

THE PROGRESS.

NEWBERN, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16, 1862

The Progress will be issued every evening at 8 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., if received after that hour, they will be sent till the next day. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

Wm. LINGHAM, Jr., editor of the *Argus & Navy Journal*, 23 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

Editorial Miscellany.

It has been estimated that at least 600,000 people of England will require charitable support this winter, owing to the stoppage of manufacturing operations as a consequence of the war in this country. In view of this fact, and as these operatives have declared their sympathies with the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebels, the *New York Times* proposes, that, as we owe them some substantial acknowledgment of this friendliness, we should, from our abundance, send them a free gift of wheat and corn for their famishing families. Out of our abundance, we could give enough palpably to relieve them, and it would be but a slight token of our gratitude for their adhesion to our cause.

A rifled 600-pounder gun is rapidly approaching completion at Elswick, England. Its weight when finished will be 22 1/2 tons, and its length 14 feet 10 inches. The outer diameter is to be 4 feet 4 inches at the breech, and 1 foot 9 1/2 inches at the muzzle.

The secret of the Banks expedition is out, and President Lincoln is the guilty party. He told the reporter of one of the New York papers, who was trying to pump him, that the Banks expedition was going—to sea.

And Gen. Banks, too, suddenly becomes communicative, as may be seen by the following:

"How many men will you have on your expedition, General?" inquired a curious visitor the other day.

"Well," replied the General, pausing, as if going through with a process of mental arithmetic. "Well, I shall have—a good many."

In the Austrian War Budget, now under consideration, there is an item of 2,500,000 for feeding cats kept in the victualling-magazines.

Why should the stars be the best astronomers? Because they have studied (studied) the heavens ever since creation.

"MY MARYLAND."—German officers assert that the air to which that gush of rebel sentiment is adapted is by no means original, but borrowed from a poetic effusion in their language, entitled "Don't hug me now—some other time."

In one town in New Hampshire all the girls in the neighborhood turned out and husked a hundred bushels of corn for a farmer whose boys were in the army. Bully for the girls.

The bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Van Wyck proposes a monthly addition of three dollars to privates and five to farriers, blacksmiths, musicians, and non-commissioned officers. The law of 1861, adding two dollars per month, applied only to privates, but this bill applies that increase also to non-commissioned officers and others. The same gentleman's bill for the immediate compensation for clothing lost in service provides for the payment of the same on the next pay roll, making provisions for soldiers in hospitals and those discharged.

Appointments of the North Carolina M. E. Conference:

- Raleigh—John S. Long.
- Hillsborough—A. R. Raven.
- Newbern, Centenary—C. P. Jones.
- Snowhill Cir.—J. Wheeler, J. J. Hines and N. A. Hooker.
- Wilson—J. A. Cunnigim.
- Contentnea—C. W. King.
- Smithfield—L. S. Berkhead.
- Goldsborough—A. W. Mangum.
- Everettsville—John N. Andrews.
- Kinston and Lenoir Institute—Geo. W. Deems.
- Trent—Wm. F. Clegg.
- Beaufort, Ann. Street.—John Jones.
- Morehead City—L. W. Martin.

NEWS FROM DIXIE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6, 1862.

Twenty rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Suffolk, and 40 contrabands.

Flag of truce steamboat New York in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, 3d N. Y. Regiment, arrived this afternoon from City Point, but brings no passengers.

Richmond Inquirer, Dec. 3d, says two deserters just in from Washington, report an abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

The report of a skirmish at Core Creek is unfounded.

Knowlton, Tenn.—The Cliff's re-negade regiment is devastating Morgan county.

Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal, Nov. 25th, says, "A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The Pocotaligo and Uncle Ben went to sea safely last night."

"Gen. D. R. Jones is in Richmond sick—slight hopes of recovery."

"A Confederate States Navy is now the leading idea among the most sagacious minds of the South."

"Hon. F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the port of New Orleans, has opened a collection office at Ponchatoula, and is doing a regular business."

"Steamer *Kelhi* was run into and sunk off the Bahamas. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade."

Charleston (S. C.) Daily Courier, Nov. 25th, says, the enemy have from 10 to 15 wooden vessels lying in sight off this city, where they have been allowed to lay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them, with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Mallory waiting for all of Lincoln's iron-sides to be finished.

