BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,	$2 50
Daily " " " "	8 00
6 months " " "	4 50
3 " " " "	2 25
1 " (for troops in camp only,)	75

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R 18, 1862. { NO. 12.

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Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Princess sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Lumberton, of some seven acres—as well improved as any in the village, and admirable selected for a private residence. If not sold by the 1st January, it will be for rent. Address me at Alfordsville, N. C., or apply to N. A. McLaue, Esq., in the village.
A good scuppernong Grape Vineyard on the premises.
Z. FULMORE.
Dec. 11th, 1862 11-3t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, deceased, at December Term, 1862, of New Hanover County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them on the 1st day prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JNO. B. CROOM, Administrator.
Dec. 9th, 1862. 11-3t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, will sell at public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in the County of New Hanover, on Friday, the 24 day of January, 1863, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Pork, Stock Hogs, Cattle, two Mules and one Horse, Wagon, Carts, Buggy, Peanuts, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many things too tedious to mention. Also, will be rented for one year, all the Negroes belonging to said estate. Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1862.
Also, all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1862. 11 3x*

PORTABLE INK! PORTABLE INK!!
ONLY REQUIRES A SHARP POINTED STICK TO WRITE WITH IT.
ANY PERSON CAN MANUFACTURE IT.
THE SUBSCRIBER will send to any address, upon receipt of One Dollar, full directions for making this invaluable Ink.
Every soldier should have it, as he can carry it in his pocket without getting it damaged—can step anywhere and sharpen a stick and commence writing; can be sent by letter. It consist of four colors, viz: black, blue, red and green. Twenty-five cents will cover all cost in making it.
Address
GEO. C. McNEILL,
Amelia C. H., Va.
Dec. 11th, 1862 11-3t*

ATTENTION, FRIENDS OF THE 46TH N. C. TROOPS.
I EXPECT TO LEAVE THOMASVILLE, N. C., for the 46th Regiment on Tuesday morning, December 30th, and will be pleased to receive packages, or boxes of clothing, provisions, &c., for any company or member of the regiment, delivered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Weldon, or any points between. Potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c., are especially needed. Mark each box with *name, company and regiment*, care T. L. TROY, and it will be promptly delivered. T. L. TROY.
Dec. 9, 1862. 11-2t

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL,
WILSON, N. C., Dec 7th, 1862.
IN OBEDIENCE to orders issued under a recent act of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded soldiers, I wish to employ eight females, active and intelligent, who are adapted to the work of attending to the sick and wounded in the Hospital. Pay per month from thirty to forty dollars, with rations and lodging. Ladies of good character, who, in addition to good wages, are willing to do service to our sick and wounded soldiers, are here offered a suitable field for female patriotism and benevolence. Apply to the undersigned.
N. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon in Charge
Dec. 8th, 1861 50 3t—11 2t

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decretal order made at the Fall Term, 1862, of Wayne Court of Equity, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of December, 1862, at 12 M. a tract of land lying in the South Eastern part of Wayne county on the North East River, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Wm. Whitfield, (deceased.) Hezekiah Grimes, L. W. Lewis and others, known as the John T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hundred and fifteen acres.
TERMS OF SALE—Five per cent. cash bond with approved security for the payment of the balance six months after date, with interest from the day of sale.
W. G. MORISEY, C. M. E.
Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 27th, 1862. 10 ts

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

AS EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DR. W. A. ARDREY, we will sell on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, on the premises, in Mecklenburg county, the

PLANTATION

on which the said W. A. Ardrey lived, containing 1200 or 1300 acres of land, about 300 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the culture of cotton, wheat, corn, &c. The Plantation is one of the best in Mecklenburg county, is well watered and is situated 16 miles South of Charlotte, and about 6 miles Southeast of Morrow's Turnout. On the premises is a fine two-story dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings in good repair.
At the same time and place,

25 OR 30 NEGROES,

belonging to the estate will be hired at 12 months.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JAS. B. ROBINSON, JAS. P. ARDREY, } Executors.
Dec. 2, 1862. 10-4t

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 18. Druggist & Chemist.

GRINDSTONES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 28th, 1862. 10-3m*

From the Raleigh Register.

North Carolina M. E. Conference—Appointments.

This body assembled in this city on Wednesday, the 3rd, and adjourned on Monday last, to meet in Greensboro' in 1863. The following appointments were read out at the Conference meeting on Monday evening.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—WM BARRINGER, P. E.

