

CARRIERS WANTED.

Several intelligent, industrious white boys can make each a dollar per day, as carriers for this paper. Apply immediately.

The Enemy at Kinston.

Several reports of the first letter of our Special Reporter, dispatched to the scene of strife, near Kinston, yesterday. Our Reporter is a reliable and intelligent gentleman, and his statements may be received implicitly. His habits of industry leads us to the belief, that what he does not state is not worth knowing.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

Goldsboro, Dec. 1st, 1862. 12 o'clock, M.

One of the wheels of the front baggage wagon broke about 10 miles from Goldsboro, causing nearly three hours delay, on my way down here.

There is much excitement here, and many rumors in circulation. I learn from officers direct from the battle field, that there was very hard fighting on yesterday. We numbered less than three thousand in the fight. The enemy at the lowest estimate, twenty thousand.

On Saturday we lost one field piece. The battle on yesterday, commenced about nine o'clock and lasted about five p. m. Our men fought with great spirit and not until they were flanked on both sides did they retreat.

The only open road left was over the bridge, and after a portion had passed, an attempt was made to fire the bridge, but it failed, and the enemy succeeded in crossing under a heavy fire of our artillery. We had twenty guns bearing on the enemy, of which we lost three. Several of our men were burned and drowned in the attempt to destroy the bridge.

A number of our men were cut off from crossing, and it is thought were taken prisoner—supposed to be some hundreds, but this is doubtful as to the number.

Our army is at Falling Creek, six miles this side of Kinston, which the enemy occupied last night. Our killed will not exceed twenty. There are a large number wounded.

Capt. G. C. Lewis, acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Martin, was shot in the thigh, but not severely. He is able to move about.

Men who were in the fight speak in the highest terms of Col. Mallett's regiment of Conscripts. They fought like veterans. At eleven o'clock to-day, the last of six regiments passed through Kinston, which will give Gen. Evans—thousand men.

The railroad and main street are encumbered with a large quantity of household furniture belonging to the flying citizens, while groups of negro families, mostly women and children, are to be seen in several places.

More reinforcements are expected and I learn that Gen. Evans is confident of driving the Abolitionists out of Kinston.

No estimate can be formed as to the enemy's loss, but it is believed to be severe, particularly at the passage of the bridge, as our Artillery played on them while they were extinguishing the flames.

As I said before, there is much excitement here, but no alarm or terror. A few families may leave, but most of those I spoke to, seem hopeful of the enemy's being driven back.

From what can be learned here, I think it is Weldon, not Goldsboro, that is the immediate object of attack.

All is quiet up to one o'clock, at which hour I close this letter.

A FIGHT WITH DESERTERS.—Under the teachings of the Standard and certain of the Conservatives, a number of deserters and skulkers from the Conscription Law have been setting at defiance the military authorities and were at large throughout a corner of Johnston county, corrupting public morals and rendering life and property insecure.

On Sunday last, Col. Woodall, commanding a portion of the Militia of Johnston, came upon three of these fellows and undertook their arrest, when one of them named Gaston Smith, who in common with his accomplices, was armed with a double barreled shot gun, fired upon Lieut. Lassiter, who had called upon him to surrender, missing his man, however, but seriously wounding his horse. Lassiter fired upon Smith and severely wounded him. He was subsequently captured with one of the others.

Col. Woodall is acting under orders and is doing his duty fearlessly and faithfully. He will be sustained by all loyal citizens, and disloyal persons and deserters and skulkers will have to quit, his beat or conform their conduct to the requirements of the law—no matter what would-be traitors may teach from posts of safety.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. The Virginia papers of last night contain meagre details of the great battle of Saturday. We will give a summary to-morrow. The following are the only wounded North Carolinians yet in Richmond:

- Brig. Gen. J. R. Cook, killed, (reported.) Private J. A. Hopper, Co. G., 8th regiment. Private J. T. Hood, Co. E., 2d regiment. Private M. Collier ditto. Private S. Lambert, Co. K., 7th regiment. Lieut. J. K. Wiggins, Co. B., 18th regiment. Lieut. W. H. Holt, Co. D., 38th regiment, (throat and leg.) Capt. H. C. Pite, Co. H., 87th regiment, (left arm and breast.) Private J. W. Dully, Co. C, 24th. Private J. W. Aycock, Co. A, 24th. Private J. H. Lindsay, Co. D, 6th. Private W. Carswell, Co. F, 6th. Private J. Hanson, Co. G, 19th. Private D. M. Baker, Co. I, 9d. Private B. Sanders, Co. L, 57th. Private J. P. Sales, Co. G, 54th. Private W. Salls, Co. D, 54th. Private J. E. Stancel, Co. D, 54th. Private J. Fields, Co. F, 2d cav. Private W. Wood, Co. G, 54th. Private R. Hanner, Co. A, 3d cav. Lieut. L. Crawford, Co. A, 57th.

The Whig says it has reason to believe that Gen. Hood, of Texas, reported killed, is unhurt. Gen. Gregg, of S. Carolina, reported mortally wounded.

Gen. Rorer, of this State, slightly wounded. He reported for duty again on Sunday.

