Oursare the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothere."

RALEIGH. N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 186

DATE WRONG. By inadvertence the outside of to-day's

paper was dated "January 1, 1861." WILL MASON AND SLIDELL BE RE-

It is remarkable that there should be s question as to the restoration of Mason and Slidell. The endersement of their capture by Wilker, given so emphatically by the Secretary of the Navy, by the two Houses of the Lincoln Congress, and in fact by the entire North, would seem to leave no doubt of the purpose of the Administration to encounter a war with Great Britain rather than give up the prisoners. But it seems that after all their blustering menaces, the great Yankee Nation are about to crouch with ashes on their heads and sackcloth on their backs to John Bull, and hold themselves up to the gaze of the world in the attitude of a nation of poltroons. And yet, these people talk about subjugating ten millions of people! No matter what may be the result of this Mason and Stidell affair, the cause of the South will be benefitted by it. If Lincoin gives up his prisoners rather than go to war, it will be such an evidence of weakness as will make European nations ask the question, How can this man conquer the South? and the solution of this question will be found in the recognition of the independence and nationality of the Southern Confederacy. If,on the other hand, he refuses to give up theprisoners and make suitable apologies for their seizure, he will be involved in a war from which he will emerge the most awfully thrashed man the world ever saw, and will be glad to sae for peace with the South on any terms it might dictate.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The tidings of the death of Prince Albert will be received with sorrow in every nation of Christendom. In the delicate situation which he occupied towards the Sovereign of Great Britain, and looking at the historic jealousy which the British subjects have manifested to one occupying his position, it is but jurice to say that the last consort of the occupant of the British Throne earned for himself the praise of baving deported himself with dignity, and a proper appreciation of his position. On one or two occasions he excited the jealousy to which we have referred; but soon justice was done to him, and he was restored to the high estimation in which he was held by the Kingdom as the the consort of a Sovereign who has won for herself a love and admiration not surpassed by that in which Elizabeth in her palmiest day of popularity was held by the British Empire. Prince Albert was a public-spiri ed man-an encourager of agriculture, a liberal patron of the arts and sciences, and a friend of every man engaged in any work conducive to the welfare of his consort's subjects and mankind in general.

PROBABILITY OF THE SPEEDY RE COGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN

CONFEDERACY.

The reader will be struck with the articles from the London Post and Times which we publish to-day. The article from the former journal explicitly admits that the time has come when it can no longer be denied that the Confederacy has made good its claim to be recognized as an independent nation. When it is remembered that the Post is Lord Palmerston's organ, we have every reason to believe that the article is a prelude to our reorgaition, which, although not necessarily so, we believe will be the prelude to the raising of the blockade.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The holiday season has passed off keresbouts very pleasantly we believe. It is true that there was much less noise than usual with pop-crackers and other fire works, but notwithstanding the blockade, Old Santa Claus paid his annual round of visits to the stockings of the young folks, and delighted their young hearts with an abundance of toys, candies, &c. The town on Christmas Day was considerably enlivened by the visits of near by, who filled the toy and candy stores, and seemed to deport; themselves generally in a very decorous manner.

On Wednesday night an exhibition, conwas given in the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, by the pupils of the Institution, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston. The exhibition was very good indeed, and reflected much credit on Mr. Palmer, the Principal of the Institution, under whose direction and management it was gotten un. The audience was large and intelligent, and all were highly pleased with the exhibition We have not learned what sum of money was realized on the occasion.

NORTH CAROLINA SALT. We are indebted to Mr. Louis, Peck, of this city, for a specimen of salt, manufactured at Morehead City. The quality seem to be about that of the ground alum salt, and it will no doubt answer well in curing

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE IN WHAT HER CABINET AND POLITICIANS AND HOPE FROM THE PAPER. [From the London Post (gov. organ) Dec. 17. The principal intelligence conveyed by the Edinburg from America consists in the message of the President of the Southern Confeders. we are also about to enter upon our interven-tion in Mexico, a country bordering upon the as his subject. Southern States. This is, in fact, the only satisfactory and significant information that the present American packet has brought. The "Trent question" remains in statu quo: The opinion of the law officers of the Washington Cabinet, which is now repeated, had reacned us by the Persia on Monday last; but the popular excitement which the questian had provoked ap-