Raleigh—Jno S Long.
Mission—To be supplied.
Colored Congregation—To be supplied.
Raleigh Circuit—Wm M Jordan, M J Hurt.
Tar River—T B Ricard.
Louisburg—T W Guthrie
Person Circuit—Jno Tillitt, J P Moore.
Leesburg—Theo B Kingsbury.
Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', } J W Jenkins, A R Raven.
Hillsboro' Circuit—W M Walsh, Williamson Harris, nominal.
Alamance—J F Smoat.
Editor Christian Advocate—Wm E Pell.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N. F. REED, P. E.

Greensboro'—H T Hudson.
Guilford—Zebedee Rich
Trinity College and High Point—J W Lewis, J Robbins.
South Guilford—G E Wyche.
Davidson—D W Doub.
Washington—W S Richardson.
Thomasville and Lexington—H D Wilson.
Forsythe—J E Mann, C M Anderson.
Winston—R A Willis.
Stokes—B B Culbreth, S H Helzebeck.
Wentworth—C M Pepper.
Madison—D R Bruton
Yanceyville—P J Carroway.
President Trinity College—B Craven.
Agent Greensboro' College—Wm Closs.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—L. T. WYCHE, P. E.

Salisbury—Wm H Wheeler.
Rowan Circuit—Jno S Brooks.
East Rowan—I W Avent.
Mocksville—R G Barret, W W Albea.
Statesville—Jas B Bobbitt.
Iredell—W M Robey, Jas B Peeks.
South Iredell—F H Wood.
Alexander—Carson Parker.
Jonesville—W D Meacham.
Wilkes—S T M Stephenson, J S Triplett.
Surry—W A Smith.
Blue Ridge—Jno M Gunn.
Suara Town—To be supplied.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—L. S. HENDREN, P. E.

Washington—To be supplied.
Roanoke Circuit—M C Thomas, N A H Goddin.
Warrenton—Jno B Williams.
Warrenton Circuit—Lemmond Shell, B F Long.
Henderson—J H Wheeler, M H Haight.
Granville—W C Gannon, J W Moore.
Nashville—James Reed.
Plymouth—
Williamston and Greenville—E A Wilson.
Columbia—
Matamuskete—
Bath—
Neuse—
Tarboro'—J P Simpson.
Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras—A D Betts, Chaplain in the army.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—C. W. DEEMS, P. E.

Newbern—
Centenary—C P Jones.
Andrew's Chapel—
Newbern Circuit—
Snow Hill—Jas Wheeler, Jas J Hines, N A Hooker.
Wilson—J H Cunninggim.
Contentnea—G W King.
Smithfield—L S Burckhead.
Johnston—To be supplied.
Goldsboro'—A W Mangum.
Everettsville—J M Andrews.
Kinston and Lenoir Institute—C W Deems.
Jones—
Trent—W F Clegg.
Beaufort—
Ann's Street and Purdie's Chapel—John Jones.
Straits—
Morehead City—L W Martin.
Cape Lookout—
Pet't Wayne Female College—S M Frost.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—D S NICHOLSON, P. E.

Wilmington
Front and Fifth Streets—R S Moran.
Topsail—J H Hill.
Onslow—S D Peeler.
Duplin and Magnolia—E A Yeates, W H Moore.
Sampson—Wm H Barnes.
Elizabeth Town—D C Johnson.
Bladen, South River, Whitesville, Smithville—J B Baily, Wm M D Moore. } P H Scoville, F Culbreth, J C Brent.
Robeson—R P Bibb.
North Hanover—J C Thomas.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E.

Fayetteville—J W Tucker.
Evans Chapel—
Fayetteville Circuit—C Plyler.
Cape Fear—W S Chafin, G Farrar.
Haw River—Peter Doub, J B Martin.
Pittsboro—R S Webb, J W Tinnin.
Deep River—C B Adams, I C Moses.
Montgomery—Jas W Wheeler.
Rockingham—H H Gibbons.
Ewharrie—I J Gaddis.
Ashboro'—C H Phillips, J B Alford.
Franklinsville—J F Farrar, Theo L Troy.
Mission to China—P L Wood.
John D Bocie, Chaplain in the army.

General Assembly of North Carolina.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9th, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the House, stating the concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to purchase provisions.