THE LEGISLATURE. We invite attention to the extraordinary proceedings of the House of Commons yesterday. It will be seen that the majority—the Conservatives—have resolved to nullify the Conscription Law; and that by voting down the preamble offered by Mr. Fleming, they have proclaimed that they do intend to bring the State and Confederacy in conflict. We will no notice this matter to-morrow.

BANK'S EXPEDITION FOR WELDON.

The Richmond Whig of last night says: We saw a report from a source which our informant considers reliable that Gen. Bank's expedition is directed to Weldon. The last of the expedition left New York a few days ago, and it was supposed that an attack would be made in less than ten days somewhere in the neighborhood of Weldon.

This confirms the statement made by our special reporter from Goldsboro.

We republish the following article from our edition of yesterday, in consequence of numerous blunders which occurred in it.

THE ANTI-SECESSIONISTS.

The great point in dispute between the North and the South, is the right of the latter to secede. The North denies the right and attempts to coerce us back into the Union. The South asserts her natural right to secede, when the mutual compact, called the Union, was grossly violated by the majority of the Northern States. To avoid oppression, the Southern States resumed their original independence, won from the British crown, and to crush this natural right the North wages the present bloody and cruelly unjust war.

Therefore the man or the party that condemns the act, or denies the right of secession, strikes the cause of Southern independence a mortal blow. In only one State of the Confederacy exists an organized party opposed to secession, and with grief we say it, that State is North Carolina.

A majority of her Legislature has adopted as a political test of office—that a secessionist is unworthy of confidence—and has actually turned out able and efficient men, avowedly upon that ground. These factious did not stop here. They have deliberately violated the law and the Constitution in declaring vacant two important offices—those of Adjutant and Attorney General—in order to fill them, as is generally supposed with men suspected of disaffection to the Confederate States. That the highest military office under the Governor, and the office of State prosecutor, will be in hands more anxious to worry and thwart, than to cordially support the Confederate Government, is a subject of deep concern to every loyal citizen of the State.

Another proof, if more proof is necessary, that the Conservative party is not unjustly suspected of designs inimical to Southern independence, is the fact that they are deliberately adopting a mode of raising State troops, which will inevitably lead to a conflict with the Confederate Government. They propose to take them from that class of citizens whose ages bring them under the Conscription Law, which will provoke a disastrous contest with the officers appointed to enroll the conscripts, thus nullifying an act of Congress, and violating their oaths "to support the Constitution of the Confederate States" and this without the slightest necessity. It was proposed by the friends of Southern States Rights, who are in a minority, to take them from the exempts of the conscription law, and thus bring into the service a large body of men who have hitherto dodged the war, namely, magistrates under 45, able-bodied, rich men who have procured substitutes, the feather-bed officers of the militia, and the balance from those under 18 and over 45. This was rejected with scorn. It was then proposed to take the conscripts "with the consent of the President." This was also rejected!

Clearly developing that the scarcely concealed object was to force the President to some measures in support of the Confederate Law, which would place him and his administration in an odious light before the people of North Carolina. And this mischievous design is not yet abandoned by the unscrupulous and reckless leaders of the party.

But this is not all, by nullifying the Conscription Law and detaining conscripts on State duty, which might be performed by the legalized skulkers before enumerated, no more reinforcements can reach the army now in face of the enemy. We tell the gallant, ill-clad and beumbed soldier who may read this by the watch-fires on the Rappahannock, that if he by no returned to his native State, the fact of his being a secessionist would, so far as the Conservative party has power, close against him every office of profit and honor, from Constable to Governor! such is the tyrannical proscription of the disaffected faction. To have sprung to arms, or even denounced the act of the tyrant Lincoln, when he threatened invasion, is a crime that disqualifies from holding office even the warlike veteran who shed his blood, to shield the homes and families of the cravens who now rule the State. Conservatism means to stay at home, and therefore, their proscription does not extend to the military officers. Soldiers of the North Carolina Army, remember these things on your return. Remember the men who were to relieve you, when disabled by wounds or ill health, are now detained at home to defend the homes of thousands of exempts who are well able to serve, but are sheltered that the political interests of the Conservative party may not suffer in the several counties of the State. Soldiers, you are sacrificed, that able-bodied magistrates, skulking militia officers, and rich men who have purchased substitutes, may remain in their comfortable homes. But retribution will come, and that speedily. The Southern States-rights citizens but await your voice and assistance to hurl from power the would-be betrayers of Southern Independence. They bide their time, citizen soldiers, and will avenge your wrongs and those of the State.

