THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1964.

Prace Resolutions .- For some reason unknown to us it seems to be taken for granted-a foregone conclusion—that the Legislature will pass some resolutions in relation to peace, dignifying them, most inaptly, with the name of peace resolutions. If we might hope to reach the eye and the ear of members. we would earnestly implore them not to do anything of the kind. So far from promoting peace, all such movements have a directly opposite tendency and effect. Experience shows this too plainly to be denied. We all know that more than a year ago, when the first movements of that kind occurred in this State, by meetings held in several counties, the enemy were so greatly encouraged that at a meeting held by them at Washington, N. C., it was resolved to apply to their government for reinforcements to march to the interior of this State in the confident expectation (which these resolutions plainly authorised) of there meeting with a Union sentiment by which they expected to be welcomed. From that day to this, every movement of the so-called peace party in this and other States-mainly in this State and Georgia-has encouraged the enemy in like manner. See with what exultation the New York Herald received the resolutions offered in Congress ten days ago by Dr. Leach, and how it felt authorised to tell its readers that the "representatives of North Carolina" are "ready for peace upon the basis. of the constitution of the United States." These representatives tell us that they only countenanced Mr. Leach's resolutions as an act of "courtesy" to their colleague. Fatal courtesy! since it encourages the enemy to believe that North Carolina is willing to go back to a Union which wronged her before she separated from it, but has wronged her a hundred fold more since, and has openly proclaimed that it will wrong her a thousand fold more if she should be such a fool and dastard as to submit her neck to the

It is not easy to imagine a more unwise and un patriotic movement than that of Dr. Leach, or a more inconsiderate one, to say the least, than that of his colleagues who countenanced it. He tells the enemy that it was "at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, and without mature deliberation." that the slave States separated from the yankees. This is not true in fact, for the slave States had been deliberating upon this very thing for forty years, deploring indeed the necessity which they saw and felt would arise to take the step of separation. The "unguarded moment" was when Lincoln dared to call upon North Carolina to assemble her citizens in arms to butcher their neighbors and friends who were identified with her in interest and feeling. It was no "unwise counsel" that refused people, calm, determined and brave. It was not, as Dr. Leach asserts, the election of Abraham Lincoln that precipitated North Carolina out of the Union. North Carolina had wisely determined to submit to that election, as a constitutional result of our system, and with a hope to escape the "fearful consequences" of which Dr. Leach speaks. But she did not submit, and ought not to have submitted, to the tyrant's call upon her to help put down her sister States who had chosen to exercise a right which they claimed and which many even in the vankee States conceded to them. The cause of those States was her own cause, and she wisely and deliberately determined to fight for it, not against it.

Dr. Leach's assertions, therefore, are as false as his step was unwise and unpatriotic.

But the country could submit to all this, bad as i is, if it had no effect beyond the limits of the Confederacy. That, however, is far from being the case. On the contrary, every word he said encouraged the enemy to prosecute the war with more vigor, leading them to believe that it needed only stronger blows and additional outrages thoroughly to subdue North Carolina and bring her back under the dominion of Lincoln. And if that should be the decision or the fate of North Carolina, why not of all the other States of the Confederacy? We verily believe that the yankee people and government would long since have despaired and given up this contest, if they had not been encouraged by the movements and meetings and resolutions of the so-called peace men, in and out of this State, including the messages of Gov. Brown of Georgia, the speeches of Mr. Vice President Stephens and the letter of Mr. Boyce of South Carolina. Nothing but these, we feel assured, has served to keep up their hopes of success, against all the teachings of history, which assured them that a brave and united people determined to be free could not be enslaved, and against all the failures of nearly four years of desperate fighting and awful slaughter. .

The South cannot give up this contest without utter and irretrievable ruin. The edicts of confiscation of all their property have gone forth from the yankee Congress and Executive, and bitter experience has already shown that they would be doomed to be the slaves of slaves if they stop short of independence. Even Dr. Leach and his courteous friends are satisfied of that; for it is not three weeks since they recorded their votes for the resolution which passed Congress unanimously, declaring-

"That it is the unalterable determination of the peopl of the Confederate States, in humble reliance on Almighty God, to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens."

Such being their solemn resolution, why will Dr. Leach and his friends take any step which manifestly interferes with the accomp ishment of their unalterable determination? Do they pretend to justify their peace resolutions by expressing a doubt of the wish of President Davis to conclude a peace at the very earliest practicable moment? Impossible. They cannot believe—there is not a man in the Confederacy that believes—that the President has any interest or wish to be compared with his interest in making peace and his desire to do so. The offices which he has held, the reputation he has acquired, especially in the world beyond the Confederacy, air sick into insignificance in comparison with the fame which would attach to his name during life and for all time, the blessings which would be showered upon his head, if he could accomplish a peace with the enemy which would secure that flual separation from them which Dr. Leach and his colleagues declare to be not less their unalterable determination than it is known to be his. He has repeatedly endeavered to open negotiations, and has constantly The same committee reported a resolution requesting the declared his residuess to do so. If the enemy will State Legis'atures to reduce the number of exempts, which was rejected. The House was in secret session. not negotiate with him, knowing that he has the constitutional power, why should any one hope that they will negotiate with hose who consessedly have no power on the subject? We feel altogether confident that they would before this have met his propositions to negotiate if it had not been for the encouragement given to them by the so-called peace men.

lives we have been opposed to his political opinions, we in the habit of abusing him, for that might foster disaffection to the great cause. And so far as we can hope to help that cause, so far do we support the President and the Administration—just so far and no farther. We do believe—we have not a shadow of doubt-that the President is anxious to make peace, that he will never lose an opportunity to secure that great blessing, and that it is only through him, the true constitutional agent, that we can ever hope to secure it.

