EIGH, N. C.

HE NEWS.

MORNING, DEC. 17, 1862.

attle at Fredericksburg has the friends of the Rightavery reason, in the lanat General, gratefully to be to God." We repulsed imes on Saturday, making oo with his racks than he loss, as compared to ours, re to one. But still the aded. The passengers by train reported that Sunskirmishing, and the impresbattle would be renewed e thing is now manifest, that retreats to his gunboats and heir shelter, thus practically, abandoning that line of a mond, the battle must rage ar army is destroyed.

ISTON AND GOLDSBORO above-named points our informa a battle, or rather a series of commenced about 10 o'clock morning, about aix miles on the of the river from Kinston, and during the day. The enemy outour troops in the proportion of to one. In the language of deman who was present, the woods illy swarmed with Yankees." In this on our troops fell back towards Kinsd on Sunday crossed the river and set the bridge. The attempt to burn it. was ineffectual, and the enemy in pursuit of our little army, which ally fell back to a position six miles de of Kinston, where they were at last inte. On Sunday numerous reinforcets joined our army, and at latest dates re still going in. Among the troops which ached our army on Sunday was Col. Sion ogers' regiment, which, however, did not t in in time, although it made strenuous orts to do so, to participate in the fight ar the bridge, which, we hear, was quite ere. Colonel Mallett's Battalion of new es, which left here for the scene of action Saturday evening, arrived in time for the to have suffered severely, and to have behaved like veterans-On Monday night, an intelligent gentleman

probably caught the other side of the bridge. From Goldsboro', we learn that there is the greatest alarm and confusion—the inhabitants moving off and trying to move off as rapidly as possible.

just from Goldsboro', brings the painful in-

telligence that the impression is, that this

Battalion, with the exception of a few strag-

glers, has beentaken by the enemy. It was

A JUDICIOUS MOVEMENT. The following resolutions have been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the redundancy of the currency is one of the chief causes of the present inflated prices of the necessaries of life. and of the difficulties under which we are now laboring, and that all practicable measures should be adopted to reduce the amount of our circulating medium.

2nd. That it is the interest as well as the duty of the several States of the Confederacy, to lend all the aid in their power to bring about such a desirable result.

3d. That the funding of the greater portion of the public debt, is one of the most effectual means of attaining that object, and that every effort should be made to induce the citizens of the Confederacy to invest their surplus funds in the Bonds of the Confederate government. 4th. That the State of North Carolina will

agree to guarantee the debt of the Confederate Government, in proportion to its representation in the Congress of the Confederate Gorvernment: Provided, that each of the other Confederate States shall accept this proposition, and shall adopt suitable legislation to carry the same into effect, in which case these resolutions shall stand as the guarantee of this State, for her proportion of

5th. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to bring this subject before the next session of Congress, and urge the adoption of such measures as may carry the object of these resolutions into effect.

We sincerely hope that the measure here proposed may be consummated. Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia have made like the other States of the Confederacy will come into the measure. It is the best step that easily co-operate with the fleet from above, it will can be taken to sustain and establish beyond all doubt the credit of the Confederate Gov-stronghold at Vicksburg.

The canal dug by order of Gen. Butler, last summer, will be of no advantage to us in an at-

"A LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER." Under the above captain there appeared an article in the last Standard aimed at the Editor of this paper. In our next issue we shall show that we do not follow the example of the Standard in lying about anybody and everybody for "party purposes."

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN KNOXVILLE .- President Davis being in Knozville, Tenn., on Thursday last, on his way to the west, was called upon by the citizens, and made a speech to them. He thinks the toryism of East Tennessee is exagger;

BISHOP ATKINSON has consented to take the Bectorship of St. James Church, Willimington, with the understanding Church, Wilmington, with the understanding that the position is not to interfere with his duties as Bishop.

In the Senate on Thursday last Mr. Russ. Senator from Wake County, tendered his resignation, and a writ of election was lasued for the 25th inst., Thursday next, to supply the vacancy.

NULLIFICATION THE STANDARD'S

Speaking of its plan for nullifying the Conscript Law, the last Standard, in the course of a leading article, says:

We hear a great deal on this subject about the importance of avoiding a conflict with the Confederate government. This comes for the most part from gentlemen who were not at all scrupu-lous about bringing about a conflict with the old government, and tearing it down before good ause was given for so doing; but now, when we insist on justice, on the right of our State, and lead for measures on which the detence, if not the existence of the State depends, these gentlemen tremble with apprehension lest a conflict hould take place between the two governments. If that conflict should come, the blame for it will not rest on North Carolina.

