THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC'R 6, 1862.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It would appear as though BURNSIDE had determined to make his much-talked-of "On to Richmond" movement by way of Fredericksburg, and that his attempt to cross the Rappahannock at or near that place may bring on a conflict of immense magnitude at any moment. Such appears to be the opinion of the Richmond papers, while, on the other hand, there are not wanting those who think that the route *via* Fredericksburg is but one of the Federal lines of advance, and that they will make an equally serious attack by way of Suffolk, advancing upon Petersburg and Richmond, and by way of Weldon advancing up the Roanoke from the North Carolina sounds.

The roads in Northern Virginia are getting to be horrible. The army of Burnside can never advance to Richmond on its present route, through a desolated country and in the dead of winter. A celebrated commander has defined an army to be an animal that moves upon its belly. The belly of an army large enough to take Richmond could not be kept full enough to move upon at such a distance from its base of supplies, as the Fredericksburg route to Richmond would involve.

After all the boasting and talking that has been made at the North, the idea of an immediate advance upon Richmond appears not to be so very fixed or definite or certain as one might at first be led to suppose. We are indebted to the courtesy of A. A. Gen. Myers, at Petersburg, for a copy of the New York *Times*, of the 27th ult., in which we find many speculations and communications in reference to the war; and although the tone of almost boastful confidence is pretty uniformly maintained, it does not extend without much diminution to the question of an immediate advance upon Richmond. Winter quarters are confidently talked of by some corresopndents, while others speak of a total cessation of movements in Virginia during the winter months, and a dilligent prosecution of hostilities in the Southwest and South.

The meditated attacks upon Southern ports and seacoast fortifications, seem to be only questions of time, dependent upon the progress to completion, and success when completed, of the new iron-clads, building mostly on the Monitor principle. About these boats there seems to be some hitch, both as to their seaworthiness and the chance of employing their artillery with safety. All these difficulties will have to be met and overcome, before the meditated attack upon Charleston and Savannah can be regarded as imminent.

Mobile is low the point on which, next to Fredericksburg, the eyes of the public are fixed. Its importance as the key to the Alabama River and its great affluents can hardly be exaggerated. There seems not to be wanting preparation and determination on the part of its defenders, and the officer in charge, Gen. Forney may be the man for the position, but that has yet to be seen. The General's health, unfortunately has been bad for some time.

The hour of trial for Mobile appears to be near at hand, but may yet be deferred for some time

Bad Faith.

The Conservatives of Cumberland and Harnett will see, by reference to the vote for Senator, that Mr. Shepherd, one of the Commoners from those Counties, voted with his Destructive colleague, Mr. McKay, and other Destructives, for George Davis for Senator.

Good faith between the representative and his constituents is of the utmost importance. Without it, the very foundations of free institutions are at once sapped. Mr. Shepherd was brought out and elected by Conservative influences. Three-fourths of the people left to them, would have preferred Gov. Graham for Senator to Mr. Davis. Did not Mr. Shepherd know this? And knowing it, or knowing at least that a majority of his constituents are Conservatives, has he not broken faith with them? It is idle to say that Mr. Davis *was* a Union man, or a Conservative. He was sent as a Commissioner to Wasington to make peace and save the government; but, instead of doing that, he went to work to make war. That is the plain English of the whole matter.

We feel it to be our duty to say to the Conservatives of the two Counties, that in our humble opinion, Mr. Shepherd is not a reliable Conservative. This is no time for trimming or indecision in public men. The times call for nerve and firmness of purpose of which we fear Mr. Shepherd is nearly destitute.

We find the above in the last Raleigh *Standard*.—We do not desire any controversy. We saw at once that as soon as the party with which the *Standard* acted obtained power, the most rigid and uncompromising party rule was to be inaugurated, however little such might really contribute to that harmony so essential to a people menaced as the people of this State, in common with the people of the whole Confederacy now are But we saw that this course was inevitable, and we thought it best for the interests of all concerned to allow all these things to pass *sub silentio;* still we cannot permit this attack upon individuals to go without some remark. Judge Shepherd's course has not always pleased us, and we have said so, but we know him to be an honorable man, who would deceive nobody, and we cannot and do not believe that he has deceived the "Conservatives" of Cumberland and Harnett, or that he would willingly deceive anybody.

