8,452 65

2,814 87

8,604-97

3,542 81

6.470 42

Tabal Cain-The First Worker in Iron. BY CHARLES MACKEY.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might, In the days when earth was young; By the fleree red light of his furnace bright, The strokes of his hammer rung; And he lifted high his brawny hand On the iron glowing clear, Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers, As he fashioned the sword and spear. And he sang -" Hurrah for my handiwork! Hurrah for the spear and sword! Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well, For he shall be king and lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one, As he wrought by his roaring fire, And each one prayed for a strong steel blade, As the crown of his desire; and he made them weapons sharp and strong, Till they shouted loud for glee, And gave him gifts of pearl and gold, And spoils of the forest free. And they sang —" Hurrah for Tubal Cain Who hath given us strength a new! Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,

And horrah for the metal true!" But a sudden change came o'er his heart, Ere the setting of the sun; And Tubal Cain was filled with pain For the evil he had done; He saw that men with rage and hate, Made war upon their kind, That the land was red with the blood they shed.

In their lust for carnage blind, And he said-" Alas! that I ever made, Or that skill of mine should plan, The spear and the sword, for men whose joy And for many a day old Tubal Cain,

Sad brooding o'er his woe; And his furnace smouldered low; But be rose at last with a cheerful face, And a bright courageous eye, And bared his strong right arm for work While the quick flames mounted high, And he sang-"Hurrah for my handiwork !" and the red sparks lit the air; Jof alone for the blade was the bright steel made," And he fashioned the first plough-share,

And men taught wisdom from the past, In Iriendship joined their hands, Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall, And plough theme willing lands; And sang arrah for Tubal Cain! Our staunch good friend is he; And for the plough share, and the plough, To him our praise shall be. But while Oppression lifts its head, Or a tyrant would be lord—
Though we may thank him for the plough,
We'll not forget the sword!"

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. S. PORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC AC-COUNTS, FOR THE PISCAL YEAR ENDING SEP-PUBLIC FUND-(DISBURSEMENTS.) STATEMENT D.

Swaing the several objects for which the Disbursements of
the Public Fund have been made.

istored Bonda, as follows:

C. L. Pettigrew, Guardian, 3 Bonds,
N. Kendal, 1 Bond,
President and Directors of Literary
Fund, 4 Bonds,
T. E. Steele, Ass't Clerk in Treasury department, his first quarter's salary

Taken up from sundry persons during this mouth, State Treasury notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and payable at the public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an ordinance of the Convention of N.
C., ratified the 1st day of December,
1841, said notes being fundable in
six per cent State Coupon Bouds:
Notes of the denomination of \$100, hern Express Company, freight on

Convention, Protect to the Convention, printing journals of Convention, Sundry persons, for, publishing proclamations of the Governor, as follows: J. D. Hufham, Biblicil Recorder, T. S. W. Mote, Church Intelligencer, 2 50 7 50 John Spelman, Late Journal, J. L. Pennington, Daity Progress, Halyburton & Williams, Mountain Mer-12 50 Fulton & Price, Wilmington Journal, W. E. Dulin, for Southern Telegraph
Co., sundry dispatches sent and received during March, 1863,
D. King, for payment of wages of servant at the Capitol from Jan. 181 to

487 20

April 1st, 1863, A. C. Wiswall & Co., Lincolnton, N. C., for tax list paper furnished Comptrol-ler for the use of the State, John D. Williams, for one letter press, P. H. Winston, Jr., expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for Treasury Department,
C. F. Mebane, for numbering, signing and clipping N. G. Treasury notes,
Wm. Watson, for repairing blinds in
Treasurer's office,
J.B. Franklin, for hire of wagon and W. G. Strickland, for wood furnished

the State, W. T. Womble, for signing Treasury

Madison Hinton, for boxes for use of Public Treasurer, K. Walker, for services in Treasury Department, T L Clinton, for Southern Telegraph Company, for dispatches sent and re-ceived during this month, May. Sundry persons, accrued interest on Certificates of Sinte stock, Sundry counties, under an act of the

General Assembly entitled "an act for he relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army," as follows:

Mecklenburg county, J. H. Wilson,
Com'r, first instalment,
Mekkenburg to the wives and families of soldiers in the army," as follows: Com'r, first instalment,
Mecklenburg county, J. H. Wilson,
Com'r, second instalment,
Warren county, Jacob Parker, Com'r,
second instalment,
Perquimans county, J. G. Granberry,
Com'r, first instalment, 4,178 86 4,173 86 1,948 96 Parquimans out nty, J. G. Granberry, Com'r, second instalment, Balifax county, W. W. Brickell, Com'r, second instalment, Burke county, J. A. Claywell, Com'r, first instalment, 1,801 29 1,801 58 2.699 50 Burks count J. A. Claywell, Com'r,
second instalment,
Gulford sounty, Jed H. Lindsay, Com'r,
second instalment, 2,681 48