The above is a declaration that the "old government" was "torn down" without "good sause;" and yet, the man making the asser tion voted in the Convention to tear it down and becomes mightly indignant when any one hints a doubt of his fidelity to the new "Government," a fidelity which he is now signalizing by strenuous efforts to render it a mere nullity in the State of North Carolina, or involving the State in a hostile collision with it. If the Editor of the Standard is too weak-kneed to commit an over act of treason himself, there is no doubt about his desire to incite others to do so, and pat them on the back while they are engaged in the operation. In proportion to his sphere of action, he has done, and is doing more mischief to the cause of Southern independence than any five men in the whole Con federacy, and if his counsels are followed, the people of North Carolina may lay their fate as a miserable conquered race at his door. No man supposes that this, or any other single State, could succeed in a conflict with the Confederate Government, and if she should be left to her fate by that Government, who can doubt what that fate would be? But suppose other States should make common cause with North Carolina, and the Confederate Government be crushed, who can doubt that all the States of the Confederacy would soon be bound, hand and foot, at the mercy of the enemy? How can any man shut his eyes to a fact so plain and palpable as this ? And yet we see, day after day, the organ of a dominant party in North Carolina advocating a course which, if pursued, cannot fail to lead to a result so deplo-

P. S. By reference to the proceedings of the House of Commons on Monday, it will be seen that that body has refused to disclaim any intention or desire to bring the authorities of this State into conflict with those of the Confederate Government. This amounts to a declaration by the most numerous body of the Legislature that it is, to say the least, perfectly careless as to whether the Legislature, by its action, violates or nullifies a law of the Confederate Government .-It is tantamount to a declaration in these words: "President Davis, North Carolina intends to execute her law, and does not care brass farthing whether or not, in doing so, she comes into a conflict with a law which you are sworn to execute, and which her Legislature has sworn to recognize and abide by as the supreme law of the land." This is the plain English of the business, and we ask the people of the State if they are ready, when the roar of the enemy's gnns is almost in ear-shot of the Capital, to engage in a war with the Confederate Government?

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that the expedition for opening the navigation of the Mississippi river is being organized on a gigantic scale, Columbus, Ky., being the rendezvous .-The expedition is to be under the command of Major General McClernand, who is now at that point, giving his personal superintendence to the armament and equipment of the forces, and taking all the necessary steps to insure its success. This correspondent states that the expedition will be ready to move by the 10th of December, and adds that the corps d'armee of McClernand "will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indians, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesots, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. from the army now in Kentucky, probably a por tion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Granger .--The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any and every emergency."

In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Commodore Porter will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of ten gunboats carrying one hundred and

overcome will be the formidable fortifications at purpose." Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar boats is below these works, and can be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the reduction of the rebel

tack. Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebel prisoners to Vicksburg say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops the enemy have erected very formida-ble batteries there, commanding the debouche of the canal, and had taken all the precautions of filling on the channel, so as to prevent the washing out of the canal when the river rises. And even should the water rise sufficiently to wash out the channel, the guns of the enemy would

still command the canal. The attack upon Vicksburg last summer failed for want of a co-operating land force on our part. McClernand's expedition will obviate this want in the future, and when Vicksburg is again attacked it will be taken by storm by McClernand's troops. The city captured, and the way is comparatively clear to New Orleans.

DIVIDEND,-The Charlotte and S. C. Railroad company have declared a dividend of ten cent. It will be seen by advertisement that the Company offer to pay this dividend immediately, although the regular time for its payment is the first of January. This is done, we learn, in order that the stockholders may have the use of the money in purchasing winter supplies. We suppose that no Road in this country has been more successfully managed than the C. & S. C. Road under the direction of Wm. Johnston, its Presideat.-Charlotte Democrat.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LETTER OF EX-SENATOR BIGLER, OF PA.-HIS PLEA FOR PEACE-THE SWORD NOT TO DECIDE THIS STRUG-GLE-A PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT.

Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter which, had not the opposition party in the North been successful, would likely have consigned the writer to a Northern prison. It is dated at Clearfield, Pa., and addressed to S. D. Anderson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bigler com mences by declining the candidacy for the Senatorship; thinks that the question, "What can be done to save the country?" is very difficult of solution; and that it is doubtful whether the Administration at Washington even has any clearly defined policy to that end. The war is insufficient to restore the Union, he says; it may chastise and silence the rebels in the field, but it cannot make a Union of States. At first, it was thought the conflict at the South was only against the leaders, but it turns out that it is with the whole mass of the people of the United States; and with such power, sooner or later, we (the North) will hav to treat or negotiate; the sword alone will never restore this people to the Union. He was fol peaceful means when the present calamities first threatened, and he still thinks that other means besides war are necessary to save the country. He knows how easy it is to talk about the wal strategical positions, victories, &c., and pleasant it is to some to float along with this popular current; but the time is coming when some one must strike for right, regardless of consequences.

He alludes to the duration of the war, the Yankee national debt, the numbers killed, wounded and deceased, and thinks these things demoistrate the futility of war alone to extricate the cuntry from its difficulties.

He agrees with Lincoln's prophetic remaks in his inaugural address, that after the war was over "the identical old questions as to terms of idercourse" would be up for settlement; and although the time to cease fighting may not yet have arri ved, the period has surely come when other means besides the sword should be employed to save the Government and country.

He next denounces the subjugation of the South, and the extermination of her people; and expresses himself in favor of re-establishing the Union as it was," or as near like it as practicable. If he were in Congress, he would support no war which had any other object for its accomplish-

When war was waged against Mexico, peace commissioners followed the army; why, he aks, should the same thing not be done now with our own people? If it is desired to bring the South back to the Union, it must be seen that they are to be the equals of the North in rights, sovereignty, and dignity.

He then repeats his belief in the impotency of the sword alone to settle the difficulty, and recommends & Convention of the States in the Union As this is the gist the whole letter, we give his "plan of settlement" in his own words: "What, then, can be done? and I regret that

all that should be done cannot be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in convention, or have delegates ready to go into convention, in order to re-affirm the present constitutional relations, as may be found necessary to bring together and retain all the States. The State Legislatures could petition Congress for tion, and Congress could make the necessary provisions for it before the close of the coming session. Such State Legislatures as do not meet in the regular order, could specially convene; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply.

"The body thus constituted would be compelled to adjust and settle all complications which now beset us. In the midst of war, then, we should be prepared to make peace; whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress nor the Executive, nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or make new relations among the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the present calamities of the nation could have been averted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are probably too complicated to be reached in that

"Meanwhile the President and Congress should prepare the way for settlement. Indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot-box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the States thereafter. Let the President propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of reunion and settlement, in which the eelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. Invite them to come back on the condition of the Constitution with explicit definitions on controverted points, or on new conditions, with the fullest assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions a may be agreed upon to an unrestrained vote o the Southern States, as he will, at the same time such propositions to a vote of those of the North ern States, with the understanding that if a majority of slave States and a majority of free States accept the proposition, its conditions should be binding until ratified or superceded by the States Suppose the Confederate authorities rejected this. or any similar proposition, no harm could ensue to the Northern cause. Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world, and the Government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be read-The first great obstacle for the expedition to fly arranged by commissioners selected for the

Some guarantee, he adds, must be given the South before it will come back to the Union. He with which these propositions will be received by some in both sections; but he cares not. He counsels fraternal feelings between the Unionists of both sections; and would like to see a vote taken in the Northern States, particularly in New England, on a proposition to receive all the States back into the Union on the old terms, or to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He thinks it would unveil the hypocricy of some politicians, and show that they would prefer the independence of the South to its comng back into the Union with its constitutional rights guaranteed. He concludes as follows:

"Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means calculated to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only, is the object, the sword will never find the belligerents in a better

letter, and such is the proposition for peace which he gravely submits to the people of the North .-Whatever may be the "object nearest my heart." he may rest assured that nothing but separation | than from \$3 to \$6. Is there no remedy can accomplish a peace.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday. FROM FREDERICKSBURG-THE BAT-TLE COMMENCED—REPULSE OF THE

ENEMY-PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Early yesterday morning intelligence was received in this city that the ball had opened in earnest at Fredricksburg, and that, from the character of the fight, there was little room to doubt a general engagement would come. Throughout the day, anxiety was evinced to hear from the field of conflict, and, as usual, rumors of every variety were most industriously circulated.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last ight report that the enemy attempted simultaneously to cross the Rappahannock at three diferent points—the Railroad bridge at the town, Knox's Mill, and Deep Run. The attempt was made about 5 o'clock A. M. At the two former places they were repulsed with great slaughter by our sharp-shooters, who, from the defences of their rifle pits, poured a galling fire into the ranks of the enemy, who fell back in confusion, after having sustained a heavy loss.