To Mr. Davis, one of our present Senators, we always used to stand in the relation of a political opponent, but we did think that these were no times for the indulgence of partizan feelings. Mr. Davis was not an original secessionist, and we know it. Mr. Davis went to Washington as a member of the Peace Congress He went in good faith. We have his word for that, and we believe his word. When he saw the real state of the case, he said so, and not before. His friends and neighbors believed him, for they knew him. He told the exact truth. He said what was right and the people will vindicate him and others. The time is coming. Let demagogues look out. Their game is rapidly drawing to a close.

THE following communication from General WHITING to the authorities of town is published for information. The strictness of military rule in cities where martial law exists and is enforced, has had, and is having the effect of driving out numbers of the different classes of characters alluded to by General WHITING, to find resting places and fields of operation in Towns and Cities where martial law does not exist, thus calling for some stringent action on the part of the civil authorities.

General WHITING simply proposes to carry into effect the ordinances of the Town and the sentence of the Mayor's Court. Without knowing much about the matter practically, we yet think that the case calls for some decided action:

HEAD QUARTERS,
WILMINGTON, December 3d, 1862.

TO THE MAYOR AND
COMMON COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN—

I respectfully call your attention to the propriety of instituting a Chain Gang for the city, to which vagrants, drunkards, disorderly persons, ping uglies, suspicious characters, &c., committed by the Mayor's Court, after arrest by the guards, may be assigned for punishment.

Such persons can be put to work for the public defence, under charge of the military.

This regulation will materially add to the peace and security of the city.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. C. WHITING,
Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

THE GUNBOAT *Oreto*, now called the *Florida*, in which the brave MAFFITT ran the blockade into Mobile so gallantly, is to be detained in that harbor and assist in the defence of that place. Commodore BUCHANAN, of *Merrimac* celebrity, commands the Confederate flotilla at Mobile.

VICKSBURG is girding up her loins and preparing fresh defences to meet renewed and more formidable attacks. We trust that she will in the future, as in the past, maintain her proud position and beat off her enemies. She will have need of all her fortitude this winter.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company met this forenoon in the Court House in this place.

The convention was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, Esq., to the Chair. L. H. DeRosset, Esq., Secretary of the company, was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting, and, with P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, constituted a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. There being a clear majority present, the meeting proceeded to business. The report of the President and Directors was submitted by S. D. Wallace, Esq., Pres't *pro tem.*

The attendance of Stockholders is large, and there is evidently a disposition to despatch business promptly on account of the scarcity of accommodations.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Stockholder's Meeting.

The meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company, whose organization yesterday forenoon was mentioned in our issue of that day, after receiving the reports of the President and Directors, and Engineer and Superintendent, and referring them to a general committee, adjourned to meet a 2½, p. m.

From the report of the President and Directors, we extract the following statement of receipts and expenditures:—

From Through Travel,		$475,845 42
" Way "		178,466 93
" Freight Transportation,		248,348 43
" Mail "		24,300 00
" other sources,		51,447 31
		955,348 09
" Transportation on Tarboro' Branch,		10,402 26
Total,		$965,750 35
The working expenses of Main Stem this year have been,	$295,693 54	
And for Tarboro' Branch,	3,602 59—299,296 13	
Remainder,		$366,454 22
The interest and premium on Exchange paid this year amounts to	24,2 9 28	
During the current year three dividends, viz: numbers 19, 20 and 21 have been declared, the aggregate of which amount to	$243,991 50	$298,130 78
Balance,		$398,323 44

In addition to the dividends made, the board has declared another dividend of the profits, of 11 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, which will be payable on the first day of January next.

The report of the Superintendent is interesting and throws much light upon the operations of the Road, but without extracting more of it than our limits admit, we could add little to the summing up already given from the President's report.

The following officers were elected without opposition:

President.—S. D. Wallace.

Directors (on the part of the Individual Stockholders.)—P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, B. Flanner, J. D. Bellamy, E. P. Hall, R. R. Bridgers, E. Kidder, being the old board of individual directors with the exception of Messrs. Bridgers and Kidder, who were chosen to supply the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Captain Gilbert Potter and Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq.

Directors on the part of the State.—The following are the Directors appointed on the part of the State: W. W. Brickle, of Halifax Co., G. W. Collier, of Wayne Co., Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington. Mr. Wright is an old director, Messrs Brickle and Collier take the places of Messrs. Whitaker and Lane.

