate nation, and maintaining terms of amity with the Southern Confederacy. The South has always been by far the best customer which the Northwest has had, and while in future it may not be as good a one, inasmuch as it has been taught the lesson of self-dependence, its trade, nevertheless, with the Northwest will always be more profitable than the trade of that

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS WESTERN VIRGINIA -- We have it in our powe to state that the Confederate Government for from being unmindful of the necessities of the Western and Northwestern portions of this State intends to pursue a policy calculated to ressure and encourage the loyal people of that section.— At present it would be imprudent to make in-ther revelations; but may state that our inforzia-tion comes from a source that entitles it to full and perfect confidence.

Bichmond Dispatch. This is precisely what the Government ought to do. It made a great blunder in sending Floyd's command to Kentucky, and no time should be lost in repairing it.

We call attention to the advertisement of Hon. Sion H. Rogers in to-day's paper. We trust that Mr. Rogers may sue ceed in raising his battalion." We know no man who would take better care of men entrusted to his command than Sion Rogers.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

We have advices from the army of New Mexco, says the Richmond Dispatch, in a private letter, dated December 16th. Gen. Sibley had taken possession, by proclamation, of Arizona and New Mexico, and declared martial law therein. The letter speaks in high terms of the condition of Col. Baylor's command, who were about to commence an active campaign against the Federals, with a determination to clean them out.

EVACUATION OF ROMNEY. Intelligence has been received in Richmond rom a source entitled to credit, that the Federals vacuated Romney, Hampshire county, Va., on Friday night last, and that our troops took possession early Saturday morning. It is further stated that a considerable quantity of stores fell

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM. We have already published some tellegraphic. notices of the speech delivered in the Northern Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, of Obio on the 7th inst., on the presentation of the message of the Prerident, communicating the papers in tho Trent affair. Below we have the pleasure of lay ing the entire speech before our readers :

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohio, said: I avail myself, sir, of this the earliest opportunity offered to express my utter and strong condem-nation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the administration in surrendering up Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the British government. For six weeks, sir, they were held in close custody as traitors of the United States, by order of the Secretary of State, and with the approval and applause of the press, of the public men, of the Navy Department, of this House, and of the people of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manner and all the circumstances of their capture, and yet in six days after the imperious and peremptory demand of Great Britain, they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus for the first time in our national history have we stratted incolently into a quartel . with-out right, and then basely crept of of if without honor ; and thus for the first time has the American cagle been made to cower before the British

Sir, a vassal or fettered and terror stricken press or servile and sycophantic politicians in this House or out of it, may applaud the act, and fawn and flatter, and lick the hand which has smitten down our honor into the dnst. But the people, now or hereafter, will demand a terrible reckoning for this most unmanly surrender. But I do not trust myself to speak of it now as I propose some day to speak. I rose only to put on record my deep conviction that the very war which the other day might have been avoided by combined wisdom and firmness, is now inevitable,

Sir, the surrender may be no fault of the Secretary of State, but he has sown, I fear, dragon's teeth, by this, his fatal despatch, and armed war, will spring from it. In the name of God, sir, It was a surrender of the claim of the right to rate.

From the Richmond Examiner, New York has supplied the sinews of the war to the Northern Government. Without the says : financial aid contributed by that city, the Federal Government could not have protracted their military operations beyond the defeat of Bull Run. It was immediately after that catastrophe that the banks of New York came forward with a loan of fifty millions to the government, and obtained the option, which they afterwards exercised, of taking a hundred millions more of the two hundred and fifty millions which the Federal Government had voted. It is true that, for reasons of policy, they induced the banks of Boston and Philadelphia to contribute a share of the sum ; but it is none the less true that the whole action was due to the banks of New York. If the banks had been able to "place" the one

hundred and fifty millions, which they took from the government, in the hands of the public, at fair prices, it is plain that they would be willing again to advance money to the government in exchange for more of its paper. It seems, how men that they may not been able to dispose of the government wath knowly taken ; certain to not at par prices. They cannot get rid of the