Raleigh (N. C.) Daily Progress, Nov. 27th, says, "Major General G. A. Smith is in Petersburg, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction."

The *Richmond Examiner*, Nov. 29th, says, "The next session of Confederate Congress commences at Richmond the second Monday in January."

"We learn that Barney Shaw, recently one of General Winder's detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government."

The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* of Dec. 6th, says, "The reports from Fredericksburg yesterday are important. It is stated that Burnside has been superseded in command of the Yankee forces, and that 'fighting Joe Hooker' has taken his place. Burnside will have no cause to regret this change, if the radicals insist upon an early advance."

Another report says that pretty severe skirmishing occurred in the neighborhood of Port Royal yesterday morning, but with what result could not be learned.

The general aspect of affairs is represented to indicate a battle. The columns of the enemy have been moved to the front, and much activity is observable along their lines. Of our forces we need not speak, but confidence is felt both in the army and its leaders.

A dispatch received yesterday states that the Partisan Rangers, of Colonel Imboden, had a skirmish with the enemy near New Creek, in Hampshire county, a few days ago, in which Brigadier General Rose, of the Federal forces, was killed. No other particulars.

"The *Fincastle Express* learns from a gentleman from Lewisburg, that one day last week through the carelessness of our scouts, the Yankees captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, as many horses, and destroyed the camp equipage of the forces arrested."

Official dispatches from Gen. Walker at Pocotaligo says a fleet of 20 vessels sailed on Friday last from Linton Head, Georgetown or Wilmington is the point aimed at. Our troops were everywhere put under marching orders, to be ready for a move at the shortest notice. Several large vessels passed Charleston harbor Sunday, going southward. It is thought they have gone to aid the Gulf Squadron in an attack on Mobile.

Five additional vessels were off Charleston last Sunday, and six blockaders off Stone Point.

"The *Dispatch* also says," the Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade and a battery of field artillery.

Their forces at Suffolk and vicinity is now estimated at 80,000 by their

own men, who state that this force is to move against Petersburg, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon."

A shop used by Mr. Thompson for the manufacture of Sabres in Columbus, Georgia, was burnt on Sunday. We have seen a new manufacture of socks made of cotton and cow hair. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantages of not wetting easily.

"A schooner trying to run the blockade ran ashore this morning on Smith's Isle, six miles south of Fort Fisher. A company from Fort Fisher has gone to her assistance."

One of the blockaders ran out of sight this morning and returned at half past ten with a schooner."

"A dead Yankee, an Abolitionist, named Welles, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever at the Libby Prison on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who has pegged out for over a month, in the regular way."

"Three inmates of Castle Thunder were afflicted with the strapade yesterday to the extent of a dozen lashes each, for robbery and knocking out a man's eye."

Interesting from the Southwest.

News from Arkansas and Mississippi.

Important Expedition of General Hovey and Washburn.

OPERATIONS IN PRICES REAR.

Railroads Torn up and Bridges Burned.

NEAR ARKANSAS, Miss. Dec. 1.

Yesterday, although the Sabbath, was a day of considerable interest, so far as Colonel Lee's cavalry division and extreme advance was concerned.

It had been determined by General Hamilton, to make a reconnaissance in force, and in order to do that thoroughly, Colonel Dietzer, of the First Kansas, with his regiment and three others, and a battery of artillery, were ordered to join Colonel Lee. The column moved at ten o'clock Sunday morning, and reached "Ebenezer" Church shortly after. A mile beyond, the frequent reports from the rifles in the hands of the skirmishers indicated that the enemy were preparing to dispute our further advance. Pressing to the front, I discovered them drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill a mile in front of us. We were on the brow of a hill, and between us and a deep ravine. Colonel Lee ordered the column to halt, and there formed the infantry in line of battle, two regiments on each side of the road, directly in rear of the elevation where he had placed his artillery. Before this was concluded the enemy opened upon us a most vigorous fire from two field pieces placed where our position was fully commanded. The shot fell all around us, and shells burst on every hand. One shot passed entirely through the house of a planter, to our right. Another struck in the middle of the First Kansas regiment, taking off hat of one, and paralyzing the arm of another. No other damage was done. By this time our battery was in position, and thirty shells and shot were hurled over the ravine in rapid succession, striking full and square near the centre of the rebel column. The rebels ceased firing, and Col. Lee ordered the skirmishers to charge, followed by the infantry, still in line of battle. This order was obeyed most gallantly. They rushed down the hill, across the ravine, and up the other side, cheering and firing as they moved. The rebels returned their fire; but as the advance came rapidly forward, appeared struck with consternation, and fell back in confusion. During this charge, Lt. Cullen, of Co. H, Fourth Illinois cavalry, who was on his horse clearing on his skirmishers, and directing their movements, received a painful wound in his shoulder. I am told a private was also shot in the side, but could not learn his name nor the extent of his injuries.