We implore the Representatives of the people of North Carolina, therefore, in the Legislature and in Congress, to refrain, like sensible men and true patriots, from all resolutions, and speeches, and acts, that may encourage the enemy, depress our own people, and postpone or defeat the accomplishment of the "unalterable determination" of all to secure the independence of the Confederacy.

A WARNING VOICE -- We have reason to believe that the eminent citizen alluded to in the following paragraph from the Baleigh Conservative is the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM:

"Perhaps it may not be out of place, and we do not private letter of a distinguished citizen of the State, whose position entitles him to the entire confidence of our people, and to none more than to the confidence of the Conservatives The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present poeture of our affairs in his opinion requires the most delicate and cautious action and the wisest reserve. improper impressions upon the enemy, we will as irritation and division among ourselves, must both be avoided.

Gov. Graham possesses the confidence of the people of North Carolins, not only of the party with which he has acted, but of all parties. The influence of his clear head, calm temper and sound judgment has heretofore been felt in every position in which he has chosen to exert them. It may not be improper now to say, (since we see it alluded to in a Raleigh paper,) that a speech delivered by him in one of the caucusses held during the last Legislature to effectually killed off the miserable peace movenents which afflicted and disgraced that period, that they were never heard of again. Gov. Graham is now the same that he was then-jealous of the honor of his State and devoted to the cause of his country. We trust that his influence will not be less now than then, with all who have that honor and that cause at heart, and that the resolutions of Mr. Pool, and even the less objectionable resolutions of Mr. Fowle will be allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no

ENCOURAGING-to line In! - See the resolutions of Mr. Stipe of Forsyth, and some other things, done | State. and likely to be dore, in our Legislature. With what delight these things will be heralded all over vankeeto comply with this insolent call. On the contrary, dom! They will be regarded as an invitation to the it was the unanimone and noble resolution of a whole | kindly hospitalities of North Carolina, and will probably bring an army to kill, lay waste and destroy. Where are we drifting?

HOOD AND THOMAS. - We think our readers may ismiss any anxiety caused by the yankee accounts of the fight at Franklin, Tennessee. They commenced or claiming that Hood had been defeated with a loss of 6000 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners, and their own loss only 500. Subsequently they reduced our loss considerably and swelled their own, but still claimed a great victory. Let us see how this is. The fight commenced at 4 P. M. and ended at dark. How did the yankees find out what our loss

was? Did they retain possession of the field of battle? No. They retreated, according to their own accounts, during that same night, to Nashville, a accounts, during that same night, to Nashville, a full day's march of nearly 20 miles, destroying a bridge behind them to retard Hood's pursuit. But Hood's army fellowed and the very next day was a bimished with the enemy within three miles of the constitutional for the Confidence to enemy within three miles of the confidence without just compensation to the ownskirmishing with the enemy within three miles of -to whip an army and forthwith run from it with all their might, taking care to obstruct pursuit by the whipped army!

We have at no time been so encouraged about Hood's movement as by these yankee accounts.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.—This affair near Grahamville, S. C., appears to have been of much importance. In addition to the Charleston Mercury's account, which we copy, the Savannah Republican, whose Editor visited the battle field, saw 8 or 10 dead rankees floating in the swamp, 6 dead negroes piled on top of one another in a ditch, 1 dead Colonel and 60 or 70 men in the space of about an acre; and many traces where dead and wounded had been carried off. The enemy's loss is estimated at 500 to 1000. The road and woods for miles was strewed with clothing, canteens, &c., thrown away in the vankee flight at night; while in their camp, 2 miles from the battle field, they left any quantity of provisions, liquors, blankets, overcosts, &c.

This handsome victory over some 5,000 yankees was gained by a swall force chiefly of Georgia militia.

Georgia.-Nothing conclusive is yet known as to the situation in Georgia. The long delay of Sherman's march can hardly be otherwise than favorable to us and perhaps fatal to him.

THE LOSS OF THE AD-VANCE .- A writer in the Richmond Sentinel, (confirmed by the Wilmington Journal,) denies that this State ship was captured in consequence of having her coal taken by the Tallahassee, for that no coal was so taken from her.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session on Saturday The House did nothing in open session, went into secre session on Mr. Foote's motion, and, rumer says, passed the Habeas Corpus suspension bill by 5 majority.