Our loss is reported to be only 5 killed and wounded. At Deep Run the enemy were more ccessful. Under the protection of their heavy patteries they succeeded in crossing-in what force we were unable to ascertain. Our men fell back in good order. It is stated that our batteries completely sweep the plateau at thir point, and that so far from having secured any advantage by the passage of the river, they have placed themselves in exactly the position that our commanding General wishes them.

Exasperated at their warm reception, the enemy wantonly shelled the town, killing a Mr. Grotz, an old citizen, and mortally wounding his brother. The residence of Messrs. George P. King and — Vaughn were fired by the shells totally destroyed.

We understand that the troops composing the corps of Gen. Longstreet were mainly engaged n the fights of yesterday, and that nearly all the loss sustained was in that corps. The latest advices received are contained in dispatch dated 6 o'clock, which states that a large

would be renewed again this morning. From the Richmond-Enquirer of Saturday.

FREDERICKSBURG.

force of the enemy had succeeded in effecting a

crossing, and that it was expected that the fight

The city was kept in a state of anxiety a surpense, on yesterday, in reference to the opers tions at Fredericksburg. From various sources we gather the following particulars:

The enemy, under cover of artillery firing crossed the river and occupied the city. Th contooniers begun at 11 o'clock in night of Wednesday, and at daylight, Friday morning, the artillery opened. The firing reached as high as 60 per minute, and at this rate continued all day .-Under its cover the bridges were thrown across. The first adventurous Yankees that touched the Southern shore were quickly captured.

As the bridges approached this side, our sharpshooters would rise from the ground and fire into the bridge builders. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded in throwing the bridges across. The opposition to the passage could not have been very determined, since only Barksdale's Brigade opposed the enemy, and no artillery, on our part, was used.

The fire of the enemy's artillery destroyed many houses.

The flight of the few citizens that had remained, is described as very distressing. Old women, aden with heavy bundles-all that was left them -struggling under the weight of the little left them, and flying as best they could from the re morseless enemy.

The very few that did not come out were sen to the Stafford shore by the enemy, and refused permission to come into our lines.

The fighting yesterday was in Bernard's woods about two and a half miles this side of the town and was very heavy, but no general engagement was expected when our informant left. A general engagement was especial to day, and troops and officers very confident of success.

The occupation of Fredericksburg, obtained with merely nominal opposition on our part, gives a questionable advantage only to the enemy .-We believe the Rappahannock will yet be more to our advantage behind the enemy than when it was in their front.

Up to the time of the departure of the train from Hamilton's Crossing, the two armies had been engaged in skirmishing, which had commenced early and continued briskly. But few heavy reports were heard. This interesting prelude will have probably continued during the entire day, as it was not likely that the Abolition army was prepared for a sustained assault, although it was reported that some fifty thousand had crossed the river, under the shelter of the bluffs. The disposition of the Confederate forces is believed to be such as to defy any material progress on the part of the Abolition forces except at an enormous expense of blood. A few additional particulars will be found in

the letter of our special correspondent. FROM FREDERICKSBURG (Special Correspondence of the "Enquirer.") NEAR SUMNIT, 8 MILES BELOW

FREDERICKSBURG, 12 M., Dec. 12. The train has just reached this point, from whence it has been signalled to return to Guinea's In the brief interval I have to write you that the old "burg." so long the seat of all that is refined and ennobling, has fallen a victim to Yankee dev-

The Yankees succeeded last night in crossing some 10,000 men into the town. Before doing so, however, the old "burg" suffered severely. In the firing which occurred, we hear that the Southern Methodist Church was destroyed, also the entire block extending from J. B. Timberlake's store to Mitchell's corner, being one of the handsomest squares in town and including the post office

It is also said that the square just above on Main street, commencing with the Virginia Bank and extending to Warren's corner, is a heap of

Indeed, in the language of a gentleman who came from near there, late yesterday evening, there is scarcely a house in town which is not Mr. Jacob Grotz was certainly killed, and his

brother George, slightly wounded. is said six citizens have been killed. It is not believed that any of the other churches than the is well aware of the contempt and indignation Southern Methodist have been seriously hurt .-Strange to say, the Court House, the largest building of the place, is uninjured. Three women claimed Yankee protection. A company and part of a company of our men, on picket, were captured near the town last night.

