

THE LATEST NEWS.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—SPRINGFIELD CAPTURED BY CONFEDERATES—RETIARATION BY ROSENCRANS, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12. The Enquirer has Northern dates of the 10th. Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the probable capture of Springfield by the Confederates with a very large amount of army stores, arms and ammunition.

Rosencrans has issued an order that all captured rebel officers be confined and subsisted on 10 army rations until they are ordered to be released. The rebel headquarters are 10 miles beyond Manchester. Gold in New York on the 13th 138; stock market excited.

LATER FROM EUROPE—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG ON THE OTHER SIDE—BRITAIN WONT VARY FROM NATIONAL PRIDE, &c.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 14. The Africa from Europe brings Liverpool dates to 28th. News of the battle of Fredericksburg is not so favorable to the Confederates as the impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to the hopes of an early peace. The working men of Manchester adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his emancipation proclamation.

English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of two millions three hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds. The Times thinks this was not so good as King, and that it is far better for England to keep all cotton operatives on public pensions until absorbed in other trades than to vary one point in her national policy.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—NO QUORUM. RICHMOND, Jan. 12. Congress assembled to-day. Nine Senators and fifty-three Representatives present. No quorum in either branch, and adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM MEXICO. SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 24.—(Per Express from Monterey.)—After a severe battle, on the 19th ult., the French army defeated the Mexicans and captured Puebla and Tampico, proceeding immediately towards the city of Mexico.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French troops had landed at Matamoros, Mexico, and taken possession.

ADVANCE OF ROSENCRANS'S ARMY—YANKEE OUTRAGES. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Jan. 7.—The enemy has advanced his lines seven miles this side of Murfreesboro'. He has been guilty of the most outrageous outrages, stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens, and running off negroes.

FROM THE HOSPITAL. While visiting the city of — not long ago, and being in a very comfortable position, my way led to the Hospital, to visit the established custom, for the ladies there do not visit the Hospital. The soldiers are a coarse, rough, uncouth looking set, the Hospital dirty, the air unwholesome—nor flowers, nor sweetmeats within its walls. But to escape the luxury and wealth which surround it, and which I looked upon as so near that of war and of a soldier's life, I went to the Hospital, and I entered the balcony of the Hospital, some half dozen pale, lean faces shamed me with neglect and ingratitude for power before having come to look to me for their misery and minister to their wants. My brave defenders! Here upon the threshold of the field of battle, you were going; and here, too, I caught the moon—the dying moon of someone. "Who is that?" I inquired. "A young soldier man."

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TO W. W. HOLDEN.

Sir:—Your attempt to deceive and mislead the people in regard to the Ten Regiment Bill, deserves some notice at my hands. After publishing the Bill introduced in the House of Commons by the majority of the military committee, and the substitute for it offered by the minority, you made the following comment:

"Now, let the honest reader carefully consider the two bills above given. Which, we ask, is most consonant with the Constitution, the wants of the Confederate Government, the necessities of the times, the wishes of the people, with justice and right? Which, if either, are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government? Read the bill of the minority, and point out a particle of evidence that it was designed to bring the State into conflict with the Confederate Government. There is not a shadow of it."

For the purpose of enabling the honest reader to answer your question, "which if either, are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government?" I will lay the first section of the Bill and substitute before him:—These sections show from what class of persons the proposed force for State reserves is to be raised. The first section of the majority bill reads thus:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor be authorized and required to call out five thousand troops, to be styled the State Reserves, from among the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, or likely to be called into that service by virtue of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Conscription, and the act for exemptions supplemental thereto."

Now, the honest reader, not an idiot, will readily perceive that this section not only avoids, but carefully guards against a conflict with the acts of Congress therein mentioned. To this bill, you are opposed, and for no other reason than it does not propose a conflict with the Confederate authorities. I will now give the honest reader the first section of the substitute for the original bill, that he may be able to answer your question, "which, if either, are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government?"

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, of any person over the age of eighteen years, who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, and to organize them into companies, battalions, or regiments, brigades or divisions, and to subject them to the command of the Governor, as the constitutional commander of the military forces of the State."