On Monday both Houses were in secret session. In open session, in the Senate, Mr. Graham offered a resolution, agreed to to inquire into the available of secret session. solution, agreed to, to inquire into the expediency of remitting the penalties incurred by the non-delivery of tithes of bacon due on, or prior to, the 1st of March, 1864, upon payment of the tithes actually due. In open session, in the House, Mr. J. M. Leach introduced the fol-

"Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas repus is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that it ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases. where the public safety imperatively demands it; that the people of this Confederacy are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, thereupon moved to go into secret session Mr. Leach demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted affirmatively. Year

53; nays, 34. Adjourned.
On Tuesday, in the Senate, the Military Committee reported a bill providing for the employment of free negroes and slayes on fortifications and other isbor connected with the defence of the country. The bill makes all free negrees between 18 and 50 liable to duty, and authorises the biring or impresent of 30,000 slaves be-

CONFEDERATE BONDS IN ENGLAND. -A letter from

We are no partisans of President Davis. All our Gen. L. S. Baker.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA. and never expect to be otherwise than opposed to them. We never had any intercourse with him, personal or official, and never expect to have any. We are not in the habit of praising him, for it is not always that we could do it conscientiously. Nor are panies; to empower the chief clerk of the treasury to endorse and register certain bonds, and to authorize the treasurer

> Major Dowd to pay into the treasury \$2,672,990 of State funds in his hands, was adopted. Bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works; the Linville Steel and Iron Company; to regulate salaries and fees in currency; to prohibit the brawing or distilation of grain; to amend the Home Guard and Militia acts; and resolutions in re-

private bills were introduced.

The Habeas Corpus resolutions published in our last were introduced by Mr Fowle of Wake, and not by Mr Clapp of Guilford, as stated.

In the Senate, on Monday, bills were introduced by: Mr. Powell, to exempt the employees of the N. ' powder works; Mr. Miller, to amend charter of the Shelby and Broad River railroad; Mr. Leitch, to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills in Richmond county. Mr. Patterson introduced resolutions concerning outstanding bonds of the State, now over due, and of which no entry is made in the books of the Treasurer she wing the date of their issue, or when they fall due, and proposing a select committee of three to investigate

the matter. Amended by inserting in the presmble what is set forth in the present Treasurer's report in regard to it. Mr. Courts, former Treasurer, speke at some length, and urged a reference to the same committee, for investigating the issuing of certain Teats bonds to the A. & "Perhaps it may not be out of place, and we do not intend to violate confidence, to silude to the views in a private letter of a distinguished citizen of the State, whose position entitles him to the entire confidence of our people, and to none more than to the confidence of the Conservatives

The peace movements in our Legister to the same committee, which consists of Messrs.

ters to the same committee, which consists of Mesers. Patterson, Winstead and Ellis.

In the Commons, on Monday, bills were introduced by: Mr. Shepherd, in relation to the simplification of the revenue laws, appointing the Public Treasurer and Auditor a committee for that purpose; Mr. Me ormick, from the committee, a bill for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$150,000 being required annually. The resolution in favor of suppressing the C. S. distillery at Salisbury was passed. The bill providing for the removal of the State Salt works to Lockwood's Folly lalet, configuring Gov. Vance's Virginia Salt confracts and confirming Gov. Vance's Virginia Salt contracts, and appropriating \$200,0.0 to buy an engine and train for transportation of Salt from Virginia, passed its 3d reading, 71 to 16. Several bills passed their 2d readings which will be noted when finally acted on and we learn their substance Mr. Waugh of Surry offered the follow ing resolutions

Whereas, the freedom and independence of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Confederate as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Contentions

States, which says that Congress shall pase no law to
abridge its freedom or independence, and also shall pass
no law respecting an establishment of religion or protecting a free exercise thereof; and

Whereas, Congress has no right to Conscript State officers, or to destroy the nower of the State by making its existence depend on detailing its officials, this General Assembly, regarding the untramelled discharge of the duties of the officers of the State as essential to the pres-

ervation of its sovereignty; Resolved, first, That our Senstors be requested and our Representatives instructed to vote for no laws abridging the freedom and independence of the press, or which will interfere with Ministers of the Gospel in the 12H and free discharge of their duties, or any law which will place in the bands of the President the officers of the

Rasolved, secondly, That this General Assembly, re garding all such laws as in violation or both State and Confederate Constitutions, enter their solemn protest against the passage of such laws as are calculated to destroy not only the power of the States but their sepa-vate organization and sovereignty, and reducing them to

absolute dependence on the favor of the Confederate Government for their very existence.