For the moment, therefore, Southern politics arrest our chief attention. The Message of President Davis to the Southern Congress is, in our judgment, the more satsfactory for the firm and determined attitude in which it confronts the Unionist party and the Cabinet of Washington; for if we concede the conquest of the South to be next to impossible, it is by the exhibition of Southern strength rather than of Southern weakness that peace is to be restored between the two belligerents.-President Davis recounts that throughout seven months of hostilities the confederates have almost uniformly field their own, and that in several instances they have thrown their opponents

pears to have in some measure cooled down.

into a defensive attitude. President Davis is therefore fully entitled to the bold ground which he assumes when he declares that "the South will be content to live at peace with the North, but that the separation is final." He add that the South will accept of no compromise. He is now, perhaps for the first time, in a position to make use of this language. Indeed, one is led to ask, after the trial and exhaustion of so many designs, and the expenditure of so much money on the part of the North, what is yet to introduce decisive features into the campaign? The federals have enjoyed immense advantages in point of men and money, and also, (as we showed yesterday,) in drawing warlike supplies from this country, through their superior command of the sea. President Davis will no doubt derive fresh confidence when he reads the two royal proclamations which, in the latter respect, have now placed the North and South on a footing of equality. But there has been scarcely a single State over run by the Northern army during the whole course of the campaign, and it is much questioned whether the naval expeditions of the federal government to Hatteras and Port Royal have done much more than slightly to reduce the private ing activity of the South. The assertion of the Southern President must, therefore, be admitted to be substantially true, that "the reconstrution of the Union, which the Federals seek to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible." He maintains, also, that the causes which brought about the separation not only remain in full force, to show the temper of the Americans, or to give began. With a view of observing strict neutrality between the contending States, we have carewhich we cease altogether to believe in the pos-

confederation of the South as an actual fact. President Davis speaks with just indignation of the seizure of his Envoys to the Courts of France and England; and there is a passage in is right, and that after a little grumbling Enthis part of his message which throws a broba- | gland will acquiesce, not only in what they have ble light on the distinctive mission on which Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason were sent to Europe. He remarks, with some evident pride, that the Confederate States have been content to fight their own battle, and have solicited no assistance from foreign Powers. But he declares that they have a right to bring before Europe the question of the application of the existing blockades of their own ports to the acknowledged principle of international law, that blockades, if they are to be respected by third Powers , must be effective. He is about to represent to the European Governments, accordingly, the total inefficiency of these blockades, and to put the assertion upon evidence. It is a fair inference that this was one of the questions upon which Messrs.

Slidell and Mason were sent to Europe. But there is another statement in our present the blockade question in a light altogether new. L is anounced that twenty-five vessels have set the mouth of a Southern harbor. Now, in all probability ingress or egress would be as difficult at a Southern port, with five-and-twesty sunken vessels in front of the harbor, as it was at Sebastopol, where the Russians sank several of their ships with the view of preventing the entrance of English and French vessels of war. But if the Federal Government desire by this expedient to relieve their own ships by thus blocking up Southern ports, they must be perfectly aware that there is at once an end of the blockade in every instance in which their new plan is to apply. Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade, let them be as "effective" as they may; and wherever the Federal Goverament shall thus substitute sunken vessels for

nated by the consent of all nations. We draw attention to the rational and friendly manner in which the Southern President, alludes to the attitude maintained hitherto towards America by this country, because we regard our relations with the Southern States as benceforward of very considerable importance. These States have now attained such a position that we must bring ourselves to believe in the permanence of their independent confederation. We have differences with the North in which the Southerners are directly interested; and we have just conclaims upon that country, under the "Aldham Convention," and other recorded obligations .-Our naval expedition to the Gulf of Mexico is ably, before February next the system of sequestration of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Campico will have been put into action, and the proceeds be accumulating for distribution under the mixed commission between the despoiled residents and the wrong bondbolders. We must look a goodly number of soldiers from the camps upon this intervention as one that may be in operation during a considerable period of time; and while the Nothern Government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern confederation, on the other hand, stretches for a great distance along the fron-tier of Mexico, so as to render its friendly dispot consequence. The Nothern Government has invariably railed at our neutrality; but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognized in it all that we could do for either party, and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexico, or to our relations with the Cab-inet of Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor.