The meeting passed off harmoniously and with much pleasure to the Stockholders, who passed a resolution recognizing that fact.

Sundry resolutions were offered and debated, some being adopted and some not. The salary of the President was increased to three thousand dollars, and additions made to the salaries of other officers.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

The Defeat of Treasurer Courts

As we anticipated, Treasurer Courts having been caucussed *against* has been defeated for the office of Treasurer of the State of N. C., and Mr. Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, having been caucussed *for* has been elected to that office.

Now, there is neither fee simple nor inheritance nor perpetuity in office, and for that reason we raise no wild outcry about proscription in the case of Mr. Courts. It is true Mr. Courts had deserved well of the State; it is true also, that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he had rendered services the obligation for which his small salary did not begin to cancel. It is true that his head was demanded because he would not go the full length of the association which, for the time being, has obtained control of the State, and this demand was made openly, and the party reason for it as openly proclaimed. It is true that all these things are *so*, and that at this crisis of our affairs, even if at no other, they are *wrong*. They are productive of a state of feelings and may possibly give a direction to positive action, which can only be painful and will in all probability be hurtful in the extreme. But after all, this is not the view of the case that most interests the people, the tax-payers—the men, women and children whose property is to be affected.—*They* seek no offices, and feel little for the reverses of officers or office-seekers. But it does interest them to know that the management of the finances of their State—their taxes, for to that it comes after all, have for party reasons passed from experienced, tried, trusted and eminently successful hands, into hands untried and inexperienced, and this too under the name of "Conservatism."

It concerns all the people to see for themselves what this cant of "Conservatism" means. They have in this case a specimen.

Against Mr. Worth, personally, we have nothing to say, but somehow, he himself has said a great many queer things, which will yet rise up in judgment against him, and surely it does seem as though the "Conservative" party had determined to make as many selections as possible from gentlemen of the name of Worth, the "Conservatives" of the Convention having rushed in hot haste to elect Dr. J. M. Worth, a gentleman wholly unacquainted with the seacoast, as Salt-Commissioner, and now Mr. Jonathan Worth receives an equally hasty call to the Treasury.

But if any one raises a voice of remonstrance he is told that "the people" have done this thing, or demanded that thing, or approved the other thing. We bow to the will of the people, when we know it, even when we think it is founded upon erroneous impressions, believing that the "sober second thought" will rectify all temporary errors and correct all unintentional injustice; but we may be excused for refusing to believe that the present course of the so-called "Conservative" leaders is approved by "the people" or that their action embodies the popular will, or that they will be ultimately sustained by the deliberate verdict of the voters of North Carolina. That this verdict should be made up intelligently is or ought to be the desire of all, and this cannot be done unless after free and fair discussion, from which we at least do not mean to be debarred.

PASS HIM AROUND.—It gives us pleasure at all times to notice a philanthropic individual, so few are to be found in these days of trouble. We learn from a source we consider reliable, that there resides a gentleman in Brunswick County, who is making salt, and hauling it to soldiers' families at $10 per bushel. And to those unable to pay that price he *gives* what salt they want. He is at the same time offered $20 per bushel by speculators and refuses to sell to them, preferring to take half that amount from his neighbors, and even *nothing* when the families are not able to pay him for this actual necessary of life. The gentleman alluded to is named James M. Lewis.

Legislature of North Carolina.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Young, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide ammunition for the various counties in the State. Provides for the issuing of 50 pounds powder and 200 pounds lead to each militia regiment. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill to purchase provisions, on its third reading was considered, amended, and finally committed to a select committee of five.

The Senate went into the election of a State Treasurer, and voted as follows:

FOR MR. COURTS—Messrs. Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Drake, Ellis, Falson, Hall, Harriss, Holeman, Lane, Merrill, Outlaw, Powell, Simpson, Whitford, White, Wiggins and Yong—19.

FOR MR. WORTH.—Messrs. Speaker, Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Blount, Dickerson, Eure, Graham, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Mathews, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Russ, Saunders, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Warren, Wooley and Wright—27.

[Mr. Worth received on joint vote 79, and Mr. Courts 61, being a majority of 18 for Mr. Worth]

In the House, Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, having been elected Judge tendered his resignation of the office of Speaker. Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort County, was chosen to fill the vacancy, having 66 votes for that office; 26 votes were cast for Hon. J. J. Shepherd.

