# WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE.

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#### WEDNESDAY, - - - DECEMBER 21, 1864

THE OUTPOURINGS of the Confederate upon our "friend" Mr. Phillips had been so constant for several days before our article of Monday that we thought it might be becoming in us to try and create a slight "diversion" in his favor, to use a military expreession, but we have really received more than we bargained for, and we find the whole torrent turned upon our devoted head. Ours we regarded as only a small volley of musketry but we receive in return a terrible camonade. We thought the weapon of attack we were using was only the small instrument of pointless steel used by the, fencer, but we see our neighbor has mistaken it for a sharp poinard, and instead of merely parrying our thrust with a weapon like to our own and giving us another, he almost splinters our helmet with vigorous blows from a broadsword.

Now seriously, we thought our article of Monday was exactly in the style of the Confederate's attacks total and probable disregard of the law, by the upon Mr. Phillips, partaking of the badinage for which that paper is so remarkable, and alter reflection upon it, with the new light thrown over it by the Confederate, we cannot see that the language used of it is otherwise than entirely uncalled for Is there anything we have said about Mr Phillips' as ailant that the style adopted by him towards Mr P. does not justify, warrant, nay, suggest ? Is the position of public journalists less liable to criticism than that of a member of the House of Commons? The latter is responsible for his course to the House and his constituents-the former is responsible to the public . We cannot see that we are "intermeddling" in our defence of Mr. Phillips. We did not bring bim before the public, nor do we intend to bring any gentleman of the llouse of Commons or Senate with whom we differ in politics, needlessly before the public, but he being brought before the public is any more material to the questions of constitutional law, &c, than the fact that other people, edbe awarded to us. tempt on our part to lecture him. As to the categorical question put by the Confed. Richmond Examiner, March 24, 1863. also ours.



RALEIGH, N. C., WELNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY. rticle unlawfully impressed for the delivery of it to the

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1864. The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bills to amend the anti-distillation act (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of honey, and requiring the exposure of still houses, etc., to the inspection of Magistrates), to remove the obstructions in Big Swamp, to incorporate the Confederale Joint Stock Publishing Co., to pay bounties to the Junior Reserves, and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm citizens were severally read a second time.

The School Bill then being before the Senate, Mr. Dick proceeded to say that this was a matter of great importance and, next to military affairs, of interest to the State, and then discussed seriatim the changes contemplated by the bill in the school system of the State. The most important of these changes were those which alter the name from the common to the public schools of North Carolina, and provide that the ages for pupils thall hereafter be, instead of from 6 to 21 years as heretofore, in all cases, extended to twenty seven for all females desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching, and to thirty-six for males, disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these changes was, Mr. D. proceeded to say, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war had forced to their own support to qualify themselves to teach.

After some further dissultory discussions the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, moved that the bill passed on vesterday regulating the mileage and per diem of members he reconsidered.

The Speaker decided the motion, under the 16th

# WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE.

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its second reading and its consideration postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House took up at eleven o'clock, the Revenue Bill and discussed its provisions till nearly two o'clock at which time it passed its second reading and the House then adjourned till 7. p.m.

## SENATE.

FRUREDAY, Dec. 15th, 1864.

Resolutions of enquiry as to the legal necessity. of the presence General Assembly, were reported to the Senate with a statement ceclaring it not to be imperative, and setting forth that such was the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

A substitute for the tax in Kind bill for the relief of soldier's families, was introduced and read.

Bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, o grant bounty to soldiers, and to allow the Junior Reserves the regular military bounty, severally passed their third readings.

The joint select committee, to which was referred the subject of adjournment, reported in favor of adjourning on the 28d inst, at 7 a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1864.

Leave of absence till the end of the session was granted Mr. Matthews of Forsyth.

The hour for the joint special order having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for Councillors of State: Messrs, Charles E. Shober, Murdock McRae and John Shackleford being put in nomination.