As soon as we reached the abandoned position our skirmishers were again advanced, and there was heavy firing for a hundred rods, when the rebels retired out of range of our rifles. The Parrott guns were again brought to the front, and the rear of the retreating column, hardly distinguishable on account of the clouds of dust raised as they galloped along the dusty thoroughfare, was made the recipient of a few shells and shot.

With a field glass we here first discovered the rebel fortifications, a mile to the front and left—an earthwork of considerable magnitude, mounting six guns, and at that distance appearing to occupy a most formidable position. We were in doubt as to the range of their guns, but when we moved the column to the front it soon became evident that they commanded the entire approach for a mile of open ground, on the Abbeville road. As we crossed this open space their guns played upon us incessantly, dropping ugly missiles all around, to the manifest danger of our lives. None of us were hurt and we galloped rapidly forward until we reached the edge of the timber, which cut us off from observation, and planted our battery. Then followed an artillery duel, lasting for half an hour, when the fire was slackened, and both armies laid quiet watching each other.

"During this interval of quiet Colonel Lee sent out large flanking and reconnoitering parties to the right and left, who, after a short time returned, reporting two more forts behind the timber, commanding the advance from the other direction. Even where we were we were subject to an enfilading fire, and as we had discovered the rebel position a retrograde movement was ordered. Just before the column moved Colonel Dietzer ordered the battery to drop a few shells into the fort. This fire was vigorously returned, and continued until we had fallen back entirely beyond the range of their guns. No one was injured.

It is remarkable that in the hundreds of shot and shell fired by the enemy during the last two days not a man of the Union army was injured. We have fought continually since Friday night, and in that time our entire loss is one man killed and four wounded. The enemy are not so fortunate. If we may believe the report of negroes and citizens, at least a hundred have been killed and wounded. We know they lost one of their field pieces, and eight or ten killed, because we have our dead demonstrated it.

Last night this region was visited by a tremendous rain storm, which lasted until nearly daylight, and as a consequence we find every gully and stream in this hilly country full to overflowing. The Tallahassee by this time is probably unfordable. This delays our movements to-day, and we are enjoying the leisure we should have had yesterday. This rain is better than five thousand men to the enemy. From negroes and citizens who reach our lines

I learn scraps of information relative to the rebel position at Abbeville, which would be interesting if they could be considered altogether reliable.

All seem to agree in their estimate of the rebel strength. Van Dorn is said to command at Abbeville, with thirty thousand men, and Price at Tallahassee, with fifteen thousand. Outlaw commands at Wyatt with four regiments, and Harry at Rocky Fort, at the mouth of the river, with as many more. A glance at the map accompanying this letter will show their relative position.

A negro came in late last night, and reports that General Price has fallen back to Grenda, taking with them the Missouri troops, and that Jackson now holds the forts this side of the Tallahassee. Whether this be true or not is unknown. Our pickets reported this morning that during the night they heard continual movements as if the fort was being evacuated, and the movement of artillery and cavalry across the turnpike bridge which spans the Tallahassee, but whether to or from the fort they could not determine. Colonel Mayor, of the Third Michigan, was sent out this morning with six companies of cavalry to reconnoitre, but has not yet returned. When he does, we shall be able to learn the exact situation there.

The resolution of Mr. Sausbury calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the arrest of two citizens of Delaware coming up Mr. S. presented a brief letter from Whiteley Meredith, one of the prisoners, dated at Fort Delaware, saying that himself and Dr. John Laws were still there deprived of their liberty, and any efforts in behalf of their release would be greatly appreciated.