[From the London Times, Dec. 7.]

The President of the Confederate States has delivered his message on the meeting of the Southern Congress. The usage in the Northern federation is for Congress to meet on the first Monday in December, which this year fell on the 2d, and in a few days we may expect to have Mr. Lincoln's Message to the Republic of which he is Chief Magistrate. But in the Confederate States the practice of the older federation has not been adopted, so that President Davis has the start of his rival by a few days, and is able to make an impression by a bold and confident manifesto, while President Lincoln is still engaged on his own lengthy disquisition. The summary given of the Southern Message shows it to be a State paper of great interest and importance.

his enemies, as one of the most vigorous astute politicians that America has produced, and he is especially remarkable for literary skill in compositions of this kind. We may expect, in compositions of this kind. We may expect, therefore, that the dignity of the South will not suffer from the pen of its first President. The Message of a few months since was an able apolo-

gy for secession, and a vigorous exhortation to unity and courage. The present message seems tion, and we are glad to notice the friendly tone, to be a congratulation on victories achieved, and in which it treats of the relations of the South with this country, while we are embarked in a complished writer than President Davis might we are also about to enter upon our interven-

But the part of the message which at this moment is especially interesting is that which refers to the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners and the relations between the two republics and the great powers of Europe. It is plain that Mr. Davis discerns the cloud which is forming on this side of the Atlantic. "The claim of the United States to seize them in the streets of London," says President Davis, "would have been as well founded as the seizure on board the Frent." As far as we learn by the telegraph, he does not presume to give us advice, or to say that we are bound to demand reparation, but we can not help thinking that the probability of a sup-ture between England and the North inspires the President to use a high tone with respect to foreign assistance. "The Confederates," says Mr. Davis, "ask no aid from foreign powers. This is just the language which a new State must hold if it wishes to give its neighbors an excuse for recognizing its independence. The only consideration in such a case is whether the community which demands to be recognized has the force and consistency which entitle it to recognition. If it be de facto a nation, if it prove that t can maintain its own independence, then other governments are justified in communicating with t diplomatically, and treating it as a member of the family of nations. But if it calls on the world to help it, it does, by this very act, take away the right of neutral powers to treat it as an equal. It proclaims that the State against which it has revolted still has the power to conquer it, and consequently it is the duty of neutrals to consider t merely as a province in a state of insurrection. President Davis fully knows that no European State would recognize his government unless he demanded it as a ruler capable of holding his own position.

As to the general course of events, in the pre sent hour of suspense any ordinary news from America must seem flat and uninteresting. We feel that we are divided by a great gulf from the time before the outrage on the Trent. The events of the war which excited our curiosity a fortnight ago now lose much of their interest, since we know that their import is now subordinate to a larger issue. While the two parties are carrying on their usual desultory warfare this side combarding a Confederate seaport, that side burning a Federal town-we know that a message is on its way from England to America, the eception of which may change the civil war into a great and world-wide struggle. Nothing can nterest us now unless it relates to the one quesion-will Messrs. Mason and Slidel be given up?

Every thing that bears on this will be greedily read by the British public; every thing that tends but have been strengthened since the civil war a clue to the intentions of their government will be minutely investigated and discussed. Unhappily, the dispatches which we publish to-day fully refrained from officially recognizing the give little information on this point. So far as South; but the time has certainly arrived at we are able to judge from them, the Americans sible reunion of the States, and at which we troversy which they have raised. It is said that must, at all events, recognize the independent an uneasy feeling prevails, but we cannot but think that, being so accustomed to find the Brit ish give way in similar cases, they will, in a few days, have taken it for granted that every thing done, but in what they announce their intention

> EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON THE MAR-KETS

From the London Times (Money Article), Nov.