Resolved, thirdly, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to our Senators and Representatives, with the desire that they will give to the subjects mentioned in hem their earzest and immediate attention

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a few private bills were in

In the Commons, on Tuesday, the bill to amend the act for regulation of the Militia and the Home Guard was amended and passed its 3d reading. We have no idea of the provisions of the bill. The remainder of the day was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Phillips' impressment resolutions, of which the Confederate and Conser white this morning bring the following report.—

The special order (Mr. Phillips's resolutions in regard to impresement by the Confederate gov't.) was then

Whereas, it is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses

Resolved. That this General Assembly, in the name of the good

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this manection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by thich the Confederate government gives effect to the extraordinary tastures connected with this war is both gailing and ominous, and well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage mer freedom.

d. ved. That His Excellency, Governor Vance, be requested to ansmit copies of these resolutions to His Exceller ent of the Confederate States; also to our Representes to be by them laid before that honorable body

Mr. Phillips said recent occurrences in the county o Orange had induced him to offer these resolutions. He did not deny the right of impressment, and no State had acquieso: I more cheerfully in it than North Carolina, but he did protest against taking private property without paying therefor just compensation. If the grievances complained of were the fault of mere officials, or the result of an incufficient organization of government, they might be borne, but they had been suffered everywhere in the Confederacy and for year after year. He then proceeded to a discussion, seriatin, of his resolutions, and and the only question was, whether the Confederate gorrnment had violated the principles of right. In support f his nosition that they had he instanced the in or his position that they had, he instanced the impress-ment of 160 muies and horses in his county, for which the schedule price, \$700, had been paid, when the animals would have brought in market \$2100 a piece. This was called impressment, but it was taxation, and taxation without the constitutional requirement of being uniform. Dee third of an article's value was not just compensation Complaints had become frequent on this subject and in collection of General Orders issued from the A. & I.G. office reference was made several times to these remon strances, so that the authorities could not be ignorant of the evils mentioned. He had no hestation in stamping this conduct as deliberate and in saying that these violations of right were increasing in magnitude. He thei proceeded to review the legislation on this subject, argu g that the laws provided no redress, and stating that was a significant fact the people never appealed to the law—feeling that to do so would afford them no relief and serve but to bring down a heavier punishment upon

The people were succumbing to these encroachment and it was time to speak out and aronse them to an assertion of their rights. If it were not done all would be It was so in all great struggles; it had been thus in England and was so now. A warning should be given for remonstrance, memorial, complaint had been in vain.
It must be made known that the people were not disposed
to endure everything. No man could love a power that
wronged him, nor any people love a Government that
obstatently and deliberately robbed its citizens.

It was a point of honor, too, that these wrongs should not be borne. John Hampden had refused to pay ever twenty shillings ship money It was not so much amount taken, as the right to take, was in question. used language of protest and indignation on this subject, but he felt that North Carolina had a double interest in this matter. Her substance was taken from her without just compensation, and how could she pay her taxes-how meet that \$9,000,000 she was to raise for State expenses? He struck not at men-a quatrermaster was nothing-but he did strike at the system and th Government that carried it on. This impressment in ustice was the precursor of a general advance on all our iberties. Were we not to meet this general advance-

these successive inroads, and if not now, when?
He was disposed to meintain the Confederate Govern ment in all its constitutional privileges but felt opposed o env encroachment.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, said that there were some grounds taken by the gentleman from Orange, on which he took no lesde with him. He was prepared, too, he would say, to vote for his preamble. He believed fully in the right of this, of any government, to impress, but he believed as firmly that the subject should receive just compensation for property impressed. But, while thus striking hands with the gentleman on some Convenience Bonds in England.—A letter from while thus striking hands with the gentiemen of the points he had made, there were others on which he must discent from him. He could not approve the tone in which the matter had been discussed, and deployed by the Boleigh Convenient had been discussed and deployed such expressions as that the poords of North learns from a private source that our recent victory carolina were torpid and needed arousing. The statement, too, that it was not patriotism but a feeling of despair, and a knowledge that they could obtain no rebeen guilty of "robbery," and that the people of North

dress that kept t regretted. And had spoken of the the same as our on. Why then speak of robbery, lavelessness, despotation and strides toward power? Never in his votes, speeches or actions would be do anythin to warn the people against it. No incitement to around them was required. They knew their own interest bear and strides toward power? Never couse of mourning—where the widow, perhaps, was la-centing the loss of her first born or youngest, sleic in attle—he would find the spirit one of quiet, faithful, due ubmission to what the laws and fate of war had added

He did not approve, it is true, of everything the government had done, but it was our government, the President was our President and there was no choice but tetween it and one be hoped every man in North Carolina held to be detestable. The system of schedule prices had co-casioned many hardships. It might in the future by the cause of wrongs. He knew this from the state of things in his own county of Cumberland, but he still could not sympathize with the gentleman's warmth. North Caro-lina was a part of the Confederate States—her destiny end fortune were the care and her cards. and fortune were the same, and how could she separa

In conclusion, to do away with what is the resolutions h

could not agree with, he would move that the second and third resolutions be stricken out. Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident, and that was, that patriotism had sadly wanted from the day when from fifty to sixty regiments volunteered in North Carolina, till now when men are as eager to keep in bomb-proof places. There was a cause for this, and one of the strongest reasons he found in the subject of Impressment. Something must be done, for besides impressment we had a tithing system, and were threatened with a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, a taking of the Reserves from the State, and the institution of a political

Suprema Court with sppellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Sharpe of Iredell followed on the same side, declaring that this question was both "galling" and "ominous" as the resolutions declared, and why not say so? If it was not "galling," what was? if not "ominous," what could be? If we were to have a master, what matter who

Mr. Calloway gave some instances of oppression in his county, saying his people had been disarmed under a pretence that the guns were wanted when such was not the case, and that the equirrels were devastating the corn while the guns that should have kept them under were lying in naglected piles, the government having had lying in neglected piles, the government having had really no more use for them than a cow has with side pockets. (Laughter.)
Mr. Phillips said because this was our government w the very reason we should epeak out against abuses, and as to the terms employed, where he believed a thing was

robbery he would so call it.