The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State: Messrs. Stubbs, Satherthwaite, Eldridge, Dick, Hartgrave, Calloway and Patten. These gentlemen received a majority of the joint vote of both houses.

Several bills were introduced on their first reading.

The House voted for Treasurer as follows:—

FOR MR WORTH.—Messrs. Speaker, Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Berry, Bond, Bryan, Bynum, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gilliam, of Granville, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Henry, of Bertie, Hodgsworth, Ingram, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann, of Hyde, McAden, McCormick, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Riddick, Robbins, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Wood II, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey—52.

FOR MR. COURTS—Messrs. Baum, Brown, Bumpass, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Foy, Gillham, of Rockingham, Greer, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Heaton, Hinges, Hooper, Joyne, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmond, Logan, Long, Love, Mann, of Pasquotank, Manning, McKay, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stansill, Vann, Waddell, Williams—42.

Mr. Arnfield, of Yadkin, was chosen by both houses Solicitor for the 6th judicial circuit.

The bill for the relief of the widows and families of soldiers was up and passed its third reading. Appropriates $500,000

The bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors from certain articles was taken up and passed its second reading.

SO IT would seem as though there was some foundation for the rumor, or rather supposition, that obtained currency when BURNSIDE assumed command of the Federal Army of the Potomac, as the successor of MCCLELLAN. It was then said that BURNSIDE was only the leader for the time being—a sort of *locum tenens*, a stepping stone over which some more especial pet of the abolition faction would march into power.

If we are to believe the givings-out of army correspondents, and the rather vague announcements of the telegraph, BURNSIDE has already met his fate, and yielded the truncheon of command to General HOOKER, whose name we have seen frequently in reports of Northern army movements, but of whom, as a general or a politician, we know but little. He is *not* a Napoleon, and he probably *is* an abolitionist.

BETWEEN seven and eight o'clock last evening, while G. J. McRee, Esq., was at supper, a man who has since given his name as John Collins, came into the room.—McRee instantly ordered him out as being one of the men who had committed the assault upon him upon Monday night. The man refused to go, when Mr. McRee, who had taken up a loaded gun compelled him to do so, and subsequently told him he must go to the guard house, otherwise he would shoot him. They had gone as far as Mr. Meares' Drug Store when the man refused to go any farther and made some suspicious demonstrations Upon this Mr. McRee fired, wounding him pretty severely. The wounded man is now at the hospital.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Another Venerable Citizen Gone.

Day by day the old land-marks of our town are removed, and death carries off our best known and most highly esteemed citizens This process is usually so gradual as not to attract peculiar attention, but this year war and pestilence have been doing their work so ruthlessly, that the absent Wilmingtonian, returning to his old home, will soon look in vain for many of his old friends.

The death of E. P. Hall, Esq., who died at his residence in this town yesterday evening, although not unexpected, from his feeble health and advanced age, still severs another link that bound the present generation to the past, while it deprives the community of one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

Mr. Hall had enjoyed the confidence of the public in many capacities, as President of the Branch Bank of the State in this place, director in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, etc., etc. But he possessed another character more precious to him than all others in the hour of dissolution. He was a sincere Christian and a good man.

The Registration.

We do not feel either able or at liberty to explain all the objects proposed to be effected by the registration requested to be made here in accordance with the wishes of the commanding general. Suffice it to say that they are all objects connected with the good order of the town at present, and its safety and defence in the event of an attack. The request, which, under the circumstances, ought to have the moral force of an order, is for all male citizens, and all females, heads of families to register their names, etc. Females, heads of families, can register through any male friend. The age is not required to be put down.

Captain Rankin will attend to the registration at the office on Front Street above Market, East side, formerly occupied by Captain Parker as Provost Marshall's office, to which people used to go to get passports.

WE STILL LIVE, the reports brought by deserters to the contrary notwithstanding. We were to be attacked this week. We have not yet been attacked, and there remain but twelve hours of the week, and six of them dark.

These reports, coming from the enemy, really amount to little or nothing, and, as a rule, produce only evil to us, by keeping up a constant nervous excitement, of which, after a while, people get so tired that they are apt to run into the extreme of apathy and indifference. They will at length pay no attention to the cry of wolf, even when the wolf is a *bona fide* animal.