The Yankees succeeded in gaining the town last night, and a heavy street fight occurred near Sandy Bottom, with what result cannot now be told. Heavy firing of musketry, with occasional discharges of artillery were heard on the riverbelow town this morning. It is most probable that a general and decisive engagement will occur to-

The country may rely that a judicious disposition will be made of our forces, and that whenever and wherever, the shock of battle comes, there will our men be prepared for it.

condition to communicate on that work and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and loyalty to the Union as it was, and to the principles of government transmitted to us by our fathers.

The maintenance and perpetuation of these shall be the objects nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life.

With much esteem,

With much esteem,

With much esteem,

The fabrics of this company are necessary to our soldiers. Is there no means by which the Government of them at a fair price? We think so. The Crenshaw Woolen company of this city sell goods, of their manufacture, at from \$25 to \$30 per yard, which cannot cost them, by any estimate that we can make, more Richmond Whia.

From the Petersburg Express. THE YANKEES ROUTED AT PLY-MOUTH, N. C., AND THE TOWN

BURNT. Through the courtesy of Maj. Daves, we are enabled to give our readers the official account of very gallant affair on the part of North Carolina troops, which came off at Plymouth, in the county of Washington, N. C., on Wednesday morning last. The brave Carolinians, under the gallant Lieut. Col. Lamb, dashed into the town, driving the enemy before them, killing and wounding many, and capturing 25 Abolitionists and 75 negroes. In consequence of the enemy using many of the houses as a protection, Colonel Lamb ordered all such buildings to be battered down, and the result was that the greater portion of the town has been laid in ashes. This, however, will not inconvenience any but the vile invaders who have recently occupied them, the lawful owners having been long since driven from their homes. It will be seen that the heretofore formidable gunboats are fast losing their supposed invincibility. One gun from Capt. Moore's battery drove one of their gunboats down the river at Plymouth, and it is suppose seriously disabled her. The prisoners and negroes captured were secured :

CAMP VANCE, NEAR HAMILTON, N. C. Dec. 10, 1862. Major Graham Daves, A. A. General, Peters

burg, Va: MAJOR-The enemy from Plymouth having committed many depredations upon the citizens around there, and having a few days ago burnt Jamesville, there being at the time no force there as soon as Lieut. Col. Evans' of Evans' Regi ment of Rangers, reported to me with the tw quadrons ordered here by Gen. French, I directed Lieut. Col. Lamb, of my regiment, he being thoroughly acquainted with the country, to go with Lieut. Col. Evans, post strong guards upon all the roads from Washington to Plymouth, and proceed as near to Plymouth as possible, and if

ed, to inform me, and I would send him five companies from my regiment, and with one squadron of Evans' cavalry, I thought he might surprise the town. On Monday morning about one hour before day, I received a despatch from Lieut. Col. Lamb, requesting me to send him the companies men-

in his judgment Plymouth could be safely attack-

tioned. I immediately sent forward companies A, B, C, G and I. I send you enclosed a copy of the despatch this moment received from Lieut. Col. Lamb, giving

the result of the expedition. Lieut Col. Lamb deserves the highest praise for the coolness, skill and energy with which he ment of debts. discharged the responsible and delicate duty WM F. MARTIN,

Col. Com'dg l'7th N. C. T. COL. LAMB'S DESPATCH. NEAR PLYMOUTH, N. C., Wednesday

Morning, Dec. 10, 1862. Sir-I attacked the enemy at Plymouth this morning at 5 o'clock, and drove them pell mell

from the town. Our troops were fired upon from different houses, which I ordered to be battered down by a piece of Moore's battery.