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Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy. THE Fifth Academic Year of this Institution will commence on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1863. For information and circulars apply to SUP'T H. M. ACADEMY, Hillsboro', N. C. 32-d3m

Salt for Wake County. THE Salt Commissioner of Wake County, under the order of the County Court, will commence the distribution of Salt, in Raleigh, on Monday next, 15th inst. All the Dealers are requested to make their reports by that time. THOS. G. WHITAKER, Commissioner. 41-d1w

HEADQUARTERS

CAMP HONNE, Dec. 1, 1862. IN accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the following General Order, No. 26, published: The commanding officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same, and report to these headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order. By order of Col. FAYAS MALLEY, Commanding Camp of Headquarters. E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

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But the editor goes on to say that "Mr. Worth is better qualified for the office, in his opinion, than Mr. Courts." During the long time that Mr. Courts administered the finances of the State, until a sudden change had come over the "spirit of the dream" of the Standard, no one was so loud mouthed in the praises justly due to Mr. Courts for his financial skill and ability, as Mr. Holt. It is well known to every reading man in the State, who has paid any attention to the stock market in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, that North Carolina bonds were often quoted at a premium, and seldom, if ever, below par. Any set the editor of the Standard has the brazen impudence and affrontery to tell his readers that "Mr. Worth is better qualified than Mr. Courts" for the duties of the important post of Treasurer in times like the present. He knows it is not so, but he is under obligations to Mr. Worth and his friends, and therefore this declaration. All of them, having, in a bunch, repented of the breaking up of Lincoln's government, I fear they are willing to see the Confederacy broke up.

The same editorial exhibits a disposition on the part of the Standard to bring about a collision between the Confederate and State authorities; hence, so many bills, resolutions, &c., having been introduced in each branch of the Assembly. The Standard claimed, several years since, one of the prerogatives of Deity, that of killing and making alive—and having raised to life the fossil remains of the old hard-cider, coon-skin, federal know nothing parties, against some of which he was wont in days of yore to battle, he, with them, are striving to kill the Confederate Government, and President Davis in particular. Shall he and they be permitted to do it? Forbid it all you true Conservatives, States Rights men.

The party now calling themselves "Conservatives," elected upon the false and deceptive cry of "No Party," have no true Conservatism.

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Conscription.

In accordance with the laws and exemption bills passed by the Confederate States Congress, what conscription laws. We advise all who really believe themselves exempt to the law to report immediately to the respective camps appointed for the enrollment of Conscripts in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that by securing our conscripts in the State, we will furnish them the best bearing on their cases and every additional information which we have gleaned from the action of the authorities in parallel cases, and we are prepared to take all the responsibilities of our business. Those whom we find are really liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not, and who are exempt, we will not give any information upon their cases. We are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the army.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. Commandants of companies will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to reach every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duly under orders from the Secretary of War, or from the Department of War, will be required to report to their respective commanding officers, on or before the 1st day of January next, from the 1st of January next. I ask the editor of this sudden gratification on his part of the election of a gentleman whom he had opposed in all of the contests of his own favorite had not only in his country, but in his district for Congress, against the able and lamented Fisher? Was he gratified at the report of the Selectman from Randolph as Chairman of the Joint Select Committee of both houses of the General Assembly of 1858-9, to investigate the conduct and management of the "North Carolina Railroad," of which Mr. Fisher was then President? Did he not condemn Mr. Worth, both for instituting the enquiry and for the manner in which that report was drawn up and submitted to the General Assembly? The files of his paper of that day will show how he viewed the action of Mr. Worth on the occasions alluded to. His present action towards Mr. Worth can be placed upon perhaps two grounds, the first is that Mr. Worth comes from the Uwharrie hills of North Carolina as well as the editor of the Standard; a region that furnished its colonial struggle for freedom and independence, as it is now doing, more Tories and secessionists than any other portion of the State. The second is to be found in the fact that Mr. Worth conserved the interests of the editor by voting for him as public printer, a quid pro quo.

But the editor goes on to say that "Mr. Worth is better qualified for the office, in his opinion, than Mr. Courts." During the long time that Mr. Courts administered the finances of the State, until a sudden change had come over the "spirit of the dream" of the Standard, no one was so loud mouthed in the praises justly due to Mr. Courts for his financial skill and ability, as Mr. Holt. It is well known to every reading man in the State, who has paid any attention to the stock market in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, that North Carolina bonds were often quoted at a premium, and seldom, if ever, below par. Any set the editor of the Standard has the brazen impudence and affrontery to tell his readers that "Mr. Worth is better qualified than Mr. Courts" for the duties of the important post of Treasurer in times like the present. He knows it is not so, but he is under obligations to Mr. Worth and his friends, and therefore this declaration. All of them, having, in a bunch, repented of the breaking up of Lincoln's government, I fear they are willing to see the Confederacy broke up.

The same editorial exhibits a disposition on the part of the Standard to bring about a collision between the Confederate and State authorities; hence, so many bills, resolutions, &c., having been introduced in each branch of the Assembly. The Standard claimed, several years since, one of the prerogatives of Deity, that of killing and making alive—and having raised to life the fossil remains of the old hard-cider, coon-skin, federal know nothing parties, against some of which he was wont in days of yore to battle, he, with them, are striving to kill the Confederate Government, and President Davis in particular. Shall he and they be permitted to do it? Forbid it all you true Conservatives, States Rights men.

The party now calling themselves "Conservatives," elected upon the false and deceptive cry of "No Party," have no true Conservatism.

AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST OF 1833.

Mules Wanted. THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO PURCHASE TEN GOOD MULES. Apply at the Commissary Department. THOMAS D. HOGG, Captain & dt.