government paper which they have taken and paid for; they either hold it on a depreciated market, or they have sold it at a sacrifice. The object of Government. The blankets brought by the Finall banking may be summed up in the simple words-"to make six per cent. at least, and more if possible." A bank is not held to be losing money so long as it can pay six per cent. dividends to its stockholders clear of all expenses .--If a bank, having a capital of a million, buys of government twelve hundred thousand dollars of bonds, and is compelled to sell the bonds to capitalists seeking investments, at even five per cent. discount, it loses in that single operation sixty thousand dollars, or a whole year's profits on its capital ; and, if compelled to sell at a greater discount than five per cent., loses just so much of what does England want with Mason and Slidell? its capital in addition as the discount exceeds that So, it will be seen, our trans-Atlantic brethren It is just this sort of operation that the Northern banks have been making with their governgovernment loan. We have not seen any recent quotations of government stocks in Wall street but the indications are that United States sixes have fallen below ninety cents in the dollar. The banks took their one hundred and fifty millions of the loan at par prices, depending upon their ability to put it off on the people at par, or possibly at a premium. They took it at a time when they entertained a hope that a goodly portion of it could be placed in Europe. They had sent August Belmont, the American agent of the Rothchilds. over to negotiate sales of these securities, who signally failed in his mission. The chance of selling them in Europe has utterly vanished .-They either hold the paper, depreciated in price a frightful margin, or they have sold out at the ruling discount. They have made a loss by the transaction, and they are quite averse, having burnt their fingers, to touching again the treacherous paper of the government, It will not do for the Herald to denounce Wall street as in conspiracy against the government .-Wall street takes a practical view of that stern dollar and cent business of loans. Its banks have lost money by the government; and, as it is their sole object to make money, they do not intend to meddle further with government paper. They are corporations without souls, and of course without emotions, either patriotic or of any other sort. They were organized to make profit on the legitimate operations of commerce, and not to make loss by upholding a wicked and ruinous war. They have tried their hands at the business of patriotism and found that it does not pay; that it is a losing business, and therefore one which it is the duty of banks to eschew and not to tamper with. Nowhere under the sun is there a community to bank-ridden as that which occupies the Northern States. Nowhere else have these institutions the power so completely to make and unmake the fortunes of the community. If the banks of the South had refused to receive and buy the Confederate notes, these notes might still have been rendered current by the unanimous act of the people. The banks have great power with us; but not enough power to have declared uncurrent the money on which we were to rely for carrying us safely through the war. If the worst had come to the worst, our legislatures would have repealed the charters of every one of our banks, and banished their notes from circulation, rather than permitted them to discredit the paper of the Confederacy. But the power of the banks is omnipotent at the North for any other purpose than that of making loans, running up rapidly to a thousand millions, worth a hundred per cent. They are too wealthy, too ramified, and hold too large a debt against the people to be forced by the government into its measures. When they refuse to take and pay out government paper, it ceases to have credit and currency, and Mr. Chase is at once thrown on his beam ends. At last the financial difficulty is a greater one in the path of war than any other that the North has to surmount. The expenditures of the government are too vast to render any dealing in its ernment are too vast to render any dealing in its loans by capitalists safe. To buy government Charleston, and other cities." paper at any reasonable price is to buy with the certainty of a loss by susequent depreciation under the enormous demands of a corruptly conducted war. This is the difficulty staring governmunity is in worse financial straits than even avidity." their government. Their manufacturing and commercial operations were all based upon their trade with the South ; and their manufacturers have lost a market as well as their access to a leading staple, while their shipping lies rotting at their wharves for the want of the freightage which used to be furnished by our staples. They have imported heavily from Europe, and not having Southern staples to pay with, must ship specie for the whole cost not liquidated by their grain. When the importations and exportations are equalized, exchange on London is at 109 in New York; now it is at six per cent. premium, or 115, showing a heavy indebtness abroad, which must take away their specie. Their banks have lost money in government loans, and are now to lose their specie. They must suspend specie payments, which, while trade is open with Europe, announces the virtual bankruptcy of their section. They must contract their loans to the people, and the latter must break .--Their beautiful suburban vill as and fast horses, their fine furniture and profuse personalty, must be sold for a fourth their assessed value. Such is the condition of people and banks at a time when Mr. Chase is at his wits ends. New York, which invested most largely in war, is to be the chief sufferer. In closing against the government its pursestrings, it encloses very little remaining cash. It was the author of the war and is likely