The vote being taken on the proposition to strike out
the second and third sections resulted as follows:

the second and third sections resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Baxler, Beam, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner. Craviford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cuningham, Dargan, Davis of Hahfax, Davis of-Franklin. Duke, Enloc, Erwin, Falson, Gldney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harriss, Hassell, Hawes, W. J. Headen, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McLean, Murphy, Onterbridge, Patron, Pool, Powoll, Reinharst, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Duplin, Strong, Young—45

Nays—Messrs Allison, Alford, Asheworth, Banks, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertle, Bond of Gates, Caidwall, Callowsy, Carson of Alexander, Caster, Clapp, Cowles, Traige, Faucatte, Flynt, Pow'e, Gaskins, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Harrison, J. H. Henden, Hearty, Herbert, Holton, Berton of Watagu, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston Jordan, Joskins, Lyle, Man, McCormick, McGeller, McMillan, Moriey, Murrill, Patterson, Penes, Pertins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Stammons, Emith of Johnston, Sipe, Watagh and Whoner-55.

The question then recurring on the prescrible and re-

The question then recurring on the presmble and r solutions, they were adopted as introduced: by year

solutions, they were adopted as introduced: by yeas 4, navs 24, as follows:—
Yeas-Masare Allison. Alford, Asheworth. Banks, Brain. Benbury, Bast. Blair. Bond of Benie, Band of Gaur. Brown of Siechlenburg, Bryan, Caldwebi, Callowsy, Barson of Alexander. Camon of Entheriord, Carier. Clapp. Cosucer. Cawles. Crobs. Cuningham, Lavis of Halfax. Davis of Franklin, Enloc. Faucatte, Plynt, Powle, Gilbs. Grissom. Hadley, Barrington, Barrisen, Hawes, J. il Besden. W J. Henden, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watsanga, Horton of Wilkes. Bobell, Johnston, Jordan. Lowis. Lyle. Mann. McCorneck Nichelbe, McMillan, Biorisey. Murchy, Murrill, Patterson, Pence, Porkins, Phillips. Powell, Scienbardt, Riddick, Rogers, Kuss. Russill, Sharpe. Shiop. Sincher, Simmons, Smith of Cabairas, Smith of Johnston, Sibe, Strang, Wangh, Wheelet, Young.

Naga—Messrs Barrer. Colb., Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Duke, Errin, Estson, Gilbey, Girer, Gadzer, Harriss, Hassell, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Little, Love, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Shepherd, Smith of Duplin

Correspondence of the Favetteville Observer.

RALBIGH, Dec. 7th, 1864. Editors Observer:-The snarl into which the elec tion of Senator and Secretary of State became re-solved seems to be in a fair way of unravelling itself the part of the "straights" and "crockeds" of the dominant party. It is pretty certain that the requisite amount of wire pulling having been done, Hon. E. G. Reade will have so tall a pole on Thursday next | cal plan I have seen." as to be able to take the Senatorial persimmon, urs that Mr. J. H. P. Heiss has been making what the jockeys call "a waiting race" and will appear on the course on the next ballot, in such trim as to distance all competitors. Such at least is now the programme, but politics being very uncertain, it may be that a little more pulling of wires will result in another ticket. Yesterday's debate in the House A lady writes: "I am willing to devote my time to was the most spicy yet had during the session and was listened to with deep interest by the ladies who crowded the galleries, and a large throug in the chbies, no small portion of it being composed of Sanatora who adjourned early in order to enjoy the wordy fray! Judge Shepherd's speech was a due! effort, and in some parts even touching in its defence of the government. The large vote given for the resolutions, however, fifty majority, or over seventy-five per cent, of all the House on a full vote, would seem to verify the old adoge of a man convinced against his will being of the same opinion still. Since Monday last the Masonic Grand Lodge

the State has been in session here, or, to use its phraseology, holding its Annual Communication. The attendance is very full, ranging close on to 300 Delegates from the subordinate Lodges of the State. mong those present is Dr. Mackey, Past General Grand Master of the General Grand Ledge of the U. S., a gentleman well known for his enthusiastic devation to the Order, and as a Masonic writer. He is lowed to grow up in ignorance. now understood to be engaged on a Masonie Encylopedia, to be comprised in from 15 to 20 volumes. While on this topic, mention may be made of the "Key Stone," a menthly Masonie Mazaziae lately started here by Win. B. Smith & Co., of the Southern Field and Firecide. Dr. John McCormick, Commoner from Hernett, is understood to have been cho. sen Most Worshipful Grand Master for the next 12 It is supposed the meeting will adjourn by the close

of the present week. The Examining Beatd, which during last Friday and Saturday inspected the hospitals, (and if report be true with no very grand results in the way of gathering men iit for duty,) starts to-day on a tour of all similar institutions in the State, going from this place first to Wake Forest.