We beg that neither our people nor our authorities will permit themselves to become the victims of this feeling of indifference, or false security. As this war progresses,—if it continues another year—we believe that the hour of trial will come to all—certainly to all of us on the seaboard, Wilmington among the first, and it will demand all the vigilance, all the firmness, all the preparation and all the hard-fighting that each and every man can bring to its defence, to save it from the fate of its sister towns of the Pamlico and Albemarle regions, or from what appears to most to be the still harder fate of New Orleans, Nashville and Memphis. And not only is Wilmington concerned, but the whole Cape Fear country, for if Wilmington falls, the whole of the valley drained by the Cape Fear and its affluents lies open to the enemy, certainly the whole of the lower valley.

Legislature of North Carolina.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Graham, from a Special Committee, made a report declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor of the 4th circuit vacant. The grounds taken are that the incumbents of these offices have vacated them by accepting positions in the army. This will complicate matters very much, we think, as several persons elected by the present Legislature, as well as many of the Legislators themselves are in the same category. The matter will come up on Monday. A bill relating to the salaries of Judges of the Superior Courts was passed.—It provides for payment to the Judges appointed to circuits where any of the Courts cannot be held by reason of hostile occupation. An amendment offered by Mr. Ellis making the salary of Judges $2 500 was not adopted

In the House, Mr. Person offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of Public Printing, to inquire whether there had been any fraud practiced in regard to the Public Printing, and by whom, authorizing them to send for persons and papers, and have oaths administered to witnesses Agreed to

The bill prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain passed the House, an amendment might manufacture liquors from grain brought from without the limits of the State, was lost.

The penalty fixed for the violation of the law, is a fine of $100 and an imprisonment of ninety days, for each offence. A section was added, making each day, or part of a day, a separate violation, and liable to the penalties of the bill.

WE learn that at a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company, held subsequent to the Stockholders' meeting, the following appointments were made:

S. L Fremont, Engineer & Superintendent.
J. W. Thompson, Treasurer.
Louis H. DeRosset, Secretary.
Wm. Smith, Transportation Agent.
W. John Yopp, Acting Freight Agent.

☞ We are authorized to state, that Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON will preach in St. James' Church tomorrow, (Sunday, Dec. 7th) This is the first time that the Church has been opened for some time, we believe. No successor has yet been chosen to the lamented Dr. DRANE, and, indeed, no meeting of the Vestry has yet been held.

"Zay may talk as mooch as zay plesse about ze rebel *foms*, boot by gar! ze yellow *goat* of ze *grande* Meestare Smeet can butt harder as sev-ee-ral rams."—Yes, veriiy. Exit French gentleman.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chattanooga *Rebel* gives the following as the contents, substantially, of the bills of fare in many of the principal hotels along the Railroads now-a-days. It is, as he says, substantial *pabulum*:—

SOUPS.
Frog, Horse, Corn Cob,
Owl, Peanut, Skunk.
FISH.
Black Snake, Bull Terrier Pies,
Snails in half shell, Stewed Liver, cold.
RELIEVES.
Corn Beef and Cabbage, Mutton and Turnips,
Kangaroo, Parsnip Jelly, Hens 23 years old,
Colt's Peholvers, Arctic Liniment.
ENTREES.
Boiled Mus-rat, Bull Beef,
Tender Loin of Jackass, Toads.
ROASTS.
June Bugs, Galled Ox.
Cigar Stubs, Plucked sheep
GAME.
Wood Roosters, Wolves, with Oyster Lining,
Mules
VEGETABLES AND DESERTS.
Old Boot Fries in Tan Bark, Monkey Jelley,
Gutta Percha Dumplings, Ice cream made last year.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Root Beer. Butter Milk,
Jersey Lightning, Weak Tea,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Prison Coffee,
Turnip Sauce, Yankee Campagne,
Twigg's Hair Restorative, Bottled Vinegar,
Molasses Water, New York Rum,
Weak Whiskey, Lemon Beer,
Coffee Grounds, Brandy, [rifle brand warranted]

N. B.—Waiters provided with Wine Cards and Slate Pencils.

Martial Law.—Decision of the Government.

On the application of Mr. Collier, of Petersburg, the Government has made a review of the sentence of the court martial on two cases of liquor selling in Petersburg; remitting that portion of the sentence which assumes the right to punish citizens by personal penalties for violation of the articles of war. The following official letter of Adjutant General Cooper settles the practice of the Government on this subject, and will therefore be scanned with interest:

ADJUTANT AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1862.