LATEST FROM SPRINGFIELD. The Fort Smith Times, of the 2nd instant

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The Missouri Army Argus, of the 25th ult., has been received, from which we learn that Gen. Price is at Springfield, with about 20,000 troops, and recruits coming daily in from 100 to 300. entering the Confederate service. Gen. P. intends making a move soon. The Federals are destroying all the property along the roads, burning houses, mills, towns, and shooting men taken in arms. Mr. W. says, we will get all back. with 10,000 Confederate help, we can clean out Missouri in 60 days.

SHORS AND CLOTHING .- The Richmond cor espondent of the Charleston Courier says;

"Some large shoe manufacturers from the South have just gone home from Richmond impressed with the idea that "shoes won't sell." So great an impetus was given to the manufacture several months ago by the knowledge that the supply was giving out, that the market is now getting to be overstocked. The Confederate Government has six hundred cases of army shoes on hand, over and above the demand, and the Government contractors are furnishing it with a constant supply of two hundred additional pair per dicm. The same plethora is observed in the article of elothing. In the diothing bureau of the War Department, are one hundred thousand suits of clothing on hand. The donations of in dividual States to their own volunteers have materially lessened the demand on the Confederate gal are being transformed into handsome and comfortable overcoats."

DIRECT MONTHLY MAILS FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO SOUTHERN PORTS .- From the Norfolk correspondence of the Peterburg Express of the 14th inst., we take the following :

The foreign Consuls-that is, the Consuls of England and France-are to receive mails every month. The two governments are to take it by turns, and in that way either a French or British man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly .-des not mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lincolnites any longer. This is move in the direction, which will very likely be followed up by others.

a mirkets for the same goods are already oversected, and English commercial miscalculation mits with American political extravagance to jace the employers and the working classes of difficulty.

The London Chronicle is still more outmoken on this subject, and calls upon Earl Bassell for "more energetic action," or, in ther words, for our recognition, and the nising of the blockade :

We must accept the hurricane, the pestilence. ed the blight from the power that sent them ht the one over wheiming cause of all that we afer and shall suffer, as the year darkens to its at is the American civil war, and the Ameripevilization because the North has blockaded the South

That blockade, of course, is a sham-it has been mken sgain and again, and, in accordance with mlaw of nations, ratified at Paris, ought no ager to be recognized. Apart, however, from minguiry whether it should ever have been scawledged, directly or indirectly, lies the question maker the North, by its attitude, has not justiwhe resentment, and even the retaliation of lamps. In one sense it has invaded Lancashire nipiliaged a thousand English factories ; in anther it has established a pirate law along the Hantic coast ; is a third, its'soldiers and polt.e are filibustered, with amazing want of scruple, mint English subjects supposed to be under the maction of that which is called American law. Insespoiled, overgrown, precocipus, and swagpring sons of ours have behaved to us as Franco slassis, as Austria, as Prussia, as all Europe ligther would not have dared to behave. And miyze our looms, starve our fellow countryse to commit a gross and wanton outrage on wils, to banish our ships from ports where by are welcome, and under a code of their own, birnst, insult and maltreat English citizens th total impunity, at least, unless we regard spotest from Lord Lyons, followed by no rehis, as a satisfaction to our national honor .-Reshould prefer some energetic action on the at of Earl Russell, as Foreign Minister of Great Flain, representing the policy and the resolves the entire Cabinet.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH. We take great pleasure in laying Mr. Valadigham's speech before our readers toby. It is excruciatingly severe on the cowvily surrender of Mason and Slidell to the bitish authorities. Mr. V. has immortaland himself by his manliness and indepenencer Without fear of the Bastile which te Lincoln despotism has in store for plainpoken men and women, he fearlessly critiuses and denounces the acts of the Lincoln the British Government are such as we have lalong entertained. England has desired instituble cause to raise the blockade, and he now has it. Seward, so far from disthining the right to visit and search Engin vessels, and seize upon persons on board " them, elaborately argues in favor of such anght. Messrs. Mason and Slidell are by this time in Europe, and we shall be sorely usappointed if we do not soon hear that they been received at the Courts to which they lave been accredited. "THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY." We are in the receipt of the January sumber of the above-named valuable and Mopular periodical. It is replete with intereting matter. Its first article, on "the Phiboophy of the Revolution," is especially. good, and would be creditable to any periodhal in or out of this country.