Also, a message transmitting a message and accompanying documents from the Governor, (noticed in the House report of yesterday.)

Also, a message proposing a committee of conference on the bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, which was concurred in.

Sundry reports were received from standing committees.

Several bills passed their second reading, which will be noticed when finally acted on.

The bill to provide for holding court in Hertford county passed its third reading.

Also the bill concerning Justices of the Peace. Provides that 12 magistrates may transact the county business of Bladen county.

Also, the bill to establish a superior court for the county of Alleghany.

The resolution in favor of Solomon Pool passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The bill to prevent the harboring deserters was read the second time.

Mr. Ross thought that something should be done in this matter, or the Governor would be prevented from discharging his duty. The State has assumed the collection and enrollment of conscripts, and with the well known fact of the frequent attempts to evade that law by those coming under its provisions, unless a law of this kind was passed, such persons could not be collected successfully.

Mr. Graham concurred in the opinion that some measures should be adopted on this subject, but by whom should it be done? He thought the duty pertained to the national Congress, and that State Legislatures should not act in the matter.

Mr. Ramsay favored the bill.

The bill passed its second reading.

The resolution to pay ministers of the gospel for opening the sessions of the Legislature with prayer, was read the second time.

Mr. Taylor of C., thought it would be a useless expenditure.

Mr. Lane concurred. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Young introduced a resolution in regard to currency.

A message was received from the House transmitting several engrossed bills for ratification.

Also, several bills which were read the 1st time.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 11 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

RESOLUTIONS READ THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Browne, that the committee on Finance enquire into the expediency of an increased issue of Treasury bills.

Mr. Love, to rescind the resolution appointing night sessions.

Mr. Worth, that so much of the Governor's message as related to the issue of Treasury notes, be referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Grissom presented a minority report from the committee on Military affairs, with a bill, as a substitute for that proposed by the majority of the committee. It proposes to raise 10,000 men by volunteering. The men to elect their own company officers.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Stancill, for the defence of the State. It proposes to raise six regiments of infantry and calls out the members and officers of the General Assembly, Attorney General and county Solicitors, and all men between 18 and 50 not married.

Mr. Costner, to incorporate Daniel's Church (Lutheran) in Lincoln county.

The bill to enable the county Courts to establish workhouses in connection with the jails, passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to organize the State defence was read.

Mr. Grissom moved to substitute the minority bill presented by him for that just read.

Mr. Stancill offered his bill as a substitute for Mr. Grissom's and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Person as chairman of the military committe, explained the general features of the bill and the motive and reasons which induced the committee to adopt it. It provides for raising 5,000 men by voluntary enlistment before the 1st of January, 1863, and, after that period, by conscription. The constitution and the laws passed by the Congress of the Confederate States are the supreme laws of the land; yet both substitutes propose a direct conflict between the State and Confederate authorities. In 1832 this would be termed nullification, and it would require more forcible arguments than he had yet heard, to support the constitutionality of these measures. He cared not for the number of men raised, or whether the officers were appointed by the Governor or elected by the men. It was at the request of the Executive that the clause authorizing the Governor to appoint all the company, field and staff officers, was introduced, as the Governor said he could select efficient men to command and drill the new raised regiments. He knew election was more popular, but when the interests of the State were concerned, he would follow his own judgment There were secret reasons, well known to the members, but which he could not make public, for deciding that 5,000 would be sufficient, but if more than that number were necessary, he would willingly give them. Under the committee's bill the Confederate Government would pay all expenses, but by the other bills the expense would fall upon the State. His bill had no higher rank than Colonel, while the substitutes put the State to the expense of several Brigadier Generals. By putting them under the command of the Confederate Generals appointed to defend the State all danger of collision was avoided. He was, for the sake of uniformity, ready to yield at all points, save that of nullifying a law of Congress. That he would not yield to, and concluded by appealing to the House for a unanimous support of the bill

Mr. Grissom explained the provisions of his bill, and asked whether Mr. Stancill was acting in jest or good faith when he presented his bill.

Mr. Stancill said he offered it in good faith.

Mr. Grissom continued. Almost the entire population been sent into service, and another call would depopulate many districts, particularly in the West. He wished to be distinctly understood that he was not in favor of nullification or coming into conflict with the Confederate States. He said his bill provided for calling out all above 18, whether they were conscripts or not, but as they were intended for State defence he thought probable the Confederate States government would not regard it as a conflict of authority. Defence of the State would be an important item in the national defence, and thus, he thought, there would be no conflict.