GENERAL: The case of William H. Moore, and the question involved in it, have been carefully re-considered, and I am instructed to say that the directions of the President conveyed in my letter of the 15th inst., will be carried into effect.

The same difficulties present themselves in the case of M. Handly, who was tried by a court martial at Petersburg, in October last, and the President directs that the decision in the case of Moore be applied to that of Handly.

The articles of War provides for the trial of officers and soldiers of the army for military offences. No civilian can be tried by a court martial under these articles except in the cases of camp followers and retainers to the camp, &c. (See articles 60 and 96) or in cases provided for in articles 56 and 57 and the 2d section of article 101. Where citizens of the Confederacy offend against the military rules and orders, the only remedy is to place them in confinement, or send them beyond the limits of the military command.

General Orders No. 11, on which your action was probably based, was issued in consequence of the President's Proclamation; but the authority for the latter having expired by the limitation contained in the act of Congress, approved April 19, 1862, some modification of the order will now be necessary. In the meantime, although the power to arrest offenders continues in the Provost Marshal until the order is revoked, action under the 14th paragraph requiring them to be punished by sentence of a court martial, should be suspended until more definite instructions are communicated.

Messrs. Moore and Handley must, therefore, be released from the sentence of the court, but the contraband liquors may be destroyed, or confiscated for the use of Government.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins. General.

Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.

An Appeal to the Soldier's Friends.

In consequence of the ascertained fact, that the Confederate Government may not be able to furnish the army with shoes, an earnest appeal is hereby made, through the press of North Carolina, to the *families and friends* of the suffering soldiers of the 2d Regiment N. C. Troops, to take measures for the *immediate* supply of *shoes*, and, if possible, blankets for them. Over one hundred men in the Regiment are *entirely barefoot*. Many of them made the campaign of Maryland in that condition, without *tents, shoes*, or adequate *clothing*.—Their privations and sufferings have already proved their patriotism and devotion to the sacred cause of liperty. Shall their naked exposure to the ice, snow, and cold blasts of winter be added to their trials and their sufferings?

Shoes and blankets, with donor's name, sent to Rev. A. A. Watson, Goldsboro', N. C., will be received by him, boxed up and sent for by me. All shoes or blankets, not the gift of family or friends, shall be *paid for*, the price accompanying the article.

W. P. BYNUM, Colonel.

Strasburg, Va., Nov. 20, 1862.

Grand Lodge of N. C.

This body met in this place (Raleigh) on the 1st instant. Quite a large delegation present for war times. The officers elect for the ensuing year are—

E. F. Watson, of Alamance, G. W. M.
Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person, D. G. M.
John McCormick, of Harnett, G. S. W.
R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank, J. G. W.
C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh, G. T.
W. T. Bain, of Raleigh, G. S.
S. P. Horton, of Wake, S. D.
D. H. Stephenson, of Wake J. D.
S. M. Parrish, of Raleigh, G. T.

This Lodge is still in communication and will probably adjourn to-night. War, it seems, does not break down Masonry.—*Raleigh Progress.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM BELOW.

FORT FISHER, Dec. 3, 1862.

The schooner ashore is the *Adeline*, of Nassau, Captain GILBERT, of Wilmington. Cargo of salt, saved.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec 3rd, 1862.

Nothing new from Fredericksburg. The report that Burnside has been superceded by Hooker is revived with a show of truth. A person who ran the blockade says he saw it in a Northern paper. A Yankee Gunboat came up to West Point, York River, yesterday, and destroyed two small vessels.

In a skirmish in Hampshire County, Va., a few days ago, Federal Brigadier General *Rose* was killed by Imboden's Rangers.

FIGHT ON BLACKWATER.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4th, 1862.

The Petersburg *Express* of to-day mentions the report of a skirmish last Tuesday on Blackwater River, between Dodge's New York mounted Riflemen and Capt Wright's Rocket Battery. Our men were forced to retire, losing one section of the Battery, and sixteen killed and wounded.—The Yankee loss was not ascertained.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4th, 1862.

All is quiet at Fredericksburg. Passengers express the opinion that the enemy are going away, perhaps to Port Royal. Hampton's cavalry captured a Federal picket, consisting of a Lieutenant and five men, at Stafford's store, North of Fredericksburg.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4th, 1862.