The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer Trent by the United States ship of war San Jacinto produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English ofunds had shown great buoyancy, and after a few moments, during which it was deemed almost incredible, the result on the funds was a fall of one per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly a half per cent., but the market American intelligence which threatens to put closed with a very unsettled appearance, although the precise details of the act, which are calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with sail, apparently from New York, heavily loaded which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour with stones, with the view of their being sunk at | been published. The opening quotation of consols for the account was 921 ex dividend, at which there were afterwards buyers. At one o'clock the notes from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 914. An impression was then encouraged that the particulars of the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been effected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued to 921. A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worst light, as a confirmation of the indication so long given by Mr. Seward of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that its ship-of-war, then the blockade is at once termi- our government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betraved into irritation, and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of nations. Although no one in the city today has been able to conceive it possible for any United States warrant to be served on board a Britishship for the capture of peaceable passengers not charged with any recognized crime, the Cabinet will be fully sugported even in that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with cluded a treaty with the Juarez Government of the reciprocal law between the two nations Mexico for a settlement of our long-standing or the nations of the world generally .-On the other hand, should the proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there will be no limit to the energy with which the charged with the execution of these terms; prob- country will respond to the demand for the requisite means for obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercouse of mankind. Bank stock closed at 231 to 232; reduced and new three per cents, 91 to 1; India stock, 226 to 228; India five per cents, 991 and 1051; India bonds, 12s. to 16s premium; and Exchequer bills (March), 7s. to 11s., (June), 10s. to 15s. pre-

The Liverpool cotton market this afternoon closed in the midst of great uncertainty and agitation, the possibility of events that may lead to a speedy raising of the present imperfect clockade sisting of pantemimes, tableaux and music, sition to the authors of the intervention of no of the cotton ports being among the contingencies ecognized by the operators.

> Great attention has been aroused in Mincing lane to day by the fact of news of the attack on the Trent having arrived at a period when the market for saltpetre had been singularly affected by some recent transactions on American account. Since Friday last about three thousand tons of salpetre have been purchased on terms which have caused a rice of 36s, to 39s, per cwt. This quantity is about equal to the entire stock in London, and as there was nothing in the position of the article to lead to the expectation of any particular movement; the affair caused surprise and curiosity. The buyers gave out that, enormous as the quantity was, no pertion of it was likely to be thrown back upon the market, and it now appears that they were soting for the Federal Government. As the whole could not be procur ed on the spot, a portion had to be bought for arrival; but the greatest urgency has been mani-fested to obtain immediate delivery of as much as possible, and about one thousand tons are under- PROBABLE ABDICATION OF QUEEN stood to be at this moment loading from London. while shipments are likewise being hurried off from Liverpool. Meanwhile a further advance has occurred, and the price now asked is forty-Its author has always been recognized, even by now known, the remark this afternoon has been

stances, improvident mote of buying, seems to denote that the intention of offering an outrage to England, such as might render it difficult to obtain supplies hereafter, was the cause of the hasty dispatch of this extraordinary order. Under any circumstances, it is now assumed to be likely that the British Government will summari-

ly prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war. It has also become known that for several months past large quantities of rifles and other fire-arms, amounting to some hundred thousand, have been shipped hence to the United States un-der the designation of "hardware," and that the business is still going on. Henceforth, however. the public will not be satisfied unless the most stringent measures are taken to prevent this breach of neutrality in favour of the Northern belligerents.

The Persia sailed from Liverpool on the 15th. stringent measures are taken to prevent this

THE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

The London Times says : Captain Pegram returned to Southampton from London on Monday (November 25th) evening. accompanied by Mr. Yancey, one of the Southern Commissioners, and the latter gentleman returns to London on Tuesday. Mr. Yancey states that it has been intimated to him, through a third party, that the Nashville is recognized by the British Government as a national vessel, and that she will be allowed the right to reflt and repair, as was the case with the James Adger, so as to exercise a perfect neutrality between the two contending parties. We believe the necessary arrangem nts are made for the Nashville to go into graving dock on Wednesday, in consequence of her having been ashore.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND MR. ADAMS.