Gulford enuity, Jed H. Lindsay, Com'r, second instalment, Greene county, E. W. Beat, Com'r, second instalment, Bladen county, W. A. Bizzell, Com'r, second instalment, Wake county, Jio. F. Hutchins, Com'r, second instalment, Phakin county, D. S. Hill, Com'r, second instalment, Wilkes county, W. G. Hix, Com'r, second instalment, Forsylb county, E. A. Vogler, Com'r, second instalment, Second I 6,520 80

and instalment, coving ton, Com'r, county, D. A. Coving ton, Com'r, county, T. C. Foust, Com'r,

Wayne sounty, W. B. Thompson,
Com'r, second instalment,
Bertie county, J. J. Pugh, Com'r, first
instalment,
Sampson county, A. B. Chesnutt, Com'r,
second instalment,
Surry county, R. S. Gilmer, Com'r,
second instalment,
Beaufort county, G. L. Windley, Com'r,
first and second instalment,
Davidson county, Alfred Hargrave,
Com'r, second instalment,
McDowell county, J. M. Neal, Com'r,
second instalment,

5.296 92 record instalmen.
Yadkin county, W. A. Robey, Com'r,
first instalment,
Yadkin county, Wim A. Robey, Codic. Second instalment,
Gates county, R. H. L. Bond, Com'r,
first instalment,
Gates county, R. H. L. Bond, Com'r, 8,606 35 1.654 8 second instalmen Moore county, A. H. McNeill, Com'r, second instalment, J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, 8,454 1

on account of appropriation for the manufacture of salt, C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, on account of ap-propriation of General Assembly for Educational purposes, for the year

Sundry persons, interest on State Tree-Sundry persons, interest on State Treesury Notes,
Sundry persons, interest on 6 per cent.
State Coupon Ronds,
Sundry persons, interest on 8 per cent.
State Coupon Bonds,
Sundry persons, interest on Coupon
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River
Navigation Company,
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank of
Cape Fear, Raleigh, interest on State
loans,

Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, for the use of that department, Capt. H. A. Dowd. A. Q. M., for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. T. D. Hogg, Acting A. Q. M., for the use of the Quartermaster's De-

portment, Cupt. Jaz. Bloan, A. Q. M., for the use 10,000 of the Quartermaster's Repartment,
T. D. Hagg, Capt' Orduance, for the use
of that Department,
Capt. T. D. Hagg, C. S., for the use of
the Subsistence Department,
Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, for the use of that Department, Capt. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., for the use

of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, for the use of that Department, Capt. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., for the use 25,000 of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. T. D. Hogg. C. S., for the use of the Sabsistence Department, Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, for the

use of that epartment, Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. W. B. Gulick, Paymaster, for the 50,000 use of that Department, Capt. T. D. Hogg, Acting A. Q. M., for the use of the Quartermaster's De-75,000

partment,

Jas. Hood, expenses incurred in convering clothing to troops in 2sth N. C.
regiment, near Petersburg, Va.,

R. H. Battle, Jr., Ag't for Buncombe
county, for provisions furnished 10sth
and 10sth regiments, N. C. Militia
for the "Laurel Expedition,"

N. C. Railroad Cd., on account of freight
and transportation.

and transportation, Western N C. Railroad Company, on account of freight and transportation of troops,
W R. Mriler, under resolution of Gen-

eral Assembly in favor of clarms allowed by Board of Claims,
P. R. Harden & Bro., amount allowed by Board of Claims Takes up from sundry persons during this month, mutilated State Treasury Notes, Geo. T. Cooke, Postmaster, Baleigh, ac-

8. 35

count of the several departments in the Capitol, as follows: Executive Department, Treasury "Comptroller's " Jas McKimmon, under resolution of General Assembly, ratified Feb. 12th,

E A. Vogler, in part payment for cer-tificate No. 399 Nr. C. 6 per cent. con-vertible stock for \$7,500, W. H. Jones, Cathier, &c., for certifi-cate No. 1,235 of N. C. 6 per cent. W. H. Jones, Cashier, &c., for certifi-

cute No. 247 of N. U. a per cent. convertible stock, Sundry Banks, principal of notes for temporary loans, as follows: Bank of Fayetteville, Bank of Clarendon, Bank of North-Carolina,

Taken up from sundry persons during this month, State Treasury notes, bearing interest at 6 per cent, par annum, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an ordinance of the Convention of of an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., ratified the 1st day of December, 18:1, and notes being fundable in a per cent. State Coupon Bonds;
Notes of the denomination of \$100,

Southern Express Company, freight on sundry boxes and packages, Sundry persons, for publishing procla-mations of the Governor, as follows: E. J. Haie & Sons, Fayetteville Observer, Wm. Dedman, Hendersonville Times, Mrs. T. J. Holton, Charfotte Whig, W. J. Yates, Western Democrat, T. S. W. Mott, Church Intelligenous, Dennis Heart, Hillsboro' Recorder, Dennis Heart, Hillsboro' Recorder, J. L. Peunington, Daily Progress, L. V. Blum, Salem Press, Halyburton & Williams, Mountain Mer-