The bill concerning judgments obtained in suits by the United States, was brought up from the House with an amendment, and referred.

The Senate then, without taking the question on the "pending resolution," adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Tampico Occupied by the French.

Gen. Forey Still at Orizaba—Departure of Lorencez for France.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Letters received from Tampico, announce the occupation of that place by the French. Admiral Suran De la Graviere took possession on the 22d ult., without meeting any resistance. The French force, composed of the Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, 3000 marines and a battery of artillery, arrived at the river on the 21st ult., and disembarked on the following day, proceeding up the river to the town in launches. On their approach the Government authorities and employees left the town. The Consul went immediately to the Admiral, requesting him to guarantee tranquility and order in the town, which he assured them should be done.

The fortifications at the entrance of the river and of the city, had been dismantled, but it being known that the cannon had been carried up the river in some schooners, a gunboat was sent in pursuit, and it was expected would overtake them and get possession.

The French force consisted of 2000 men, and according to private letters, they were well received by the inhabitants. The fort at the entrance of the river has been occupied by some companies of the expeditionary French force.

In other respects nothing further appears to have been done by the French. Gen. Forey, continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Gen. Lorencez, had left for France in the French merchant steamer *Florida*, which brought the news of the occupation of Tampico, having touched at Santiago de Cuba on her voyage home. The *Princesa*, of Havana, says that Gen. Forey had put in movement a part of his force in the direction of Puebla, but gives no particulars.

The delay is attributed to the want of means of transport, but this deficiency has been, it appears, partly supplied. The *Diario de la Marina* says on this point as follows:

"We mentioned recently that a pretty large quantity of materials for the railroad of Vera Cruz, which it is proposed to extend to Orizaba, had been contracted for in the United States. We can now add these materials have begun to arrive. In fact we read in the *Revista* of the 11th ult., that on the evening before there had anchored in the port the American vessel *Forest King*, from New York, laden with sleepers, other articles, and three engineers. Other such, with like cargoes, were shortly expected."

The *Redactor* of Santiago de Cuba, mentions in its paper of the 25th ult., that there left that port on the 22d ult., for Vera Cruz, the Bremen merchant vessel *Elizabeth*, having on board the French expeditionary army sixty-five miles, with their harness, thirty bundles of hay, five sacks of corn, and a baggage of mules. The French war steamer *Jura* also arrived in the above port, from Vera Cruz on the 23d ult., for the purpose of cooling, and of taking on board 500 mules.

The *Verdadero Eco de Europa* published at Orizaba, in the interior, says of the French:

"It is said that the population flock in masses to work in the useless fortifications that are being constructed in Puebla and the capital, and rather to fight than to defend themselves behind them, while decrees are published obliging the citizens of all classes to work on them or to be executed by paying a weekly poll tax to save themselves from the extraction of twelve days' hard labor at the galley."

A long letter from Europe at Vera Cruz, from Padre Miranda on his return from his political visit to Paris and London. He left Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for Orizaba, where he arrived safely. He was accompanied by Gen. Don Benito Fleuro, who likewise proceeded to Orizaba.

The correspondent of the *Pressa*, of Havana, observes that the greatest activity prevailed in the military preparations of the French, but that the expedition for Puebla appears still very far off, goes on slowly, and nobody can divine when it will take place.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1862.

Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the purchase of lands near Portsmouth, N. H., for a Navy Yard.—Ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Sumner and Hale presented petitions protesting against the action of the Naval Advisory Board, and petitions were presented in favor of a General Bankrupt law by Messrs. Howard, Pomeroy and King.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing Surat cotton to be imported into the United States upon the payment of the same duties as for cotton imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Ten Eyck reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to fix the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the State of Wisconsin, with an amendment. The bill was taken up, the amendment agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Browning introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah, and to facilitate the administration of justice in said Territory. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to facilitate the medical examination of invalid soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps of the army.

Mr. Hale called up the bill relative to appointments in the naval service, providing for the confirmation by the Senate of appointments in the volunteer navy, the same as in the regular navy.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the bill so as to confine its operation to future appointments, contending that by a clause in an act of like

session all the past appointments had been approved.

Mr. Hale said that that act was ill advised, and if it did anything, really reliable all temporary appointments hereafter to be made.