From the London Chronicle, Nov. 284 The following important statement is said to have been made on the authority of the Confederate Commissioners, who are at present in this

The law officers of the crown have given their opinion that the Nashville, "being a regular commissioned ship-of-war." of the Confederate States is entitled "to repair and refit," in British ports. Mr. Adams, the Minister of the Federal Government, has been warned by Lord Russell that the stopping and overhauling of any royal mailsteam tacket by any Federal ship of war will be considered as an insult to the British flag, and should bloodshed ensue, as a casus belli.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

The Federals authorities are really outvieing the Sepeys in acts of barbarism and ferocity .-They have converted this war into a crusade against women and children, rather than conduc ting it on those high and honorable principles recognized as legitimate among those nations professing to be enlightened and Christian in principle. As an instance of their atrocity, we conv the following from the Fredericksburg Herald. of the 17th instant:

On Sunday morning last, one of those Yankee tugs that have infested the Potomac for months. drew near and commenced shelling the house of Mr. Wathers Waller, whilst the family were a in bed, in fancied peaceful security As may well balimagined, the occupants were alarmed and well they might be: shot and shell falling thick and fast around their domicil from an enemy only a few hundred yards off, who regarded neither womanhood nor childhood. Mrs. Waller ran out of the house with nothing but her dress hurriedly slipped over her night clothes, in her bare feet, flying for safety! Mr. Waller secured the children, and hastened them and Mrs. W. to a ditch, where they were hidden and comparatively safe from the demon attack of the heartless foe

The tug fired from 20 to 40 shots, but did not succeed in materially damaging the house, though their stills burst and fired eight stacks of straw. which were of course destroyed. The Yankee tug was armed with 32-pounders and a rifle

Mr. Waller's house is in Stafford county, less than a hungred yards from the river, and some four or five miles above Aquia Creek. The attack was altogether one of the most cowardly and mean that even a Yankee could perpetrate. From the Fredericksburg Recorder, of the 17th inst., we extract the following:

The only matter of striking interest that has occurred on this river since our last, has been Sunday morning, whilst a strong wind was blowing down the river. Our batteries failed to do any serious damage to the small fry vessels, to go down and was driven back. It is said that Braxton's battery, from this place, fired some five shots into a tug on Sunday morning, doing it serious damage. This is reported to have occurred just below Evansport. Very severe firing was heard up the Potomac for some five or six hours this morning, but where or what it was we can-

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY -ANOTHER FIGHT WITH OPOTHLEY HOLD-THE KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOTH SIDES.

From the Fort Smith News, of the 11th inst., we take the following interesting intelligence: We learn from Maj. Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigris River, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces under Col. Cooper, and the enemy's under Opothleyholo, estimated at 4000 or 8000. Col. Cooper had only about 1300 men. The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about 11 o'clock, and the light continued all day until sun down Col. Sin ms' Texas Regiment, that were in the fight, fought with great bravery, and the Choetaws, Olickasaws, and Creeks, fought like tigers; in fact the bettle was one of the hardest fought battles that has taken place in the country.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opoth layholo, likewise about 150 Seminoles Col. Drew with his men, who remained with him, fought well and did good service. The Choclaws took 150 scalps and the Chickasaws nearly 50 .-The Creeks did not scalp any because the enemy were their own people.

A white man, by the name of Eli Smith was

taken, who had gone over to the enemy, was tried by a Court Martial and shot. He was a deserter from a Texas regiment. Other deserters were taken and dealt with in the same man-

Col. Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. We understand that he has called on Col. McIntosh for assistance and it is to be hoped that he will furnish it with promptness. If aid is not sent, we will be likely to have terrible times on this frontier. LATER -From the same paper, of the 16th

inst.. we gather the following later intelligence An express arrived vesterday from Colone Watie, from which we learn that his regiment is on the move to aid Col. Cooper. Nothing has yet been heard of Capt. Parks and his company. It is feared that they have all been killed, and Watie's men are highly ex-

We learn that Col. McIntosh, in command of the troops on the frontier, has ordered 8 companies of Col. Young's regiment, 5 companies of Col. Greer's regiment, and Col. Whitfield's battallion to the assistance of Col. Cooper, against Opothleyholo and his Jayhawking allies.