section with the North. What is slavery now costing the United States ?

Two millions a day for the support of the Army is country in a position of almost unparalleled and Navy, and one million for the value which the labor of soldiers and sailors would create if devoted to peaceful productive employments. In all, we are now paying three miltions of dollars a day, not to mention suffering and loss of health and life, for the privilege of keeping four millions of faithful friends of the Union enslaved to its deadly enemies. Is it not about time to put an end to the necessity for such an expenditure?-N. Y. Tribune.

Whose fault is it, we would like to know, that slavery is costing "the United States" three millions of dollars a day ? Who but maxil war has been rendered doubly grievous Greely and his co-labourers in iniquity, by their war on slavery, brought on the war to support which "the United States" are mulcted to the tune of three millions of dollars a day ? Slavery enriched the North until it "waxed fat and kicked" against its own best interests, and it has found it out to its most lamentable cost. Well may it groan over its fearful outlay in support of the war in which its own insensate conduct has involved it. Well may it groan at its most miserable position and the prospect before it, for the time is at hand when' the once glorious "United States" will have reason to envy Mexico her rank in the scale of nathe meantime, we are privileging them to tions. Bankrupt beyond redemption, dis-

graced beyond atonement, the once haughty and vaunting North will find no nation "so poor as to do it reverence."

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF

CHARLESTON. Mr. P. F. Pescud has placed in our hands for publication the following letter from the Mayor of Charleston in acknowledgment of the contributions of the citizens of Raleigh in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston :

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MAYORALITY OF CHARLESTON, City Hall, Jan. 8th, 1862.

Mr. P. F. Pescud :- Dear sir, your esteemed favors remitting the generous contributions of the citizens of Raleigh in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in this city, have been duly received. The amount is \$22.41.50. I would have acknowledged the receipt ere this, but the number of letters which I received from bevenment. His views of the policy of all parts of our confederated country was so great that it was impossible for me to do so. I adopted the plan of publishing in the daily papers the amount received and from whom. This course was pursued with the contributions received from you, and I had hoped that it had met your eye. Present for myself and for my fellow citizens to the citizens of Raleigh, our grateful thanks, not only for there munificent contributions, but more for there kind and generous sympathies.

into the hands of our forces. BUCHANAN AND SCOTT.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Senate (says the Richmond Dispatch,) to change the names of the counties of Buchanan and Scott. It is quite proper to wipe out from the map of Virginia everything that serves to perpetuate the name of an enemy or a traitor, and the proposition will doubtless meet the unanimous approval of the people. The bill alluded to does not suggest the names to be substituted, though "Cary" and "Carrington," well-known in the history of Virginia, have been under consideration.

GEN. VAN DORN SERIOUSLY INJURED .- Gen. Van Dorn was violently thrown from his horse, at Manassas, on the 5th inst., in attempting to leap a ditch while riding from Gen. Beauregard's headquarters to his own. He is badly hurt, but it is hoped not dangerously. An aid, Capt. A. V. Vertner, was also thrown, and had his leg proken.