Mr. Fowle is to make a speech to-day on his habeas corpus resolutions. It will appear in full in the Conservative a day or two after delivery.

In the Senate, to-day, a bill to incorporate Oak Hill Cametery was read a second time. A message was received from the House transmitting bills in relation to the supply of salt; amendatory of the Militia and Home Guard acts; and to amend certain acts appointing tax collectors

Mr. Phillipa's resolutions in reference to impress-

ment were read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations. The bill incorporating the Bingham School was passed. The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville

Enterprise Cotton Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000,—to be raised if desired to \$150,000, assed third reading. In the Commons, to-day, the Speaker announced that he had ratified bills to incorporate the Wilson Academy, and to authorize the Unief Clerk of the

Preasury to endorse and register certain bonds. Mr. Fowle, of Wake, presented a memorial from he County Court of Wake, stating that there were 3500 persons—chiefly soldiers' families—in Wake dependent on charity for a support; that to support ly expended would require the services of cortain

hy some re-classification, as the Eleventh.

Mr. Stipe presented resolutions o protest against the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty.

[These resolutions endorse the resolutions of last

other grievances, and call on the N. C. Congression al delegation to "protest egainst placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President." Should Congress confer such powers then these resolutions instruct Senators and Representatives "to withdrew from Congress and return to their homes." Congress confer such powers then these resolutions instruct Senators and Representatives "to withdraw from Congress and return to their homes."

Mr. S. D. Pool introduced a series of resolutions

defending secession, declaring a willingness for peace on any envincement of such a desire by the U. S. government, stating that now Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Smith and Hood, with their gallant officers and men, are the best C. S. commissioners, and resolving that North Carolina will be true to her nlighted faith plighted faith.

Bills were introduced to allow Wm. Stewart. free negro, to enslave himself; and to appropriat \$2,000,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. T. P.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION

SOCIETY. This Society was organized a few weeks ago place every needy soldier's child in the State at the rems. This it proposes doing immediately. Is it not due the mon who have failen in defence of their homes—the men who are now exposed to the rigors and dangers of camp-the mothers who have toiled in the fields by day and around their hearth-stones by night—to feed and clothe these children? It is due the children, and their native State, whose religious, political and social interests will soon be

THE PLAN. Let the citizens of every school district unite in forming a Society auxiliary to this State Society, collect funds, place these children at school, and report quarterly the amount collected and expended

the number of children at school &c. Where there is no district society let liberal public-spirited men take charge of the work and report what they do, that we may ascertain every quarte the results of our labors throughout the State. REASONS FOR ADOPTING THIS PLAN.

1. Because it is simple and practical and requires those who know these children to take charge of them and educate them. It will enable the managers to expend so much of the money raised in each county and district as may be needed there.

2. This plan requires immediate action. It is not deemed wise or expedient to wait another month or

year. These children need our assistance now. 3. This is the *cheapest* plan that can be devised It will educate soldiers' children with Confederate noney. No endowment is needed, as every dollar of

the money should be expended as soon as collected 4. The Executive Committee adopted this plan because it desired these children to enter the best schools in the State. They know that it is impossible to take them from their mothers and place them in one or two high schools. No endowment suffcient for defraying the expenses of their board, toi tion, &c. can be secured at this time. Let them renain at home, and comfort and assist their mothers during their vacations in attending to their domestic

equal footing with the coldren of the rich, and theraby to obviate the objections that many have to sending to common or poor schools. It is a well known act that there is scarcely a district in any county

plained, said: "In my district there are fifty children. I will go home and employ a teacher, and report quarterly the number I have at school." How much one man may accomplish by employing a teacher! He may have the honor of educating thirty or forty children. The principal of one of our best high schools has

subscribed a thousand dollars, to be paid in tuition "I am willing to give five hundred or a thousand dollars," said a gentlemen, "to any society that will put these children to school immediately." "I have heard of your plan," remarked another; "it is the best I have seen, and I want to give you five hundred dollars.

A distinguished minister, who is thoroughly ac quainted with the history of education in Europe and a merica, says: "It is the simplest and most practi-Another writes: "The more I think and talk over

while as to the Secretaryship of State it now and the education of the children of soldiers, the more I stirred up on the subject. I shall render you al

teaching these children." Another, a teacher, says: "I will educate one, as a contribution to this work.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE THIS WORK A DECIDED

BUCCESS. 1. The sympathy and co-operation of the parents of children who are old enough to attend school. Let every parent who can possibly dispense with the la-bor of a child for one, two or three months, allow us in the Arsenal and Armory Hospital, Fayetteville, N. ber of a child for one, two or three months, allow us to send it to school. We feel it a duty due the child's father to do this, and will perform it willingly.