The Senate than proceeded to vote for Trustees for the University. Messrs. John Pool, R. P. Dick, J. S. Amis, J. S. Cancon, S. F. Phillips, and Doctors John Jordan and Peter E. Hines being put in nom instion.

Pending any declaration of the results of the election, the bill amondatory of the act regulating the militia, was taken up, and after some little discussion, passed over, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs, Love, McCormick, and Grier were peritted to record their votes (in the affirmative) on the final passage of the Revenue Bill last night. Messrs. Benbury, Alford, Bond, of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Calloway, Herbert, Henry, Riddick, Russelt and Rogers also recorded their votes in the negative.

its armies are captured with them. When Alexander, or Cæ-ar, or Napoleon essayed to conquer, they appear that he has violated the law in the seizure of did not rest content with picking up a town or two, but boldly and rapidly marched to attack the defend- seizures of property. In addition to this, the Gening army, beat it, then pursued the fragments to eral Assembly, on the 12th of December 1863, passtheir destruction. When our adversaries, throwing ed a law which makes the unlawful seizure of any aside their flanking skill, confident in their strength provisions, stock, or other private property of any and courage, shall adopt this policy towards us, kind, by any person claiming authority to impress then will come the time for anxiety .- anxiety not a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be unmingled with hope and trust, under the blessing | fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. of God in the skill of our Generals and the valor of It also is made the duty of any Justice of the Peace our troops,

lanta -- will be slight loss to this great nation unless

## For the Conservative. IMPRESSMENTS.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to some considerations connected with the subject of impressments, because there is so much real igno rance of the law on the part of the people and a officers of the government charged with its execution. I am the more anxious to bring this matter are the appointments for the ensuing year: to the public attention now, because impressments are, unfortunately, becoming general, and I may say of daily occurrence. Impressments of horses, cattle bacon, flour, and, in fact, almost everything, and yet I venture to assert that in not a single instance has the requirements of the law been observed. Indeed it is owing to this fact that impressments have become so extremely odious. The provisions of the impressment laws are firm and just and such as no one that I have met with objects to but the illegal irregular, arbitrary conduct of the impressing agents. is doing a vast deal of mischief.