THE, GLADIATOR-Late information received by the Quincy (Fla.) Dispatch, of the 8th, enables the editor of that paper to state that the Gladiator is now safely moored in a Confederate porta Florida port. The Gladiator has two millions worth of arms.

NORTHERN FINANCIAL CRISIS. A correspondent from Norfolk, who has the opportunity of reading the Northern papers, writes to the Richmond Dispatch as follows : "The financial crisis in the North is increasing. There will be a break down soon that will throw the great "Mississippi bubble in the shade. The banks of New York have a capital (total 54 banks in the city) of \$69,493,577. They have loaned the Government \$72,500,000. Thus you will see the New York banks have loaned the Government \$3,006,423 more than their capital. No wonder a crisis is imminent ! In the Legislature at Harrisburg, Penn., there was a caucus in which forty-seven Democrats refused to go with the Government. There were only seven Union Democrats. M. Gallatin boldly charges Secretary Chase with fraud and a violation with regard to finance. Go on fighting, Oh Yankees! Wonderful people! What a pack of Kilkenny cats." "

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Charleston Courier, of the 11th inst., learns from a participant in the late fight that the enemy, after firing a volley, would immediately fall to the ground to avoid the effects of our fire:

Upon their first landing, and while the skirmishers of the enemy were advancing, our men were posted behind a thicket concealed from observation and quietly waiting for the enemy to get within easy range of their muskets. When about one hundred and fifty yards distant a gun in the hands of one of our men went off accidentally, which at once put the enemy on the alert .---Had it not been for this, it is thought the whole advancing party would have been killed or cap-

seize them on board her ships, under her flag, that she demanded, and yet this is the very thing that Mr. Seward pertinaciously / refuses, and he only condemns Captain Wirkes because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the offending neutral ship. Why, sir, upon the principles of this despatch, if a mer-chant vessel, as at first intended, had been employed to carry these men out from Fort Warren to England, she might to day have been arrested on the high seas and they dragged from er deck, provided only she were forth with brought back to the port of Boston for confiscation. But more than this, England needs, I do not

say wants a war, but she must and will have it, and this administration has acted from the beginning as if it was their purpose to oblige her in it to the utmost. Look into your diplomatic correspondence. Look at your stone fleet. But let that pass. Who, I ask, among all the milions of this country, or even in this House or Senate, or the Administration itself, in the midst of the dead calm of stolid security which seems now to rest over all, has reflected for a moment upon the significancy of the events of the passing hour?

A British man of war bears to the shores of England, there to be received in triumph and with shouts of exultation as martyrs and heroes and with the gustos of the people of England. and as the proteges of their ministers, the very men who, but for the rash act of Cautain Wilkes and the still more rash endorsement of the Administration and the country, would six weeks ago have been quietly landed from a private ship in quiet security as rebels and refugeees. All Europe echoes now with their names. All Europe will rise up to do them honor, and yet you surrendered them, did you, to escape the recognition by England of the Confederate States, year Secretary of State, with Christain resignation or stoic philosophy, calmly rejoices that the effectual check upon and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the persons concerned, happily enable the administration, after six weeks of experiment, to cheerfully liberate them, and thus to remove this teterimi causi belli.

Sir, give me leave to say that the moment they Mason and Slidell) stepped upon the deck of a British man of war, your prisoners of state, whom the other day you would have consigned to felon's cells, became indeed the envoys and ambassadors of a recognized independent State, and I predict here to-day, in spite of this deep national humiliation, or rather perhaps because of it, and i., spile, too, of the surrender, without protest, of the Monroe doctrine; for forty years the cherished and proud policy of this government, in less than three months you will be at war with Great Britain, or else, in the meantime, will have basely submitted to the recognition of the Confederate States, and the breaking of the blockade; and if at war, then, with hearts unstrung and hands unnerved by this very surrender.