The loss of the enemy must have been heavy We captured about 25 prisoners and 75 negroes. I regret to state that Capt. Galloway was severely wounded while gallantly leading a charge of his cavalry through the town. Three privates from Moore's battery, and three

from the 17th regiment were wounded, but not Captain Moore handled his section admirably One gunboat, which he engaged, he drove down the river, badly disabling her no doubt.

of it will soon be in ashes. I will report in full, on my arrival at camp. I am, sir, your obedient servant. JOHN C. LAMB. Lieut. Col. Com'dg.

I have sent the prisoners and negroes under the charge of Lieut. Powell. From the Richmond Whig of Thursday.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES-IMPOR-TANT MOVEMENT.

We would invite the attention of the authori ties of Virginia to the following joint resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, in relation to the War debt of the Confederate Govern-

WHEREAS. The Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy as well as for its own existence; And, whereas, the destiny of each State of the Confederacy is indissolubly connected with that of the Confederate Government; And, whereas, the Confederate Government cannot successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace without ample means of credit—be it, therefore—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabams in General Assembly convened, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the duty of each State of the Confederate Government, to guarantee the debt of that Government in proportion to its representation in the Congress of that Government.

Resolved further, That the State of Alabama hereby proposes to her sister States of the Confederacy, to guarantee said debt on said basis, provided that each of said States shall accept the proposition, and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, in which event these resolutions shall stand as the guaranty of this State for the aforesaid proportion of the debt of said Confederate Government. Resolved further, That His Excellency, the

Governor, be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy, and to the Presi-Passed 28th Nevember, 1862.

The importance of these resolutions, so intrepidly adopted by the State of Alabama, as has THE BOARD OF SURGEONS TO EXbeen well remarked, cannot be overestimated. If frict of N. C., will meet in Lexington on the 22d day adopted by all the States, the credit of each indi-vidual State is pledged to the redemption of the ties will be notified when the Board meets. vidual State is pledged to the redemption of the war debt of the Confederacy, in proportion to its representation in Congress. It is a measure of R. L. PAYNE, M. D., unmixed benefit. If the Confederacy sinks, the States go down with it; if it swims, as we all know it will, nobody is hurt: but, in the meantime, the Confederate finances are at once raised in the eyes of the world, by being put on so sure a basis; and capitalists will at once invest in them.

It will show to our enemies, too, the unwavering confidence we have in our General Government and its resources, and will discourage them. and its resources, and will discourage them more than another great defeat.

Acting upon the same line of policy, we observe that Mr. Boyce of the Senate of South Carolina. has ordered in that body a resolution, "that the Committee of Ways and means be directed to in— I to me, I shall, on the 25th of December, inst., at quire into the expediency of offering the Confede the several Precincts in Wake County, proceed to hald an election for a Senator to represent said County. rate Government to guarantee its bonds for the proportionate share of the State of South Carolina, P. H. Russ. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. according to the basis of the late war tax, to the amount of one hundred millions.

Will not the Legislatures of Georgia and North Will not the Legislatures of Georgia and North Carolina, now in semion, emulate the example set by their patriotic exter State, and place their broad shoulders to the financial wheel of the Confederate Government? Such action would be more graceful, and far more beneficial, than fruitless debates over the Constript Act, and ill-timed contests for the spoils of office. We feel sure that Virginia will wheel into like as soon as her Legislature shall have re-assembled, and will sink or leading the contests.

COMPANY A.

You are Hereby Notified To assemble for muster and enrolment, in front of the South Part of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 20th December, 1862, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. DODD, Capt. Co. A.

By order of Col. Commanding 38th N. C. Militia.

Relaigh, Dec. 15th, 1862. islature shall have re-assembled, and will sink or

swim with the government she has done so much

The war now desolating the country is one which all are equally interested. It is a war for the independence of each State, and must be conducted until that independence is achieved. No mat. ter what it may cost, it must go on until victory crowns our efforts. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. To the Confederate Government has been entrusted the task of con. ducting the war, and as it cannot hope to do successfully without ample means of credit, it is the duty of the several States to adopt the means best calculated to strengthen it at home and

By the action of the people every dollar's worth of property in the Confederacy is already staked npon the issue. If we should fail, the people of the South would be penniless. Lands, negroes houses, stocks, and all other species of property, would be confiscated to the use of the conquerer. and made to pay the cost of the "rebellion." the event of failure, one species of property would be worth no more than another, and the gurantee by the Legislatures is nothing more than the sol emn declaration of the States, that the interests of all are indissolubly bound together in this strue. gle. It is a formal announcement to the world that we are determined to stand or fall together