Several messages from the President were received. One recommending a vote of thanks to Lieutenant-Commanding George U. Morris, for his determined valor and heroism displayed in defense of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland* against the Rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*. Another recommending a vote of thanks to Lieutenant George L. Worden, for the skill and gallantry exhibited by him in the contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in order that he may be advanced one grade, in compliance with the Act of July 16, 1862. Both were referred to the Naval Committee.

A third communication was in answer to a resolution calling for information and the evidence relative to the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Indian Committee.—Ordered to be printed.

A fourth communication was in reference to the attempted seizure by the Commander of the British steamer *Africa*, within the waters of the United States, of Mr. Fauchet, and embracing a report of the Secretary of State on the subject.

The resolution of Mr. Sausbury calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the arrest of two citizens of Delaware coming up Mr. S. presented a brief letter from Whiteley Meredith, one of the prisoners, dated at Fort Delaware, saying that himself and Dr. John Laws were still there deprived of their liberty, and any efforts in behalf of their release would be greatly appreciated.

The bill concerning judgments obtained in suits by the United States, was brought up from the House with an amendment, and referred.

The Senate then, without taking the question on the "pending resolution," adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Mr. G. L. Worden for the gallantry and skill displayed by him while in command of the *Monitor*, in the late combat with the rebel steamer *Merrimac*. Such thanks, under the law, advancing any officer one grade in the naval list. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fenton submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if the exigencies of the public service will admit of it, to provide a United States vessel-of-war to convoy in safety from the attack of the rebel cruiser "Alabama," or any other pirate vessel, any ship or ships that shall contain corn, flour and other provisions intended as a free offering by the citizens of the United States to the starving poor of England, and that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and other maritime cities of the United States, shall notify the Secretary of the Navy at what time such vessel shall be ready to sail.

Mr. Train objected to the introduction of the resolution, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. McPherson reported back from the Military Committee the resolution inquiring what legislation is necessary, if any, to enable the sick and wounded soldiers to get their pay, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was agreed to.

Mr. Buffington, from the Military Committee, reported back House resolutions granting lands to the Indians engaged in the war of 1855-6. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the adjustment of the appropriations made for the civil service of the Navy Department to the present organization of that service. Referred.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate Bill for the payment of nine thousand five hundred dollars to the owners of the French brig *Jules et Marie* for injuries done by the steamer *San Jacinto*. Passed.

Mr. Train introduced a bill relating to the validity of titles of public squares and lots in the city of Washington, which was passed.

Mr. Train reported a bill to provide for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to make arrangements with the authorities of any city or State for the incarceration and confinement in suitable buildings, of persons convicted in the courts of the District of Columbia, of crimes for which the penalty is confinement in the Penitentiary. Whenever a suitable Penitentiary shall be provided in the District, provision is made for the return of the convicts.

Mr. Wickliffe desired to know what had become of the old Penitentiary and its inmates, and by what authority the latter had been removed elsewhere. He thought the Secretary of the Interior had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Train explained that the Penitentiary was on the military grounds of the Government, and the building being needed for the storage of ammunition, the President, by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, had removed the inmates and provided for their board in a New York institution at \$1.25 per week. They were well treated there, and he did not think the convicts had objection to the change.

Mr. Wickliffe did not see how the prisoners were to try that question under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Washburne moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Agreed to—yeas 87, nays not counted.

Mr. May rose to a personal explanation, stating that he had been detained from his seat by sickness, and wished now to record his vote on certain measures transacted during his absence.

The Speaker asked "what measures?"

Mr. May—The bill to indemnify executive tyrannies and justifying arbitrary arrests, and also dismembering and mutilating the old commonwealth of Virginia, passed yesterday. I wish to vote against them.

The Speaker did not know any bills by such titles.

Mr. May—This is the only description by which I know them.

Mr. Fessenden objected because the gentleman had not correctly stated the title of the bills named, and Mr. May's vote was refused.

Mr. Conkling, from the Select Committee on a General Bankrupt Law, reported a bill, but the Speaker ruled it as not in order, the functions of the Committee having expired with the last session.