Courage! courage! sir, is the best and first of peacemakers. I know well, of course, sir, that like all other similar predictions for some years past, in regard to our public affairs, you will treat this one also with scoffing and incredulity ; but nevertheless, I put it on record here to-day. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished.

A PLAN OF POPULAR LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

FEDERAL VILLAINY IN MISSOURI-A YOUNG LADY KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

We have heard from an authentic source of an actrecently committed by the Hessians in Missouri. which stands without a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare. Two young ladies of that State. returning from a visit to a neighbor, found that during their absence some Federal troops had encamped on the plantation, and near the dwelling house They had to pass these troops to get to the house. They were called upon to halt, but being frightened by the appearance of men, and apprehensive of rude treatment, they hurried to the bouse. The Federal soldiers deliberately fired a volley at them, killing one of them instant-

The young lady killed was a sister of the wife of Gov. Jackson's brother .- [N. O. Orescent.

A FEMALE SPY ON HORSEBACK .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Post relates the following incident.

A horseman clad in a sort of cavalry costume with a heavy overcost and slouched hat, had been noticed for some time dashing about the city in rather a suspicious manner. At last the authorities felt themselves warranted in arresting him, and accordingly, one morning, when trotting down Pennsylvania avenue, he found himself suddenly surrounded by a file of soldiers, and was carried off to prison. But the funniest part was to come. The investigation that followed resulted not only in the discovery of certain papers, but also of the fact that the cavalier was a woman. How long she had been at the game it is impossible to guess. 行為、自己の心で、情報調整の

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NOW IS THE TIM	BSCRIBE.
DAILY, One Year, "Six Months, "One Month, WEEKLY, One Year,	\$5 00 3 00 1 00 1 00

one, two, and three days in advance of pers in the Confederacy. We submit the following extracts from what others

have to say of us . D. T. BISSIE, Esq., who has lately returned from

Europe, with important dispatches to the Confederate States Government, says in a recent letter :

"While in London and Paris, I saw several quotations from the NoRFOLK DAY BOOK, and since my return I have also noticed extracts from the same

The Suffelk (Va.) Christian Sun says:

The Norfolk Dav Book, which is so fast gaining popularity throughout the Southern Confederacy, comes to us greatly enlarged and improved, and gives ment in the face. The people cannot, and the capitalists will not, help it. The Northern com-capitalists will not, help it. The Northern com-

THE BURNSIDE FLEET. The report that the Burnside fleet after wiling from Hampton Roads had put back on account of the weather, turns out to be wirne. It has not returned, and therefore thust have been somewhere near our coast during the late storm. If so, we may expect to hear that some of the skips have made a bort from which they will never get off.

THE STATE CONVENTION. This body will re-assemble at the Capitol Monday next. Its proceedings will be duly reported in this paper.

With great respect, I am your ob iged servt., CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK.

We call attention to the prospectus of the Norfolk Day Book, to be found in our advertising columns. The city of Norfolk has long needed a really good paper, and we are glad to say that the Day Book, under the management of its present energetic editor, fully supplies that want. Formerly we hardly ever opened our Norfolk exchanges with the expectation of finding any news, but now the Day Book has become one of our most valuable and interesting exchanges. From its columns we obtain the latest Northern and European news, and its telegraphic summary of Southern news is as full as that of any other of our exchanges. We commend it to our readers as a really valuable newspa-

per-the best that has ever been published in Norfolk.

A DRAFT.

There is quite an excitement here in regard to a draft which has been made for onethird of the enrolled militia. Substitutes, we expect, will be in demand.

tured.

The officer bearing the flag of truce, a Ljeut. Elliott, of a New York regiment, seemed very desirous of having a parley with our men. When asked why he was desecrating the soil of South Carolina and fighting against liberties, he responded by saying that they came to avenge the insult to their flag, the stars and stripes. Upon its being intimated that they had thrown away the most favorable opportunity for redeeming their bonor by releasing Mason and Slidell, the officer said that was foreign to the subject. and the conersation dropped.