VICTORIA.

NASHVILLE, DEC. 29 - Dispatches in late Nothern papers state that it is the opinion of in-telligent Englishmen in New York that Queen Victoria will abdicate the throne of England in consequence of the death of Prince Albert. -

LATER FROM EUROPE. DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT

ST JOHN'S N. P., Dec 23 .- The R. M. steam ship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from England, with troops bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M. to day. Her advices are to the 15th inst.

The Australasian, also bound to Quebec with troops, was about 20 mi'es astern when the Persia

The Persia was boarded by the news yacht. No

She has one thousand and one hundred troops on board, and is bound for River du Lope or

The news is important.
His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, expired at noon of Sunday, the 15th ult., of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 15th, states that the Earl of Derby has been consulted by the Government. He approved of its policy in refer ence to the American difficulty, and suggested to ship owners to instruct the Captains of outward-bound ships to signalize any English vessels, that war with America is probable. This suggestion had been strongly approved by the Underwri-

The steamship Australasian, which also passed Cape Race this evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The First Division of the Tenth Brigade-garrison artillery-embarked on board the Nugara for Halifax on the 14th. It was understood that ten companies of engi-

neers are to be sent to British America. London, Friday afternoon.-Consols opened at yesterday's price, but relapsed to 904 and reaches to the opening price, 904. Railway shares have been dull, but in the absence of business, closed a shade tetter. Bank shares are steady. Miscellaneous shares dull at previous rates.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 13 .- The Bourse is heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 60c. Advices from Vienna, of the 10th, state that during the Emperor's stay in Venice, he liberated all political prisoners.

A Naples dispatch, of the 13th, states that Borges, the brigand chief, had been executed. Arrivals of American wheat and flour had been heavy at Liverpool. But a small business was doing, and prices were in favor of buy-

MR. CHASE'S BUDGET.

From speeches in the Federal Congress and one of the official letters of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, we learn the following facts in regard to the Federal expenditures :

Regular appropriations called for for the year 1861-2 by Secretary Appropriated at the session of July,

1861, for war expenditures then incurred, to be paid in the fiscal year Appropriation now called for to meet

expenses not embraced in the deficiency appropriated in July, Called for by Secretary Chase for the year 1862-3,

Called for by Secretary Cameron for coast defences.

These are the figures furnished by official documents for the two years commencing first July, 1861, and ending 30th June, 1863. They embrace the expenditures of the Government for a period of two years, together with those of half. of April, and May, and June, 1861, the first months of the war. Of the period thus covered. only the expenses of about six months are definitely ascertained; those of the residue of the time being conjectural and estimated. The actual expenditures of the six months for which they are ascertained exceeded the estimates submitted to Congress in July \$214,000,000. At the same ratio of excess, the real expenditures for the next eighteen months of the period estimated for will require additional appropriations to supply deficiencies of six hundred and forty millions; and the aggregate shown by the above table will be swollen to seventeen hundred and running of the blockade by several small crafts on | twenty millions. It would be a very moderate comparison to assume that the actual expenditures for the two years, estimated at ten hundred and eighty millions, will be from twelve hundred though it is reported that the Pensacola attempted and fifty to fifteen hundred millions; or more

than six hundred millions a year. Thus the expenses of the Federal Government are at the rate of sixty millions of dollars a month. Considering that this expenditure is disbursed almost wholly within the Northern States, whose population is twenty millions, the average amount of money which is thus paid the Northern people by their Government in purchase of their support to itself and its measures are nearly fifty dollars to each man, woman, and child, per annum; which is the largest capitation expenditure ever yet recorded in the annals of finance.