The House rejected Mr. Stancill's substitute, yeas 3, nays 91.

Mr. Person drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Committee did not consider the bill complete, but left many amendments to be added by the House. There were some additions which he should submit to the House at the proper time. Those who had any doubts of the constitutionality of the conscript law, ought to sacrifice them in favor of a unity of action, that all might move without jar or conflict. He pointed out minor differences between the bill and Mr. Grissom's substitute. He was aware of the unpopularity of appointing the officers, but the Governor's opinion that he could select more efficient officers had decided him. He made a long appeal to the House for unanimity.

Mr. Fowle stated this bill had from the beginning given him much concern. He was desirous of supporting the laws of the State and strengthening the Confederacy. He, at some length, gave his reasons preferring Mr. Grissom's minority bill to the one presented by the majority.

Mr. Person was willing to amend the bill by allowing the Governor, with permission of the President of the Confederate States, to accept of volunteers within the conscript ages. He answered the objections made by Mr. Fowle and spoke at some length, with much force and effect, in support of the bill, and against the risk and danger of collision with the Confederate authorities, which would follow from adopting the substitute.

At the conclusion of Mr. Person's speech, Mr. Burgin moved that Mr. Grissom's bill be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Amis from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent distillation spirits, reported that the Senate agreed to the House's amendment with reference to Peanuts, Sugar cane seed and Rice, and that the act should be in force from and after the 1st of January, 1863. House receded from its amendment, and adopted that of the Senate, 500 dollars fine and 60 days imprisonment, and also receded from the clause relative to the exportation of corn for distillation

The House then adjourned to Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1862.

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock.
Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner.
Journal of yesterday read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Slaughter, a report from the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Leitch, a report from the Committee on Claims.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Simpson, a resolution to appoint a Committee in regard to *sine die* adjournment on the 22d inst.

Mr. Graham advocated an adjournment to some stated period; thought that the exigencies of the times required that the Legislature should meet oftener than once in two years.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lassiter, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of printing the Ordinances of the Convention with the proceedings of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Adams, a bill for the relief of the executrix of the late Judge J. M. Dick.

Mr. Eure, "a bill to organize the State reserve," it being the same as introduced in the House by the making of the Military Committee. Make special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

Mr. Shipp, a bill increasing the salaries of the Comptroller and Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Resolution remonstrating against certain parts of the Confederate exemption bill, requesting the repeal of the clauses exempting the owners of 20 slaves, horses, &c.

Mr. Graham opposed its passage, stating that he thought it unwise to meddle with the Confederate conscription law, as it had been fully acquiesced in by the people.

Messrs. Brown and Murrill favored it, believing it an unjust discrimination and opposed to the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. Graham thought the conscription law full of inconsistencies and inequalities, but that it should be left to the Confederate States to arrange this matter, as we had already acquiesced in it. War should be carried on and armies raised by the taxable wealth of the country and not by indiscriminate conscription.

Mr. Ellis favored the resolution.

After a short debate on the title, the resolution passed its third reading by a vote of 25 to 10.

Message from the House concurring in the Senate proposition in regard to the Joint Committee on adjournment.

Mr. Carroway, a resolution in favor of L. L. Clements.—Referred.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Bill to secure the property of married women, introduced by Mr. Faison.

Messrs. Faison and Outlaw, favored it. Messrs. Graham, Brown, Warren and Sharp opposed it.

The bill failed to pass its second reading by a vote of 18 to 21.

The bill in regard to the holding of Courts in Mecklenburg county was taken up and passed its several readings.

Message from the House transmitting several engrossed bills.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner.
Journal of Tuesday read.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

By Mr. Burgin from Committee on Claims, a resolution in favor of M. L. Brittain, recommending its passage.

By Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a resolution in favor of Oscar D. Johnson, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, recommending its passage.

By Mr. Allison, from the same, a bill to extend the provissions of 8th sec. 45th chap. Revised Code, recommends its rejection.

Mr. McKay, from the Judiary Committee, a bill relative to Wills, Letters of Administration, &c., in counties occupied by the enemy, recommending its passage.

On motion the rules were suspended and this bill was passed its several readings.

Mr. McAden, from Judiciary Committee, a bill to amend 18th sec. 45th chap. Revised Code, recommending its passage, with certain amendments.