Should the example of Alabama be followed by other States, it will convince the world that long as the wealth of the country remains unde stroyed, so long as the people retain their faith the debt of the Confederacy, incurred in the prosecution of the war, will rest on a sound basis. I will quiet the fears of a few simple-minded people who have permitted themselves to believe that the Confederate Treasury notes will be of no mora value after the war than the Continental currence was at the close of the first revolution, for the will see that unless the whole country becomes bankrupt, there will be no repudiation.

The Whig of Friday says : In referring, yester day to the action of the Legislature of Alabama.on this subject, we omitted to state-indeed it had a caped our recollection that Virginia stands at ready committed to the policy adopted by our pa triotic Southern sister. As early as the 19th of last May the Legislature of Virginia adopted the following resolution :

Resolved. That the Confederate stock should be guaranteed by the several States of the Confede racy, according to their respective Confederate proportions, and that Congress be requested to bring the subject to the attention of the Legisla. tures of the several States.

This settles the matter, so far as Virginia in concerned. The Legislature that meets next month will doubtless comsummate the action indicated by the resolution. It is to be hoped that the Legislatures of all the other States will see the propriety of signifying as early as practicable their consurrence in the policy proposed. When this is done, if not before, Congress should make the Confederate issues legal tenders for the pay-

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN.
NOUNCE Lieut Col. WILBERT C. PAGE as a candidate for the Senate for the county of Wake dec 17-tde

ALABAMA STATE BONDS FOR SALE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 11th, 1862. UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF the late session of the General Assembly, I offer for sale Bonds of the State of Alabanta, bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of \$1,000,000, hav. ing twenty years to run from January 1st, 1863, renewable at the pleasure of the State, with interest coupons attached, payable on first March next, and annually thereafter, at the State Treasury, where the principal sum is also redeemable. These Bonds are exempted from taxation, and the coupons are receivable in payment of all public dues to the State. No bid will be accepted at less than par value in Confe erate currency, nor for less than one thousand dellars. as the Bonds will be issued in sums for that amount The several bids must be sent under seal to this le partment, and endorsed "Bid for Alabama Bonds. They will be received and filed until the first day of January next, on which day they will be opened-The bonds will be roady for delivery on that day sof parties whose bids may be accepted will be required to

pay the money into the State Treasury by the tenth day of January next. JNO. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Alabama

VALUABLE SALE OFFER FOR SALE, PRIVATELY, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Cotton, in the City

of Raleigh. Terms to suit the purchaser. Persons wishing to buy will please apply to the undersigned before the 1st January, 1863, or I shall rent the premises on that day. Dec. 16th, 1862. R. G. LEWIS, Agent, &c.

Milburnie Paper Mills---Cotton THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COM-PANY will purchase 100 bales damaged Cotton, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh, or at their Mills H. W. HUSTED, Raleigh, Dec 16—2w Tree

Daily Journal and Progress 2 weeks.

\$50 Reward. TO ANAWAY, ABOUT THE 1ST OF OC-

tober, my negro boy HANDY, aged about 23 years, weighs about 165 pounds, very fleshy, and very large eyes. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

JAMES BUNN, SR. Wake County, Dec. 1, 1862. dec 17-w2mpd

\$50 Reward. DANAWAY, ON THE 24TH OF OCTO of H. W. Bunn, deceased. He is about twenty year old, weighs about 170 pounds, very large head, down-

cast look when speken to, and in walking carries him-I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail so that I can get him again. A. T. BUNN, Adm'r. Wake County, Dec. 1, 1862. dec 17-w2mpd

Notice. CONFED. STATES OF AMERICA, MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 12th, 1862. A LL CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPART.

25th of January, 1863. D. P. RAMSEUR, dec 17—t25th J. Surg. and Med. Purveyor.

Chairman of the Board. M. A. Locks, M. D. dec 17-1t

Rapers of the 7th District copy one time and send bills to the Chairsian of the Board.

Committed

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, ON ward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Dec. 15th, 1862. Notice PURSUANCE OF A WRIT ISSUED an election for a Senator to represent said Coun-

Attention Militia!

Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1862.