The law directs that in all cases where supplies of any kind are wanted by the government, that the impressing agent shall offer a price for the same which, if refused by the ownby another, surely we have a right to defend him as er, the officer and the owner are each to select from a "friend" with just such we pons as his assailants the neighborhood two appraisers who are to fix the We are not justified in using greater force price if they agree, and if not, to call in a third, and than is necessary to protect him, nor have we done the decision in either case is final from which there so. How can Mr Phillips' health and strength be is no appeal wcept in those cases where the article 30th N C Regt, A D Betts, chap germain" to the question of his right to take his has been purchased, is held for speculation. This is 44th N C Regt, R S Webb, chap seat in the Legislature, or to the nature of his reso- the law-the practice is entirely different. The 48th NCR-gt, C Plyler, chap -utions and speeches in the Legislature? Our neigh- Government agents offer only the schedule price of 51st N C Regt, J B Alford, chap bor is a better logician than we if he can see how. the commissaries which is upon an average about 67th N C Regt, E A Wilson, chap Nor can we see why the fact that Mr. Phillips is not one fourth the market price. This is of course as a Troops south of Wilmington, C M Pepper Missionary serving his country "among the soldiers and the general thing refused and the property is impressed T oops in the bounds of the N. C. Conference, John bayonets," to use a favorite phrase of our neighbor's, and often without paying anything except in a promise to pay. It was the intention of Congress that a fair mary Greensboro' Joel W Tucker itors of newspapers for example, are serving their ket price should be paid, and indeed Congress has Guilford, W B Richardsoncountry elsewhere or otherwise. Every man in his no authority under the constitution to impress prop- Forsy the, C C Dodson, C M Anderson dealings with-the world should be willing to take erty for less than the market price. This is clear. Winston, John W Jenkins the same kind of currency (the word coin is absolete) In the case of W. B. Isaacs vs. Clairborne, tried bes Stokes, S H Helsaback he offers. We venture to affirm that if the Confed- fore Judge Lyons, in Richmond on the 23rd March, Madison, J E Mann erate's strictures on Mr. Phillips, those of last sum. 1863, that enlinent Judge delivered an clabo- Wentworth, M C Thomas mer, and the late ones, and his article of yesterday rate and able opinion on the subject of impressupon usare collated with ours, the prize for farthest ments and with reference to the price the Governtranscending the bounds of "decorum " would not ment was under the constitution bound to pay used this language, "according to numerous decis-As for our offering to lecture the Confederate we jons, "just compensation" means an equivalent, a have no idea of doing any such thing. If he takes a recompense in value for the property taken, what barmless, friendly criticism of his rough manner of the article would sell for in the market and not the handling "a friend" of ours in such a spirit as he price which the owner might demund or which one does, we dare not brave his indignat on by an at- person for especial reason might be willing to give, and for this he quotes several authorities." See erste as to the writer of our editorials we have only While Congress therefore under the constitution to say that such enquiries are inadmissable on the can impress or take private property for the public score of courtesy and yet we return an answer. The use, it can only do so upon paying "just compensapaper is ours and its articles, whether by birth or tion" in the language of the constitution and this adoption-it makes no difference to the public-are means according to Judge Lyons the "market value." This decision was made before the impressment law was passed and indeed while the subject THE CAMPAIGN. From the indications before us, was before that body and the decision too was made the campaign is not closed. Up to this time, how- at their very door, while the subject was before their ever, the operations by the armies of the United eyes, and with such an expression of the constitu-States have been failures, and we see no reeson to tion before them declaring that Congress could pass no law to take private property, except upon the At the opening of Spring, Grant, proud of his char- | condition of paying a fine to wit, the market price, acter as a straight forward and successful fighter, the impressment law was passed which wisely proinvested with power such as no other General on vided for the payment of the just compensation and this continent had ever before enjoyed, brought into which principle has never been departed from in compact and powerful masses the scattered troops any subsequent amendment that I have seen. These of the East and the West. His great aim in the East | facts I think conclusively show what was the intenwas to force back the armies of Lee and capture tion of Congress; indeed so manifestly was it the Richmond; in the West to cut off Mississippi, west purpose of Congress, that no property should be im-Georgia and Alabama from the remaining States pressed without a full (or market) price being paid, east of the Missiesippi river. In Virginia he start- that upon the passage of the law or some amended across the Rappahannock with a magnificent ment, Mr. Foote exclaimed "now the Government army, vain-glorious in the hope of accomplishing a | can get what supplies it needs," because it was gos speedy victory over his adversary, whose inferior ing to pay the market price; and it would have gotforces were posted on the heights of the Rapidan. ten and can still get what it needs if it will pay the A great conflict ensued at the Wilderness, in which market price. It never will without. Yet the language of the able Judge in the case re Federals were hurled back with immense slaughter. ferred to is so very stiking that I must quote a pas Grant then moved off by the left flank and his wily sage more. "Can the Government" says he, "by and skilful opponent was found in his front at Spott- failing to procure supplies for the army at the proper sylvania Court House. Again was the experiment time or by refusing to buy them at the price paid of headlong attack and successful repulse repeated. by all citizen's because it considers those prices too Then follows a second flank movement only to meet high, create a case of necessity and then appeal to Newbern Centenaryat Cold Harbor and other points the same disastrous that necessity to justify the forcible seizure of defeat, until finally the Federal leader having, atter them? If it has the right to seize flour for instance Craven, \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of an entire army, reached the point which at an arbitrary valuation, why has it not the same Trent,he might have attained with no sacrifice of life, sets right to fix any price which it may choose to say is Beaufort, Jno. Jones tles down in front of Richmond to besiege it-to be. reasonable, and make those persons who happen to siege a place at the distance of many miles with its own supplies hear the chief expense of the armies Straits,-Nor hern and Western sides in entire communication and of the war. Does not the same principle which Cape Lookont,with the rest of the Confederacy-with Railroad lines would justify the impressment also justify any by means of which to supply the city and our forces measures which may be necessary to overcome or punish any opposition to it ? If this doctrine be And grand old General Lee, calm and collected, maintained what does the Government become but with the confidence inspired by numerous victories, an unmittigated despotism-one to be administered Wilson, Jas W Wheeler putting his trust in the God of war and peace, al- by force according to the will of its officers and not Wilson Cir't, B B Culbreth