Mr. Keener, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to prevent the traffic in spiritous liquors in the neighborhood of Military Hospitals, recommending its rejection.

On motion of Mr. Worth, a bill to repeal certain portions of an ordinance of the Convention, relative to voting in camp, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAden, a resolution introduced by Mr. Fowle relative to personal liberty, was referred to the Judiciary instead of the Committee on Proposition and Grievances, as first referred.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Robinson, a resolution in favor of J. G. Carraway Referred to Committee on Claims

By Mr. Mann, a resolution in favor James S. Ives Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Avera called up his motion, to reconsider the vote by which the House had provided for evening sessions. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was then laid on the table.

The Special Order, for 11 o'clock, being a bill to provide for an armed Patrol, was taken up.

Mr. Long thought the bill had too much of a military tinge, he preferred one of a more civil character, and proposed to amend by substituting one in its stead.

Mr. Fowle proposed to amend, so as to authorize arrest by the Patrol, only upon warrants that had been regularly issued.

Mr. McAden opposed the bill. He said it raised a large armed force, for which there did not exist any necessity, and that too, at a time when we were short of men for the general defence and to produce the necessaries of life at home. He asked if there was a necessity for such a Patrol, and said there was not in his county. There was no insubordination among the slaves. And he thought that the county Courts were the proper channels through which the Patrols should be called out. They knew the necessities of each county, and provide a Patrol accordingly.—This plan was more simple, and he preferred the Patrol to be armed with the cowhide rather than such arms as were provided for in the bill. He objected to it too on account of the expense it would be attended with—$200,000 would be required to defray the expenses incident upon this bill. He preferred to save our money and guns to be applied against the common enemy.

Mr Peebles said that he had well considered all of the propositions that had been made on this subject; he had done so from a deep feeling of the necessity for some such legislation. He said that the gentleman from Alamance, (Mr. McAden) had said that no necessity existed for the passage of this bill; he could assure the gentleman, that while there might not be any immediate necessity for it in his county, that there was a very great necessity for it in the Eastern portion of North Carolina. He called attention to the fact, that the bill was not compulsory, except where the necessity did exist, and if the county of Alamance did not require them, he could assure the gentleman that the Governor would not call them out there. In his part of the State some counties were already within the enemy's lines, and others that were on the confines were daily being depredated. Negroes were constantly being enticed off, and some such force as this was necessary to protect the property of the people there Mr. P. made reference to Lincoln's proclamation, and urged that we ought to be prepared to meet any emergency that might arise in consequence of it.

Mr. McAden said that it would seem he had misapprehended the object of the bill, if the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Peebles, was correct in his view of it. He had not regarded it as a bill for the defence of Eastern North Carolina; he assured the gentleman from Northampton, that when that question came up he would be willing to vote as much money and as many men as that gentleman, but for a mere patrol he could not see the necessity for such an expenditure. His first estimate was far short of what it would really cost, if the calculation was accurately made, it would be seen that this bill might lead to an expenditure of $800,000. If there was any fear of insurrection, the Governor could call out the militia, they could protect us quite as well as this force.

This bill also called for the furnishing of the arms by the Governor; we would need all the arms we had for the force proposed to be raised by the Military bill.

Mr. Harris, of Chatham, said that he did not think either of the bills before the House came up to the demands of the country. He came here to provide protection for the people and he wanted to do so efficiently. It had been objected to the bill under discussion, by the gentleman from Alamance, that it would be attended with too great a cost. He objected to it, because it was too cheap a plan and thought for that reason it would not answer the purpose designed. Protection was what was wanted now without regard to cost. We were engaged in a war and we would have to submit to the losses incident thereto, as well as the cost for our efficient defence. He preferred spending the last dollar's worth of property in the State to subjugation; and as the object embraced in this measure would have a strengthening tendency towards the common defence, he was for it. He said some such measure was necessary to give confidence to the people. This bill however was deficient; it only paid the men employed fifty cents per day—a sum hardly sufficient to pay for a breakfast. His experience taught him that it was no economy to half pay if you wanted work well done. He therefore offered a substitute for the bill before the House.

Mr. Ingram spoke in favor of the measure and thought such a patrol was necessary, particularly in the Eastern counties of the State, and thought that they would do good service in harrassing the enemies gunboats in the rivers in that section of the State.