2. We need large and liberal contributions from those who have been permitted to remain at home. those who have been permitted to remain at home.

Many of them have grown rich since the commencement of the wer. They know that there is neither prosperity nor security to life or property in any community where nearly an entire generation is allowed the property of th

How easily might ten wen give as ten thousand dollars each. Twenty might afford to give five thousand each. Forty twenty-five hundred each. One handred a thousand each. While there are a thouand who might kive us five hundred each, besides those who will give sums varying from one to a hundred dellars. In this way several hundred thousand dollars might be obtained and judiciously expended; months, and R. W. Best Esq. Senior Grand Warden. if not n paying the tuition of these children, it might he appropriated to the use of those children who have neen nade orphans by the war.

Hos gratifying it will be to the men of North Carolins whose deeds upon a hundred bloody fields have won renown for themselves and their State, to see the people tenderly and voluntarily providing for theirchildren. Tiey have a right to expect this at our hards

Shal they be disappointed? No. The people of Noth Carolina have never failed to respond to any appeal made in behalf of their soldiers or their fam-

LE IT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS NOT A SECTARIAN

Reary contributor to this Society or any of its Auxiliaries will be regarded and enrolled as a member.

We have entered upon this work as christians and patriots and not members simply of a Church. We wish to romote the interests of our State by qualifying ou soldiers' children for the responsible duties that the will soon be called to discharge.

We ill patronize all good schools, irrespective

of the riligious predilections of their teachers. Eve ry done can contribute a sum sufficient to pay the uition f one or move children, and select a school for then, or the parents of the children may indicate the schiol they wish them to attend. No plan cao be moreliberal, and if adopted by the people, they will eve have cause to rejoice that it was their privilege to aid in educating the children of men to elf-sacrificing efforts, and the blessings of God, they are indicted for their domestic, social and dependent on charity for a support; that to support amount property. Let every resour of this circular would require the sum of \$300,000 for the next lar hand; to his beighour; let each pastor read it twelve months, and that to see that this was property to his congregation, and let all was feel an interest ly expended would require the services of cortain in this wark infor the Corresponding Secretary how officials: wherefore it prayed that one clerk to each much they are aling to pay quarterly, to be excelled committee, one committeeman for each county pended in their cu district or county. We wish to district, and at least one purchasing agent for each assertain immediaty, so that arrangements may be county, be exempted from Home Guard duty. Reinde for the rexear. We do not need the money
ferred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shepherd, of Combuland, offered a resolution
that the First N. C. Reg't of Volunteers be so enrolled in the State roll of honor, it now being known,
by some re-elegations as the Eleganth. Fayatteville. J. B. HARDWICK,

Sec. N. C. Education Society. notice in the napers ag estimate

session reprehending conscription, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, &c., inveigh against the "most absolute and despotic demand" for the control of the te army have been converted. BYTELEGRAPH

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION From the United States .- RICHNOND, Dee'r ? .-New York and Philadelphia papers of the 5th and the Baltimore American of the evening of that day have been received.

The Herald says that the armies of Thomas and Hood still confront each other before Nashville, but no general engagement has yet occurred. [Thomas's army] encircles Nashville on the south in strong defensive works. The rebels are 2 miles distant and

defereive works. The rebels are 2 miles distant and have threwn up intrenchments. Their lines are visible from the house-tops of Nashville.

Johnsonville has been evacuated by the yankees.

A Nashville telegram of the 4th says: A rebel deserter who came in to-day reports that the rebel Gen. S. D. Lee published orders to his men on Friday morning, complimenting them for their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville they would soon be enabled to enter and take possession of the vast amount of stores contained therein.

How. James Speed of Kentucky succeeds Mr. Bates as U. S. Attorney General.

Bates as U. S. Attorney General.

Gold sold in New York at the first board on the

Congressional Proceedings.—RIGHNOND, Dec. 7.

—The Senate to-day passed the House bill increasing the salaries of District Judges to \$5000. Nothing else of interest occurred in open session. The House, also, after adopting several resolutions of

inaniry, went into secret session From Richmond and Petersburg.-There is no longer any doubt that Grant has been reinforced by the Sixth corps, and that he will, in a few days, make another der

onstration on our lines.

Richmond Dispatch, 6th. There are good indications of a movement by Grant. That he will attempt a grand, general attack, is not probable, unless the canal is finished; but that he will again attempt to seize "important advantages" on the extremities of both wings—White Oak Swamp and the Southside railroad—is one of the most probable of all probable things .- Examiner, 6th.

The yenkees have pulled down for the purpose of building winter quarters all the residences between battery No. 5 and City Point.—Pet. Express, 6th.