sowner at the determination of the suit, if it shall it. This will effectually put a stop to all unlawful upon complaint on oath of the party, to insue his warrant for the arrest of the patties charged with such unlawful proceedings, and upon satisfactory evidence, shall bind him over to the next Superior Court of the county in which the offence was com-OLD NORTH STATE

## NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

mitted.

This body closed a most harmonious session at Mocksville on Monday night last. The following

RALEIGH DISTRICT,-N. F. Reid, P. E. Raleigh city, Braxton Craven. Raleigh city Mission, to be supplied. Raleigh city African Mission, W E Pell, and A R

Raven, Wake circuit, Jas B. Bobbitt Tar River Circuit, Jos II Wheeler, Wm Harris Person Circuit, P J Carraway, J P Moore Orange Circuit, Wm M Jordan, T W Moore Louisburg, Roht S Moran Chapel Hill, Wm C Wilson Hillsboro', to be supplied

Wm E Pell, Editor of North Carolina Christian Advocate

CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES. Barringer's Brigade, J H Robbins, Miss Lewis' Brigade, J J Hines, Miss 10th Georgia cavalry, John D Buie, chap. 22d N C Regt, Wm H Moore, chap

apprehend a different result.

the Confederate lines were not penetrated but the with all things needful.

S Long, Miss.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT-Peter Doub, P E Yanceyville, Robert G Barrett Leasburg, Jos P Simpson Sauraton Miss, to be supplied.

TRINITY COLLEGE DIST .- Wm Barringer P E Trinity College and High Points J R Brooks Ashboro', Z Rush Franklinsville, O H Phillips, T L Troy Uwharrie, J F Keerans-Davidson, W D Meacham Thomasville and Lexington, DR Bruton South Guilford, N H D Wilson Mamance, W H Barnes

SALISBURY DIST .- Ira T Wyche P E Salisbury, A W Mangum Rowan, J A Cunniggim, W W Albea East Rowan, John W Lewis Mocksville, C Parker Iredell, John Tillett South Iredell, T L Triplett Atexander, M V Sherill Jonesville, Jas S Smoot Wilkes, W H Thompson Surry, to be supplied Statesville, L F Way, C P Jones S Milton Frost, President of Olin High School WASHINGTON DIST.-L L-Hendren, P E. Washington, -------Washington Avent's Chapel,-Bath, Matlamuskett, I H Hill Columbia,----Portsmouth, &c -----

Plymouth ---Roanouke, L Shell, N A H Goddin, supernumerary Warren, Theo B Kingsbury, T B Recks Warrenton, W H Wheeler Henderson, T P Ricaud, Jas Reid Greenville, W C Cannon,

Nashville, M J Hunt Tarboro', W Closs Greenville, B F Long

NEWBERN DIST. - C F Deems, P E

Andrew Chapel--

Purvis Chapel

Morehead City. (Snow Hill, J B Martin

Lenoir, N A Hooker Kinston and troops in viclnity, J O Thomas Goldsboro, J.B Williams, G W Deems Again he says "the Constitution of the Confede- Everettsville, Jno N Andrews WILMINGTON DIST. - D. B. Nicholson, P. E. rule, out of order.

Mr. Long, of Caswell, appealed from the decision of the chair, but on a call of the Senate the decision was sustained by yeas 40, nays 2.

The bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard acts was taken up but on-motion. laid on the table and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On leave of the House, Messrs. McAden, Clapp, Cunningham, Patterson and Baxter were allowed to record their votes on the passage on the habeas cor-pus resolutions, all save Mr. Baxter voting in the affirmative.

The bill, to make the forcible entry or robbery of a dwelling house in the day-time, a capital offence, and resolutions protecting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were severally the robbery of dwelling houses a capital offence, to reported with recommendations that they do not reclaim swamp lands, and resolutions in reference to

Col. Jos. B. Starr, and his command, for their successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston, which zens, respecting the Home Guards of Clay county, was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced resolutions calling for the punishment of certain parties calling themselves agents of the Confederate Government, for illegal impressments and in advocacy of their adoption, stated that in his county orders had been re ceived forbidding the retention of more than one-half of the usual amount of provisions heretofore kept for a support. This would not be borne, and if some remedy were not otherwise provided his constituents would right themselves, irrespective of all government, by the strong arm.

Mr. Caldwell deprecated hasty action on a matter of such importance, and

Mr. McGehee stated General Holmes had telegraphed to Richmond to learn if there were authori- Saunders, Charles Shober, Henry A. Gilliam, F. B. ty for the issual of these orders, and thought it best not to proceed to further action in the premisses till further information could be obtained. The resolutions were then informally passed over. Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution in reference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus (calling D. A. Barnes, and Messrs: T. J. Morisey, W. B. on the Governor to procure the discharge front cus tody of any one who is not allowed a trial at his lia. Richardson, Henry R. Bryan, Jas. T. Speight, S. F. bility to military service) which was referred to the Phillips and M. McGee-being in nomination. committee on Confederate relations.

House was taken up and, after being amended so as to provide for a morning session at 10. and evening at 7 o'ciock, passed.

The special order-the Revenue bill was then ta ken up und variously amended so as to make all coupons past due, save those of the State issued prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as money, so as to allow a soldier or sailor one year after his discharge to redeem his land sold for taxes and so as to tax slave dealers five per cent. on total amount of sales. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864. Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr.

Pritehard. Mr. Warren, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to authorize His Excliency the Governor, to appoint Courts of Oyer and Terminer,

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed. Not agreed

Mesers. Lowe, Johnston, Phillips and Wheeler recorded their votes in the affirmative, and Messrs. Alston and McLean in the negative on the habeas corpus resolutions.

Mr. Carter reported from the Judieiary Committee resolution favoring the exemption of artisans engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics for the State.

Bills to amend Sec\_101. Revised code, to make a State Hotel in Raleigh for the General Assembly,

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions of thanks to in relation to certain election frauds in Lenoir, in reference to alien onemies and disloyal citiand to allow whiskey distillation to J. McCurry, were reported on unfavorably and the reports were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Waugh, from the joint select committee on the q stion of adjourning reported in favor of adjourning on Friday, the 23d, at 7 a.m. to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

Mr. Hanes moved to say- Wednesday the 21st, to which the House agreed, yeas 57, nays 43.

The election (special order for to-day) of Councillors of State was then gone into, Messrs. Henry E. Colton, J R. Hargrave, J. F. Wooten, L D. Pender, A. G. Foster, W. J. Yates, N. L. Williams, R. G. A. Love, P. H. Winston, Wm. Eaton, Jr., W. J. Hill, E M. Wellborn, A. T. Davidson, C. B. Satterthwaite, L. Eldridge, W. H. Harrison, W. S. Harris, W. S Devane and W. W. Phife.

This election being over, the House proceeded to vote for five Trustees of the University. Rev. Chas. F. Deams, Hon. Z. B Vance, Col. D. M. Carter, Col. Wright, W. S. Battle, John A. Young, Pordy

Pending any announcement of the result of either The resolutions relative to the sessions of the election the House adjourned, to meet at 7 p. m. tonight.