Mr. Harris' substitute was read when he again addressed the House at length in support of the same

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order for that hour, being the bills on the majority and minority, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

An ineffectual motion was made to postpone for half an hour.

Mr. Russel moved the reconsideration of the vote, taken on yesterday, by which Mr. Stancil's bill was defeated.—Lost.

Mr. Waddell said that he had no idea that volunteers could be raised. They would not come, and if troops were expected to be raised there must be some way provided to force them into service.

Mr. Cowles thought the gentleman from Chatham (Mr. Waddell) mistaken, he did not doubt but that all would volunteer in defence of the State, rather than be carried out at this time as conscripts.

Mr. Shepherd addressed the House. He said, that like most of those he had heard express an opinion relative to the subject now under consideration, he had been at a great loss to determine what was exactly the proper course to pursue, not that he or they were unwilling to assume any proper responsibility, but to get rid of the difficulties that presented themselves, and as there was no bright light clearly marking the right path, each one would have to be guided by his best judgment in the path of duty.

He dissented from the remarks made by the gentleman from Chatham. (Mr Waddell) and unlike him he preferred the volunteer mode of raising troops, and he believed that the patriotism of the people would respond to any call made upon them for our defence.

He took issue with the gentleman from Yadkin (Mr. Cowles) relative to raising this corps by taking persons liable to conscript duty. He wished to avoid any conflict with the Confederate Government; he thought it the duty of all to submit to the law, because it *was the law*, and hoped never to see the day, when our good old State would throw herself across the track of the Confederate Government. He, however, was no worshipper of that Government, he deprecated any act on our part to place us in independent of the Government. Mr. S. continued his remarks to a considerable length.

Mr. McKay followed Mr. Shepherd, and took position against both bills, and argued to show that both came in conflict with the conscript act.

He was particularly severe upon the exemptions of the majority bill, said that all but editors and *bobtail* colonels were called out under it. He argued in favor of the volunteer system, and said that every call that had heretofore been made for volunteers, had been responded to by a larger number than were called. Several States (which he named) exempted Justices of the Peace, and had their reserves, and he knew no reason why North Carolina should not be allowed the same privilege It was one of the beauties of our Government, that while we sustained our laws, &c., at home, we could defend ourselves from enemies abroad.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, moved a recess until ½ past 3 o'clock. Lost.

During the session a message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint Committee to consider the subject of adjournment *sine die*, or the expediency of a recess. Concurred in.

Messrs. Fussell of Brunswick, McAden and Long, were appointed on the part of the House.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday.

There is a heap of practical good sense in the following article from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We think that almost every editor who has had an extensive experience in journalism will testify to that many a man

Has long since learned the difficult task,
Of hiding his face 'neath a different mask.

For instance A comes to the sanctum frequently and tells the editor of the rascality or unpatriotic conduct of B, and urges him in eloquent language to show the matter up through the columns of his paper. C, too, sees something wrong in the conduct of D, who is a government officer and hastens to the sanctum to have the editor denounce it as wrong and injudicious. But if the "Knight of the quill" tenders him the use of his columns to "pitch in" over his own signature, he politely declines on the flimsy pretext that he does not want it known who gave the information; and very blandly ejaculates, "oh! it would look so much better if you would do it." They are all anxious that the editor should take up their quarrels, but shrink from any participation themselves. Indeed, we have known some individuals who after getting a man noticed in a public print for committing some public wrong, would hasten to the party so censured and denounce the same journal for doing the very thing they repeatedly requested to be done.

Again—we are continually receiving communications "pitching into" some individual or corporation. All of them are signed by a fictitious name—although sometimes the writer does give his name, but does not want it published with his article. He thus shirks the whole of the responsibility on to our shoulders. Now if the author of an article is unwilling to own his production, he ought not endeavor to make the publisher of a newspaper father it. We shall hereafter omit all such articles from our editorial columns. If people wish to find fault with and "pitch into" others, they must do it over their own signatures and in our local or advertising columns—just which they prefer. These columns are always open to every thing that ought to be published—providing the persons who want things published therein accede to our terms.

Our friends who have been "pitching into" others on paper during the past few weeks and sending the same to us, can by reading the above find out exactly the position we take about such matters, and learn why their communications have not been published. And we trust that all those who write "pitching in" communications hereafter, will, after reading the above, "govern themselves accordingly."

The Columbia South Carolinian is informed that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and are determined to remain during a bombardment. One venerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that Gen. Beauregard should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be a non-combatant.