The French side-wheel Corvette Milan, four days from New York, appeared in the offing this morning. She brings the French Consul, Baron De Saint Andre and family, who left here some months ago on a visit to the North. She will, by Beauregard's permission, enter the harbor tomorrow morning.

NORTHERN NEWS—FRENCH STEAMER AT CHARLESTON, &c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4th 1862.

The New York *Herald*, of the 29th ult., has been received here. It says that Burnside did not advance because the Pontoon Bridges did not arrive in time, and that Burnside intended arresting the parties responsible for the delay. The rebels were busy fortifying the South bank of the Rappahannock, in plain view of the Unionists. The Railroad between Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock is completed and trains were running on the 28th.

The foreign news is unimportant. The London *Post* says that the general disposition of the English people to avoid intervention, is because only one belligerent invites it. When the peace party at the North is sufficiently strong to ask mediation, England will accede.

The French press are bitter against England's course.

Nassau dates announce the arrival of steamers Herald and Léopold from Charleston.

An arrival from North Carolina, announces that Newbern had been attacked by four thousand rebels, under General Martin, who were repulsed.

Yellow fever had ceased at Port Royal, and active operations would soon begin in that department.

Fitz John Porter's trial before the court martial was progressing in Washington.

The *Herald* says the McNeill, the Missouri butcher, was merely a militia General, and not a Union officer, and presumes that President Davis will therefore withdraw his threat.

All the State prisoners confined in Fort Warren, including the Maryland secessionists, were liberated on thanksgiving day.

The French steamer Milan steamed past Fort Sumter this evening into the Harbor, and anchored close to the city wharves. Thirteen blockading vessels in sight.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 4th, 1862.

The New York Times, of 2nd inst., has been received here. Lincoln's message was read on Monday; it makes seven columns in the Times. It is a very sorry document, and opens by saying that since the last assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. While it has not pleased the Almighty to bless the United States with a return of peace, we can but press on, trusting that in God's own good time all will be well.

A Captain of a Texas regiment, and a Clerk in the Quarter Master's department at Richmond, deserted near Fredericksburg on Friday night. They will make all sorts of disclosures as usual.

A Washington despatch says that it is no longer a question that the army of the Potomac owes its failure to cross the Rappahannock promptly on arrival to the inexcusable delay in furnishing the means of transportation.

It is rumored that General Meigs has been removed, and General Woolbury arrested for causing this delay. It is stated on good authority that one hundred and eighty thousand soldiers are now absent from the Federal army without leave.

Gen. Blunt, after a forced march, on the 20th ult., routed 8,000 rebels at Cane Hill, Arkansas. The battle lasted several hours, and the Federal victory was complete. Sixty rebels were killed, the same number wounded. Gen. Blunt thinks the rebels will not again venture north of Boston Mountains this winter.

The steamer Hibernian has arrived with European dates to the 21st ult. Another Confederate steamer had left Liverpool, and still another was nearly ready. Nothing said of intervention.

The New York Herald of the 3d inst., was received here to-day. It contains nothing of interest. No news from Falmouth.

The Railroad from Aquia Creek is in complete order. A reconnoissance on Sunday, by Averill, discovered no enemy in a certain direction. The Rebels are still fortifying, and show no signs of retreat.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—YANKEES ADVANCING FROM CORINTH.

MOBILE, Dec. 4th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Okalona, Dec. 3d, says: We learn from official sources that the Yankee force at Bolivar, Tenn., consists of three regiments, one at Grand Junction, and one at Davis' Mills.

The force which advanced from Grand Junction last Friday morning, numbered eighty regiments, comprising thirty-five thousand men.

It is rumored that the Federals were camped last night ten miles from Pontotoc, in heavy force.

At 9 o'clock, P. M., the Yankees were reported to be advancing from Corinth. Our pickets fired on them at Saltillo, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 5th, 1862.

Lincoln, in his message to Congress, says that our relations with foreign nations are more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have apprehended. In June there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which had unwisely recognized the insurgents as belligerents, would soon recede from that position, but temporary reverses to the national arms have delayed that act of simple justice.

Our struggle has been contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed effects on those nations.

The organization of Banking Associations, to which the Government might furnish circulating notes, on security of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury, is recommended. Those notes being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

In his inaugural address he briefly pointed out the total inadequacey of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections, and the language is repeated. He then says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up one part of the seceding section.

The fugitive slave clause, along with other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded, form another objection to separation into two nations. The people of the great interior region would be cut off from outlets to the coast by embarrassing trade regulations.