The bill, with some amendments, regulating the payment of judgments in certain suits against the United States, was taken up. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment, certain judgments obtained against Collectors for duties illegally paid should be paid in coin. Agreed to and the bill sent back to the Senate.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what number of soldiers, regulars or volunteers, have been placed on the roll of the army. What number whose names have not been paid up to December, 1862; what regulars remain unpaid, and how long have they been without pay; whether money appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the army had been diverted to other uses; and for what purposes.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolution, inserting the words "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. Wickliffe objected, saying he wanted no State secrets; he wanted only matters of record, to know what had been done with the public money.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, and the Senate concurring, That the Proclamation of the President of the 22d of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of emancipation as indicated in the Proclamation is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, and is not well chosen as a war measure, and an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of free government.

Mr. Lovoy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—yeas 94, nays 56. Messrs. May and Criswell voted no. Mr. Leary ye.

Mr. Koell, of Missouri, desired to introduce a bill to secure the abolition of slavery in the State of Missouri, and provide for compensation of loyal persons there who own slaves. Mr. Wickliffe objected.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of Missouri, (Mr. Davis in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the President's message.

Mr. Cox obtained the floor, but on motion of Mr. Holman, the committee rose.

Mr. Holman introduced a bill to allow certain bounties to private soldiers who have been honorably discharged, and to increase the pay of private soldiers in the army. Referred.

Mr. Clements introduced a bill to amend the act approved July, 1862, to raise revenue and pay the interest on the public debt. Referred.

Mr. Noel again offered his bill for the abolition of slavery in the State of Missouri, but it was objected to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Troops From North Carolina.

We copy the following very interesting article from the *Raleigh Standard*, which we invite all conservative and Union loving men to peruse. The arguments of the *Standard* are taken from statistics which prove to all that it is no unbecoming article:

"The figures will show that since the beginning of the war, this State has sent eighty thousand men to the field. Twenty thousand of these have died, from wounds or disease, five thousand are unfit for duty—leaving about fifty thousand now in service, and ready to meet the enemy. From the very first this State has been among the most forward and active in the war. Her blood and her resources of all kinds have been poured out like water in the cause, and for the most part, on the soil of other States. She has sent more volunteers and more conscripts to the field, in proportion to her population, than any other State. She who remains are not able to take care of the farms, and, on an average, not more than a half crop can be raised next year. If the conscription law between 35 and 40 should be taken, we shall be not only destitute, in a general way, of men to defend our season, but not more than one-third of a crop will be made next year. Good, full crops are as essential to our defence as men and munitions of war. If the people at home are reduced to starvation, it will not be in their power to aid those in the field by contributions of clothing, shoes, and the like; and if the great mass of our people should be thus reduced, the wives and the children will suffer in common with them. And what is more, if starvation should be imminent, or even great and general suffering for food and raiment, the people will rise up and stop the war, let the consequences be what they may. 'He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.'"

What, then, is the remedy? We know of but one, and that is to suspend the execution of the conscription law in this State, on persons between 35 and 40. Gen. Vance has no discretion in this matter. If the General Assembly is silent, or refuses to act, he cannot disregard his obligations to enforce the law, when called upon to do so by the President; and even if he could and if he were to do so, the enrolling and collecting of the conscripts would devolve upon the Confederate officers, which might lead to resistance and bloodshed. North Carolina is a sovereign State. She has protected herself long enough at the footstep of Confederate power. Let her insist that other States shall do their duty before she is called upon to do more; and especially, before she is required to submit to an act of Congress which provides for nearly every class of our people except the small farmers, and which establishes an odious oligarchy, unconstitutional and most dangerous distinction between the non-slaveholder and slaveholder, and between the large and the small slaveholder.

We are not at all in doubt as to what the people wish and expect on this subject. If President Davis defends Richmond, we take it for granted he will be our savior, and no considerable body of troops to defend it. He will protect Weldon, for Weldon is the key to Petersburg and Richmond; but Weldon is but one locality, many in the State which are threatened. If the whole of that part of the State which is east of the Wilmington and Weldon Road should be overrun and desolated by the enemy, as they have overrun and desolated Chocoma and Gates, and Tyrrell, and Hyde, and Craven, it will not make much difference what is the destiny of the State thereafter. There are eight to ten thousand men in this State between 35 and 40. Let them be taken, and from what source will the bulk