A LITERARY GEM.—The following is a literal extract from Lincoln's Message:

"It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger sum; and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able."

St. James' Church.

It will be seen by the annexed correspondence, that Bishop Atkinson has consented to take charge of the above church as its Rector, with the understanding that his duties in that relation are not to interfere with those he owes to his diocese. The arrangement will no doubt be eminently satisfactory to the Episcopal Church here, and the correspondence will show that Bishop Atkinson's relations to his diocese at large will not be in any way interfered with:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9, 1862.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. James' Church, held this evening, we were requested to tender you, in their behalf, the Rectorship of this Parish, recently vacated by the death of our late honored and lamented pastor.

The Vestry unanimously and earnestly desire your acceptance of the charge proposed, and in making the offer, they wish it understood that they do not expect, nor desire it to interfere at all with the high and important duties which demand your attention as Bishop of the Diocese.

In addition to the use of the Rectory, the salary has been fixed at fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, out of which such an amount may be appropriated as you may think proper for the support of an assistant, to be selected by yourself, to aid in your ministrations and to take charge of the Parish in your absence.

In the hope that you will do us the favor of accepting this proposition, and humbly trusting that God will abundantly bless your labors to the glory of His name and the good of His church, we are,

Most respectfully and faithfully yours,
A. J. DEROSSET, JAS. ANDERSON, } Wardens of St. James' Parish.

To the Rt. Rev. THOS. ATKINSON,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10th, 1862.

MESSRS. A. J. DEROSSETT & JAMES ANDERSON:—

Gentlemen: I have received your letter inviting me on the part of the vestry of St. James's Church, to take charge of it, as its Rector, with the understanding that my duties in that relation are not to interfere with those I owe to my diocese. Believing, as I have long believed, that a bishop can better perform the latter class of duties by being placed in pastoral relations with a congregation, and already bound by so many ties of affection to the vestry and congregation of St. James's, I shall be especially pleased to draw still nearer to them by becoming their Rector. At the same time knowing that I can give but a portion of my time to them, and remembering with what eminent fidelity and success their late beloved pastor fed and guided his flock, my first care will be to procure, as an assistant Minister, one not unworthy to be his successor.

Fully confiding in the cordial co-operation of the Vestry and congregation, and earnestly requesting that their prayers may be constantly offered up to Him, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, that success may bless our efforts, and that many may be added to the church, of such as shall be saved,

I remain,
Your affectionate friend and Bishop,
THOMAS ATKINSON.

BUTLER AND LINCOLN—*Complications in New Orleans.*—From the Washington correspondence, (Nov. 30,) of the New York *World*, we copy the following interesting paragraph:

The curious coincidence in point of time of Major General Butler's order practically applying the writ of *proemumie* to the whole population in Louisiana, and of the President's proclamation, putting the execution of the act of confiscation under the control of the Attorney General, has already, I perceive, attracted public attention. I have reason to believe that the proclamation has been hurried forward to Butler by extraordinary express, and that much anxiety is felt here lest it should not reach him and arrest his arbitrary and high-handed course in time to prevent a serious collision between our authorities and certain foreign powers. The affairs of France in particular at New Orleans are known to be in the hands of resolute men, backed by a strong naval force, and it is not considered improbable that angry discussions between the French representative and General Butler might arise upon the construction of his order, the effect of which would be to complicate in a very undesirable manner the already delicate condition of our foreign relations.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE ARMISTICE.—The following is translated from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published in New York:

We are sorry to find *The World* among the journals which repel, almost as if it were a snare, the initiative taken by Napoleon III, in respect to the armistice. We are sure that a more serious examination of the despatch, of M. Drouyn de l'Huys will lead this journal, which is usually so accurate and so fair, to a better judgment. Meanwhile we must beg *The World* to observe that it falls into a material error when it treats the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports as a necessary condition of the suspension of hostilities. Nothing of the sort was or could be meant, the simple and absolute maintenance of the *status quo* being the invariable and fundamental base of every armistice.

It is true *The World* may be excused as following the example set by the London *Times* of the 12th inst. But the English journal spoke without having seen the despatch of M Drouyn de l'Huys, and upon the strength of a simple remark in the *Patrie*, which treated the raising of the blockade as a probable consequence of the armistice.

PRICE OF NEGROES AT NASHV