This enormous amount of expenditure, were it not officially disclosed, would seem incredible: and it reveals the most stupendous system of largesses disbursed to a corruptible, money-loving people, for supporting an upholy measure, which the history of mankind affords.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The London Times, of the 6th inst., has an editorial criticising the remarks lately made by the Hon. John Bright on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, in which it pronounces it a wishy-washy affair, and of no special importance either one side or the other. It concludes as fol-

If Mr. Bright, who was supported at Rochdale by the U. S. Consul, and, no doubt, by all the aid which the United States can afford, was unable to do more than sneer at all international law, and, at the same time to give up the outrage upon the British flag as "impolitic and bad," we are tolerably sure that we have heard all that can be said against England, and that she is indisputably right in taking the straight course to vindicate her honor. Let America judge by the speech of her greatest admirer in England how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although a neutral country. Let her know, that in this country, even this comparatively moderate speech of Mr. Bright is but a voice without an echo.

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR NOTH ING DEFINITE ARRIVED AT-EX-TRACTS FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The latest Washington telegram, dated December 25, shows that nothing is yet known as to what will be the final action of the Yankee Gov. ernment in relation to the late outrage perpetrated upon the English flag. We copy the following :

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25,-The Mason and Slidell affair is the all-engrossing topic. It is a popular fallscy that Great Britain has presented an ultimatum. The negotiations thus far have been only preliminary. There has not yet been any Cabinet consultation on the subject. So far from having been, as some supposed, referred to the Senate for advice, there is not much prospect that the advice of the Senate will be asked; and, besides, the affair is not yet in a shape to be referred even to the Cabinet for its action.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ARMS, &c. Augusta, Dec. 27 .- It is reported here, that the steamship Gladistor has arrived at a Confederate port, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

ADDITIONAL FOREIG ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA. teamship Persis, from I

A letter from England to Galignani, of Parsays: "On Sunday, December 1 in several of inchurches and chapels in Nottingham, allusion were made to the insult to our flag and the critical position of faffairs. The sentiments of the contract preachers were in all cases patriotic. decision of Government was applauded. Vindicated."

A Paris letter of the 7th Inst., says the Meuse, a few days bank, took on board, at Lorient, the 17th and 18th batteries of marine artitlery for Mexico; but, on account of the weather being dreadfully bad on the coast, she has not yet been

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. London, Dec. 15.—The Paris Patric says that it is assetted that France and the great Powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Captain Wilkes was a violation of the rights of neu-

rais. Prince Albert died Saturday night, at 11 o'clock of typhoid fever.

Sir E. Bowster, in charge of young Prince
Leopold (the youngest son of Queen Victoria,)
also died yesterday at Cannes, in France.

THE NASHVIME UNDER REPAIR IN ENGLAND From the London News, Dec. 6.1

The Confederate war steamer Nashville went into the graving dock at Southampton yesterday to be repaired. The Federal armed mail steam. er Arago will, it is expected, come up South-ampton Water on Wednesday next, instead of remaining at Cowes, so that the two ships will be "within shot" of each other.

SLIDELL'S DISPATCHES OFFICIALLY RECEIVED. The Nouvelliste De Rouen, of December 5, asserts that Mr. Slidell's dispatches, which the New York journals pretend were seized on board the Trent, have been safely brought to Paris by his Secretary, Col. Leinat, an American of French origin, and that they were delivered, with the seals unbroken, to M. Thouvenel.

DIED:

In Salisbury, on Sunday, the 8th of December, in his 41st year, ARCHIBALD H. CALDWELL, Attorhis 41st year, ARCHIBALD H. CALDWELL, Attorney at Law, and sen of the Hon. D. F. Caldwell.

The announcement of the decease of this most estimable gentleman, will awaken in our community a universal sentiment of sorrow. The long and painful affection which terminated his life, berne as it was with patience, fortitude and submission, invests the event with additional sadness, while we deplore a calemity which has removed from us one endowed with so many manly virtues and intellectual attainments. Descended from a family which has reflected the highest honor on the State by mental endowment and varied public services, Mr. Caldwell had inherited these most remarkable qualities. To a disposition trusting, amiable and benevolent, he united an elevated sense of honor, candor and truth. These qualities, in the intimate association of professional life, had attached to him with ties of sincere affection the members of the profession; and it is just to add, had members of the profession; and it is just to add, had given him in the community a universal popularity-