> [From the Army Correspondent of the Conservative.] LANE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V. / December 6th, 1864.

Mr. Elitor :- If your readers expect to hear every week of a "big battle," and if nothing else from the army is interessing, then I shall not be able to gratify them. The armies before Petersburg seem to be resting-but the weather is very line, and the roads are so too. Gran may move at any time, he and make a raid a lew days age on a Depot some where in his rear, called "Stony Creek", I think, and then he abcually coptored a few hundred bushels of corn and burned some raiswood buildings, but our efficient cavalry, coming up, he retired with his usual flectness of foot. We killed a few of his prople, captured more, and with this e ded the great "on to Stony Creek." Grant evidently captured the place but did not hold it. This is reliable. We

ways great, and boasting never-bid definice to the according to the laws of the land?" utmost power of the United States.

Now has Grant succeeded or failed in his campaign ? burg Railroad. Is that all he contemplated when he States when it was evident we should soon be en Nounta, Cord Miss'to be supplied. set his forces in motion? The capture of Richmond gaged in a blo dy and cruel war, &c." is what he aimed after, and in that he has signally and wofully failed.

opine not. It is true that, by a series of strategic them without just compensation. I have heard movements, with little bloodshed, he forced or entieed Johnston's army away into Atlanta.

sion of the "Gate City." But Hood's army intact pense of doing so. This is a false view of the mats and strong was able to flank him in his coveted posi- ter, because everything should be done by all means to tion and forced him to retreat to Tennessee or make increase the supply of provisions for our armies a new movement in the hope to bring back Hood especially, but still men will thus reason and act, and from his march towards Kentucky. But so far his as long as you take any from them the inducement movement, lauded by his vain-glorious people as the to labor, apart from patriotism, few will exert themgreatest in the annals of military history, has been selves. Better, far better would it be for the govonly a gigantic raid. He dared not attack Augusta | ernment to pay, in every instance, the full market -he merely felt the defences of Macon, and the ut- price, let it be ever so high, than to discourage the

most he can effect is the capture of Savaonah. but even if the latter should gain Savanuah, it will struggle for independence is nothing compared with be by going up to Atlanta and the residue of Georgia, the hearty action, co-operation and harmony of the while Hood's victorious forces are at the gates of people. We can afford to pay high prices for all our

tion and disarming our military forces. As long as ment. But the people are not without remedy. we have two great armies in the field, with bread Thank God we still live under a government of laws enough to feed them, the Southern Confederacy will which will shield and protect her innocent and loyal stand. When those armies are ruined and Lee and citizens If any agent of the Confederate govern-Beautegard shall be fugitives, then, and not till then ment violates the impressment law, let the party will the work of subjugation be complete. The cap-ture of a city-any city-Richmond, Savannah, At-will have to give bond in double the value of the

rate States was made for time of war as well as of Smithfield, Jos Wheeler It is true he has effected a lodgment on the Peters peace. It was passed and adopted by the several Johnston Miss, to be supplied

Indeed, if some remedy is not applied to this terrible evil, the industry of the country will be

Has Sherman been able to carry out the grand paralysed; people say they have no inducement to Topsail and N. Hanover, T J Gattis plan which he laid out for his summer's work? We labor when the fruits of their toil are taken from men declare that they would not fatten more hogs Magnolia, D Culbreth than was absolutely necessary for their own families. It is true when Hood supplanted Johnston, he because their surplus of bacon or park is impressed Bladen, J B Bailey outwitted his youthful adversary and gained posses at prices that will not compensate them for the ex-

industry of the country. It may be said, as it has We believe that Beauregard the Lucky, will not been, that the government cannot afford to pay these lose his laurels in coping with Sherman the Flanker, high prices. Tuis is a great mistake; the cost of our supplies, but we cannot afford to discourage our citi. The truth is, the real object to be obtained by the zens, or impress them with the belief that they are United States in this, war is the defeat and disrup- to be the victims of a cruel and oppressive govern-