After further discussion of the subject, he says that our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generation of men, and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation. He then recommends that Congress propose amendments to the Constitution, providing for abolishing slavery before the year nineteen hundred—the owners to be compensated, and all slaves of disloyal owners now enjoying actual freedom, to be forever free. This proposition is discussed at length, to show that it would shorten the war and perpetuate peace. Neither the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22d, will be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan.

He closes as follows: We say we are for the Union; the world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union; the world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power, and bear the responsibility. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this cannot fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, and just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God forever bless.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5th, 1862.

Yesterday the Committee on the subject, reported that the offices of Assistant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor for the Fourth Circuit were vacated by the incumbents accepting commissions in regiments of North Carolina troops. This will cause a stir, as many of the members of Assembly are in the same predicament, and two of the Solicitors lately elected held commissions when elected.—To-day the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for troops for home defence. It provides for volunteers, and authorizes five thousand (5,000) men, between the ages of 18 and 40 to be tendered to the Confederate Government, but reserved for the State. The Revenue bill has been reported. It will be much amended. The bill to establish the Eighth Judicial Circuit, passed to day.

ARRIVAL OF BRIDGE BURNERS.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec 5th, 1862.

Twenty-two bridge burners arrived here this evening, on the Western train, who were arrested in Georgia, charged with being engaged in burning bridges, &c. They will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5th, 1862.

Yankee Gunboats proceeded up the Rappahannock River to-day, and when opposite Port Royal our batteries opened on them. The Yankees returned the fire. No further particulars.

Burnside seems to be following the occupation of his predecessors. He has taken to ditching on the other side of the Rappahannock, in the mud, and dare not venture across for fear of falling on a Lee shore, with a Stone-wall in the rear.

It has been raining incessantly, which renders the roads impassable, and consequently renders army movements impracticable for some days.

FROM CHARLESTON—NORTHERN NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5th, 1862.

The Falmouth correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of the 29th ult., says that the bombardment of Fredericksburg has been postponed for good reasons, but not indefinitely.

He states from three to seven months have elapsed since the army of the Potomac have been paid.

The Yankees have constructed a corderoy road from Aquia Creek to Stafford Court House, and built a Railroad bridge over Potomac Creek.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes, editorially, that the army of the Potomac will win Richmond on the Rappahannock, but that the army of James River will occupy Richmond. The *Herald* abuses the *Inquirer* for this statement, as divulging military secrets to the rebels.

The Democrats carried the New Haven election on the 28th ult.

The trials of Fitz John Porter by court martial, and Buell and McDowell by courts of inquiry, are progressing.

The *Herald* announces the abandoning of Holly Springs by the rebels.

Grant's forces had occupied Hudsonville.

The rebel cavalry captured the town of Henderson, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday week, burning the station and capturing a Yankee company there.

Vaccination.

Vacca is the Latin word for *cow*; *Vaccinia* is the Latin word and scienentific name for *cow pox*, *Vaccination* the name for the process by which the Vaccine disease (Vaccinia, Cow-pox, Kine-pox,) is produced in a human being. More than sixty years ago it was discovered that persons who had caught the *cow-pox* from cows affected with this disease could not take the small pox. The *Southern Confederacy*, in an interesting article on the subject says:

Sixty years ago (May 14, 1796,) matter was taken from the hand of Sarah Nelmas, a dairy maid, who had been affected by her master's cows, and inserted into the arms of James Phipps, a healthy boy about eight years old. On the 1st of July small pox matter, fresh from pustule, was carefully inserted in several places in his arms, but no disease followed.

If small-pox matter be inserted under the skin of a healthy individual, he will have small pox; if the saliva of a mad dog be inserted hydrophobia will follow; as if a lymph from a cow-pox vesicle be inserted, cow-pox may be looked for as the natural consequence.—But if putrid matter from an ulcerous sore be used, it will be as likely to produce hydrophobia, measles or whooping-cough, as cow-pox. In fact, it will produce nothing but ulcerative and erysipelatous inflammation which may even go so far as to endanger the life of the patient.

Let it, then, be clearly understood that vaccinnation is the production of cow-pox by the insertion of cow-pox matter from a cow-pox vesicle. This matter should be taken from the vesicle on the eighth day after its insertion, in order to propogate most surely the vaccin infection