This section, so far from avoiding, actually proposes a conflict with the Confederate authorities. The honest reader will bear in mind that the conscript law applies to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. How, then, I demand to know, can any man between those ages volunteer his services and be accepted by the Governor, without violating this law? No honest man, after reading these sections, will find it necessary to enquire which of these bills is most in conflict with the Confederate Government.

Your opposition to the original bill and advocacy of the substitute, is founded upon the fact that the first does not and the other does propose a conflict with the Confederate Government.—All the able-bodied men in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not now in the service of the Confederate States, are liable to be called into that service by the conscription act, except such as have been exempted by the act commonly called the exemption bill. The bill reported by the majority of the committee, to which you are opposed, takes hold of these exemptions, and every body knows that there are at least five thousand such between the ages specified, able-bodied at that, to be found in the State. The substitute seizes on all between these ages, not now in the service of the Confederate States, though liable to be called into that service at any time. And, yet, you have the effrontery or ignorance to ask, which if either of these bills, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government?

The storm and tempest that, for a while, threatened to shake the Southern Confederacy to its centre, have been partially allayed by the operation of the conscription act, and forced to discharge their fury over the heads of our enemies. This act has been the salvation of our country, and every man, having the smallest spark of patriotism in his bosom, has admitted it every man friendly to the independence of the South, has supported it, and will continue to support, venerate and revere it until the North shall abandon its efforts to subjugate us. Then, shall we be called into that service at any time. And, yet, you have the effrontery or ignorance to ask, which if either of these bills, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government?

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT.

It may not probably be known to our readers that we have had amongst us, for the last five months, the Special Artist and Correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," Mr. Frank Vizelly. Nearly all his time has been spent with our army of Northern Virginia, and he was present with our gallant soldiers at the late battle of Falmouth, where he made numerous drawings of that last glorious passage of the Confederate army.

We quote from a number of the "Illustrated London News" that has reached the Confederacy, a letter of Mr. Vizelly, addressed to that journal:

"The more I see of the Southern army the more I am lost in admiration at its splendid patriotism, at its wonderful endurance, at its utter disregard of hardships which, probably, no modern army has been called upon to bear against. French soldiers, the soldiers of the Confederacy, are distinguished by their courage and valor, and their endurance. I have seen them marching over the hot and dusty roads of Virginia, uniformed, shodless, many with nothing but a thin, worn shirt, to shield them from the scorching rays of the sun, and yet every man cheered his comrades, and all, as they struggled their bleeding feet, made no complaint, and went forward with the same elasticity, stride, and vigor, as if they were in their graves."

The lies I have heard in the North of the situation in the South have been returned to me a thousand fold. My own eyes have seen the gallant and brave soldiers of the South, who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, or likely to be called into that service by virtue of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Conscription, and the act for exemptions supplemental thereto.

Now, the honest reader, not an idiot, will readily perceive that this section not only avoids, but carefully guards against a conflict with the acts of Congress therein mentioned. To this bill, you are opposed, and for no other reason than it does not propose a conflict with the Confederate authorities. I will now give the honest reader the first section of the substitute for the original bill, that he may be able to answer your question, "which, if either, are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government?"

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N. C. Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE, N. C.

NOTICE TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.

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6000 Acres of Land and a Fine Flouring Mill for Sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN TURN-OUTS.

STEAM SAW MILL.

"Good" Land for Sale.

WARRENTON FEM. COL. INSTITUTE.

FOR SALE.

"Leather."

WAS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

THE FIFTH ACADEMY YEAR OF HILLSBORO', N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

WANTED.—PRACTICAL BRUSHMAKERS.

CALL AND SETTLE UP.—WISHING TO CLOSE OUR ACCOUNTS TO THIS DATE, WE RESPECTFULLY ASK ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US TO CALL AND SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS EITHER BY CHECK OR NOTE. NO NEW ACCOUNTS WILL BE MADE AFTER THIS DATE.

JUST RUN THE BLOCKADE!

SHOES, GENTS AND LADIES' NEW-ESTYLES, CASHMERE AND VESTINGS.

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Committed to the Jail of Wake County, N. C.