given him in the community a universal popularity—
a popularity not wen by effort or importunity, but yielded as a spontaneous tribute to a good heart and pure
life. Mr. Caldwell had enjoyed the opportunities of
a good education, which had been diligently improved.
Before applying himself to the study of the law,
he had explored a wide range of literature, which
yielded the recourses of a refined taste and liberal
ideas. Under the guidance of that eminent jurist,
his father, he had devoted himself with diligence to the profound study of the principles of legal science. In this pursuit he had been eminently successful, and had not only understood the principles of law as a science, but had mastered its practical details. The only impediment to eminent success was his singularly retiring and unobtrusive temper. This difficulty was fast disappearing before the exigencies of an increasing practice, and would only have served as an ornament to distinction and excellence.

In a community like ours, it is not to be supposed that a subject as prominent as the Christian religion could have escaped his attention. On the contrary, that important subject had in early life received dili gent and careful inquiry, and he had examined the truths of the holy religion in the light of its able defenders and expesitors. It is a source of unspeaka-ble comfort that in the protracted and racking malady to which he was subjected, he found it his chief source of consolation and hope.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNcalled for in the Raleigh Post Office, Dec'r 30th, Allyn, Lt D T Moore, Marcus T

McCullers, Charles E Brannan. Miss Maria Mitchell, Nancy Morton, Adit T J 2 Coppes, Samuel Cox, David Itey, Miss Chloe Davis, Elias Parker, W W Peal, Johnson Freeman, G W Ferrell, Thos G Plott, W F Glaze, Miss Ella Powers, James Perry, Camon Gully & Leach Gibson, G Lock Penland, Lt P H Hunter, Mrs Gracey speas, W E Sammons, J A Hocutt, W B Hanks, Lt E F Smith, GA Harlin, ES Hutchinson, J H Spruill, Col 8 B Jones, Miss Virginia Williamson, Miss M Jewell, W. H. Winston, P H, Sr Love, Dr S L 2

Leach, Mr (R & G R R) Call for Advertised Letters, and give the date of Post Master.

CITY ELECTION.

N ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT A the Court House in Raleigh, on Menday, the 20th of January, 1862, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for the City of Raleigh. M. B. ROYSTER, W. F. ASKEW, J. G. WILLIAMS, Inspectors. J D. PULLEN.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL. REV. R. H. MASON will receive a limited number of Pupils for instruction. Term commences January 8th. jan 1—2t. Standard copy two times.

SALT: SALT: SALT: SACKS G. A. SALT JUST RECEIVED

NORTH CAROLINA SHOE FACTORY. THE SUBSCRIBERS ADOPT. THIS method of informing the public that they have established, and have now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of WOODEN SHOES, which they can confidently recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gum and poplar wood, and are lived, and inished off with leather tops and ears. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are impervious to water, and, while they will last a Long time, they will also keep the foot perfectly dry. They will be found year suitable for makened and held

time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railrund and field hands, and also for sentinels and saldlers who are much exposed. The poplar shoes are very light, and can be easily worn by any one.

The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making SHOE LASTS; and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensable to shoemakers, at fair prices.

They are selling their shoes at \$1.75 per pair wholesale, and \$2 retail. Terms, cash on delivery.

Raleigh N. C. Dec 21 1861.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 31, 1861. jan 1-tf

HEADQ'BS OF THE 39rn REG. N. C. M., December 26th, 1861.

A N ELECTION FOR LIEUTENANT—
COLONEL and MAJOR of the 89th Regiment
North Carolina Militia will take place at Salam on
the 4th of January, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section
New Militia Law. The Companies composing the
Regiment are as follows: Middle Oreck, Swift Creek,
Buckhorn, new Hill, White Oak, Beaver Creek, Kit's
Creek and Cary.

By order of the Adjutant General:
LEGNIDAS D. STEPHENSON,
ian 1—1t. Col. of the 39th Reg't N. C. M.

jan 1-1t ... Col. of the 39th Reg't N. C. M.

FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, no 13 WHITAKER'S.