Wilmington Front St. L S Burkhead Fift's St. S D Peeler

Duplin, D C Johnson Sampson, W M Roby South River Miss, R P Ribb Elizabethtown, E A Yates Smithville, T W Guthrie Brunswick, R T N Stevenson Cape Fear Miss, to be supplied Whiteville, Jonathan H Dally FAYETTEVILLE DIST -W H Bobbitt P E Fayetteville, H T Hudson

" Evan's Chapel to be supplied Cumberler, C W King Cape Fell, I W Avent, G Farrar Haw River, H H Gibbons, J W Tinnin, sup'y, Pittsboro', O J. Brent Carthage, A R Willis Rockingham, S D Adams

Robeson, W S Chafin, P H Scovill Montgomery, F II Wood Troy, G E Wyche Chatham, W F Clegg, T C Moses Marquis L Wood, Missionary to, China The next Conference will be held at Rockinham Richmond Co., N. C.

The publication of the Tobaco Plant has been resumed at Clarksville, Va,

which under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings.

Mr. Odam, from the Salary and fees Committee, reported a bill on those subjects. (This bill provides that His Dxcellency, the Govenor, shall receive \$10,000 per annum, Treasurer \$5,000, Comptroller \$2,500, Councillors of State \$40 per day when engaged on public business, and thirty cents per mile when so travaling etc., and doubles fees of office). Mr. Berry introduced a bill to repeal an act establishing the milage and per diem (\$50) of members.

.On motion of Mr. Lindsay a message was sent to the House, proposing to set apart Saturday, the 17th, for the appointment of magistrates.

A m ssage was received from the House proposing to go into the election of five trustees of the University of North Carolina on Thursday next, the 15th, in which the Senate concurred.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order therefor - the resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace-were taken up.

Mr. Speight moved they be laid on the table, and the Senate so ordered by yeas 24, nays 20, the vote being as follows:

Ellis, Grier, Hali, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, has been in most of the principas battles in Virginia, McEachern, Miller, Fitchford, Powell, Smith, Spright, | Maryland and Peansylvania. Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne At the battle of Cedar Creek, while gallantly -- 24.

Nays, Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Mann, March, Odom, Patterson, Patton, Pool, Saunders, Snead, Straughu, Warren, Winstead-20.

Mr. Berry moved to re consider this vote.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay this motion on the taugreed to, by the Speaker's casting vote

The question then being on Mr. Berry's motion to Beall. re consider it was not agreed to by yeas 22, nays 23. So the resolution was tabled. The Public School bill was then taken up, passed rels.

spect him to make another attack upon Peterse burg before finally settling down into winter quars ters. Being always' prepared for him, he will not surprise us, should his wisdom dictate another flank movement or assault-hor indeed will we be particular yexed should be forego the pleasure altogether.

We have received the message of Gov. Vance. Like all his State papers, it evinces a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers.

But he says he sees no, way of supplying the soldiers with shoes. This we very much regret, as they will be needed. Gov. Vance is indefatigable in behalf of the soldiers, and he will allow us to hope that his usval good luck will attend his efforts to supply us with that indispensable article.

SIGMA.

For the Conservative.

Dear Sir :-- Mi'itary glory has been defined, getting maimed for life and having your name misspelled in the papers.

This definition suits the case of Captain Thomas B. Beall of the 14th N. C. T. Ile was a volunteer Yeas. Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Courts, Crump, in the first company that left Davidson county and

leading the 2nd regiment N. C. T., which he has been commanding some time as Colonel, a minnie. ball presed through the upper part of his right lung and shattered his shoulder-blade. He was supposed to be mortally wound d and left in the hands of the enemy, but a month later escaped from them and is now at home doing well-in General Cox's official. ble, which, there being a tie, 23 to 22, was not report, published n the Conservative of last week, he is mentioned as Captain Bull instead of Captain

> Please make mention of the mistake and do justice to a gallant soldier who has dearly won his lau-