Sherman's Movements .- Official intelligence has been received that Suerman is at last moving towards the Atlantic coast in earnest. His objective point is believed to have been at length discovered; but it is deemed injudicious to mention it yet awhile. The prospect is that there will be a battle within the next three or four days which will decide the question whather Sherman is to reach the coast in safety.—Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

The Florida Affair .- We understand that information has been received here, on undoubted authority, that Brezil has notified the United States that she will make the seizure of the Florida a ca-sus belli unless the crew and vessel are restored and ample apology made for the outrage. In this it is further understood that she will be supported by England and France.—Richmond Dispatch, 6th.

Tory Raid .- A band of tories from the Crab where the appropriations made from the sencer man where the appropriations made from the sencer man are sufficient at present to keep up a sencel more than one querter during the year. This pien will than one querter during the year. This pien will enable the children to attend school throughout the courty, severely wounded Mr. Rob't Penland, and carried off 25 or 30 horses and a number of beat a school to the children to attend school throughout the courty, severely wounded Mr. Rob't Penland, and carried off 25 or 30 horses and a number of beat a school to the children to attend school throughout the courty.

Foreign Items.-The Loadon Index says that the ew Confederate war steamer Shenandoah-supposed to be the Sea King-had gone out on service, fully armed and manned, and in excellent frim, to eplace the Fiorida.

The New York emigrant ship Great Western was fetained at Liverpool by the local authorities on the charge that a large number of the passenger were recruits for the Union army, enlisted at Lance shire. England.

An American citizen named Murphy had been arrested and committed to jail in Ireland, charged with being engaged in recruiting for the U.S. army.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that, in consequence of the recent capture, by a Federal cruiser, of a distinguished officer of Her Majesty's navy. while in command of a blockade runner, Mr. Seward addressed representations, through Lord Lyons, to the British Government, which have led to a strin-

the aid I can," &c.

The soldiers who have heard it explained say it is "just what we need."

A refugee from another State has the honor of paying the first hundred dollars to this noble work.

The School Girl's Kuitting Society return their thanks to Mrs. Hale for \$50, to Messes Utley, Hall, Shepherd and Mallett, for thread, to Mr McIntyre for 9 sets kulting needles, and to Miss Mag Carmon for 2 pre socks.

WARRIED.

In Warrenton, N. C., on the let inst., Col. JOHN D. BARRY, 18th N. C. Troops, to Miss FANNIE L., daugh-Other words of approval might be given, and other ter of Col. John Jones, of Warwick county, Va. instances of substantial interest recorded, but these In New Hanover, on 23d Nov'r, by Rev. D. B. Black, must suffice for the present.

Major ROB'T B. MacRAE to Miss SALLIE N. PRICE.

Near Fayetteville, of consumption, 2d of Nov'r, MissaGNES McLERAN, daughter of Archibald and Mary

C. of typhoid fever, on the 17th November 1864, Private WM. DAVID McINTOSH, member of Co. A, Ordnance Corps, son of D. M. R. McIntosh, of Moore county, aged 18 years and 8 months.

MORRISON, aged about 78 years.

At the residence of M. Jarrell, High Point, N. C., 3d

Dec'r, CHARLES E. KLUGE, son of Charles E. and

Sarah C. Kluge, aged 13 months and 17 days.

Not lost but gone before.

1 At the residence of Dr. Wm. A. Smith, at R. M. Colege, Nov'r 23, AUGUSTUS WELLES, second sou of on P. and Willie A. Fuller, aged three years.

The following ave the changes since Monday: Becon

36; Park 2 50 to 2 75; Bacawax 5 00 to 5 25; Catton Varu \$35 to \$45; Scap, family bar \$4 to \$5; Tallow \$5. JOHN H. COOK, Agotioneer.

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET.-Dec. 8

ON Saturday December 17th, 1824, will be sold at auction, that desirable HOUSE and LOT, corner Russell and Spring streets, occupied by Mr. B. Litsins 7 rooms and 6 fire places, double Ktohen. Smoke House, and other buildings, all in complete vepsit; good garden and excellent well of good water and in a desirable neighborhood; within four hundred yards of the

No. 88 Pew in Presbyterian Church. Plantation on Wilmington atreet, contains 184 acres, complete by Mr. J. H. Walker, and adjoins lands of Messrs. Utley and Sandford; Dwelling House, Kitoken nd Stable: a part of this is meadow and the balance couctive upland.

Dwelling for Rent oa Hay Mount. ON the let dan't 1665, on the Centre Plank Road, kn wass the Lilly place. The house contains & rooms, 4 fire places There is a good large kitchen rooms, 4 firs places 1 sector to he go garden and 2 buildings for servants, with large garden AUG W. STEEL

Soda! Soda!! KEGS BY CARBONATE SODA Just received and N A STEDMAN & CO., No. 19, Hay Street

cord ball Skins, Shoo Thread, Iron, Plaid Domestice, lour, and other Goods, for barter or cash

JAMES KYLE. Western Rail Road.

NEW Rate of Freight and Passenger Fare will go into operation after the 10th inst. The continued high prior of every thing used by the company compels lurge increase on Freight and Passage. Rates will

e furnished to shippers in a few days.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JNO M. ROSE