It was rumored toat Gen. Sherman had sent another flag of truce yesterday to Gen. Lee, in relation to the negroes on Port Royal Island, asking their removal from the Island, in conseouence of the small-pox having broken out among them. We could not trace this, however, to a reliable source.

LINCOLN'S CABINET AND THE SLAVE-BY QUESTION.

The Continental Monthly, a new Abolition mag azine just started in the North, makes the following assertion :

Five of the present Cabinet, with Secretary Cameron at their head, have expressed themselves fairly and fully in favor of emancipation-foreseeing its inevitable realization, and, we presume, the necessity of "managing" it betimes. Only Messrs. Seward and Bates hang timidly behind waiting for stronger manifestations, ere they hang out their flags. Meanwhile, from the rural districts of the East and West come thousands fold indications that the great "working majority" of Northern freemen-the same who elected Lincoln and urged on the war in thunder tones and lightning acts-are sternly determined to press the great measure, and purify this country for once and forever of its great bitterness. It is a foregone conclusion.

We learn that the government has devised new system of popular lean, which presents such extraordinary advantages for investment that it cannot fail to attract the attention not only of capitalists, but of the large classes in the community who may desire to invest small sums of money in a safe and profitable form, and for short terms. The advantage of the new plan of loan is nearly that of deposits on call, and resembles the savings bank system.

Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, has proposed to parties having money to loan, to invest ingovernment bonds, or registered stock. on the following liberal terms :

It is proposed to make the stock run from three to eighteen years, but to give it nearly the advantage of a loan on call by making it payable at any period of six months intervening between three and eighteen years, with the interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annully in coin.

Holders of treasury notes can at any time procure from the same treasurer, assistant treasurer, depositories or commissioners, bonds or registered stock in exchange for treasury notes; said bonds or stock to be reconvertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into treasury notes, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until so reconverted, and thus constituting a deposit ou call bearing six per cent. interest:

Both classes of stock-that of six per cent available as a desposit on call, and that of eight per cent., payable at any period of six months, pre sent better advantages for investment than the usual standards of commercial loans, and will, no doubt, in other regards, recommend themselves to the people of the South.

Richmond Examiner

Kossuth is reported by the last accounts from Europe, to be alarmingly sick

mington, N. C., from which place he had lately removed to Mississippi, died suddenly on Tuesday, while on a visit to Wilmington.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal says :

"The Norfolk Day Book has become the most valuable exchange we receive, as it contains the very intest news from the Rump Government as well as Foreign News."

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says :

"The Norfolk Day Book contains the latest news from the North, and its editorials are always of an interesting character."

Subscribers to the DAY BOOK may rely upon having their papers sent promptly by mail.

Address, with amount of subscription enclosed JOHN R. HATHAWAY, jan 16-Editor and Proprietor.

Volunteers for the War. DESIRE TO RAISE SIX COMPANIES for the War. My office is the one occupied by the late J. K. Mariot. The company officers will have the right to elect their field officers. I shall visit, with other persons engaged with me, the various musters in Johnston, Wake, and probably other coun-ties. Liberal bounties offered. In a few days I will publish notices to be sent out among my friends. S. H. ROGERS. Baleigh, January 17, 1862. jan 18-tf

Military Academy.

SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED. THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESI-

to be its finisher. Madame Anna Bishop, now in her 62d year is giving concerts in Louisville, Ky. Her voice is said to be as charming as ever, but her face is wrinkled and her embonpoint has greatly increas-ed. Mr. Peter M Walker, an old resident of Wildiscipline and instruction. The most mentation. ment will be made with respect to compensation. Address, with full particulars and references, "Col. C. C. TEW, 2nd Regt. N. C. S. T.-ian 18-3w Fredericksburg, Va.

ian 18-3w