J. W. Syme, Raleigh Register, C. W. Featon, N. O. Argus,
J. J. Bruner, Salisbury Waterman,
B. B. Hood, for repairing clock of Sen-R. H Bathe, Jr., Private Secretary, for J. E. Lippett, for signing State Treasu-

ry potes, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, for sealing 7:00 State Bonds,
J. B. Neathery, for examining account
of Jno. W. Syme, for public printing,
I. Willess For public printing,

of Jno. W. Syme, for public printing.
F. I. Wilson, for examining account of
W. W. Holden, for public printing,
Sundry persons, as accrued interest on
certificates of State stock,
Sundry persons, under an act of the
General Assembly, entitled "An act
for the relief of the wives and tamilies of soldiers in the army," as follows: Edgecombe Co., Jno. Norfleet, Com., first installment, Edgecombe Co., Juo. Norfleet, 2.798 79 second installment, aguiotank Co., R. F. Overman, 2,728 72 full quots, Cherokee Co., Goo. W. Hays, 7,088 26

3,408 21 third installment,
Johnson Co., J. B. Beckwith,
second instalment,
Rutherford Co., M. O Dickerson, 8,586 76 Columbus Co., T. M. Smith second instalment, Alleghany Co., F. I. McMillan, 2,287 85 1,829 Alleghany Co., F. I. McMillan, second instalment, Gaston Co , Jos. Lusk, 1,829 2,774 80 Stanly Co., Dan'i Freeman, ₩,608 91 Stokes Co. J. M. Covington, 8,108 Tyrrel Co., Jno: McGlees, 2,586 07

5,877 88

2,259 74

first and second insta Ashe Co., Q. F. Neal, Person Co., Alex Walker, Second instalment, Robeson Co., Wm. J. Brown, second instalment. Granville Co., J. C. Cooper, Brunswick Co., Jos. Green, first instalment, Brunswick Co, Jos. Green,

"Whom the Gods would Destroy they a

Ma Enrog.—The comments made by yourself in a late issue, upon the action of Googress in regard to substitutes, is the truth but half told. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceales to be a virtue, and North-Casolina, as regards her obligations under the Confederate compact and her daily to her citigens, has reached that point, and it now behooves her freeborn people to stend up in the defence of their insilienable rights. It is a fearful struggle for life and property on one hand, and for civil and religious liberty on the other. The reckless legislation of Congress, endorsed by the President, and the the mighty strides new making towards a military despotiam admit of no blay.—Under the Confederate compact North-Carolina is a sovereign State—her citizens are sovereigns. As such she has clothed her Governor with the power and authority to protect her people. He has sworn to do it, nor can be desert them.

protect her people. He has sworn to do it, nor can be sert them.

Nations like families are held together by duts and interest. If one fai's to discharge its duty, the others are released from the discharge of theirs. Nor would the former have by pretext to hold the latter to the terms of the compact for their own benefit. Just so with North-Carolina. She made a virtue of necessity, and coalesced against her interests with those who are now fastening the chains of military despotism upon her.

her interests with those who are now fastening the chains of military despotism upon her.

She entered the Southern Confederacy in good faith, and she fins faithfully discharged the obligations imposed upon her by that compact up to the present hour, and as a reward for her fidelity, shall she now be required to sacrifice her rights and her honor, to gratify those who have proven themselves recreant to the claims of justice and humanity? She will not do it. She now claims the fulfillment of the terms of that compact, or the right to depart in peace. She is not a supply instrument in the hands of any faction.—She says to those who have betrayed her.—You promised us justice—you have given as injustice: you promised She says to those who have betrayed her.—You promised us justice—you have given us injustice; you promised us tranquility—you have given us domestic troused us tranquility—you promised us the blessing of liberty—ave, you promised it to us and our posterity, but even now we can hear the clanking of the chains that are being forged to bind us. Are we freemen? Then let us awake in our might. Let the people be consulted at the ballot box. Let their representatives be instructed to petition for redress. The people are the judges of their rights Let them speak. Are they aggrieved, who can gainsay it? The Constitution thembounts out the way for redress, and The Constitution there comes out the way for redress, a only a military tyrant unworthy of a place among them would oppose its exercise.

> For the Standard. REMINISCOR

ABMINISCOR.

A If the evil must come, if wise and moderate counsels are not to prevail; if the bosom of my country must be nared to the ploughshare of civil war, I pledge myself to gentlemen here and how, that when the drum shall beat and the bugle shall sound, and when the roar of the cannon shall mark that carnage has sat down to his feast, we will be found as far advanced against the broken ranks of North-Carolina's foes as the most flery spirit among them."

Thus, Mr. Ednor, three years ago, in the House of Commons of North-Carolina, spoke that genial, warm-hearted

Thus, Mr. Editor, three years ago, in the House of Commons of North-Carolina, spoke that genial, warm-hearted man—that gitted son of genius, that eloquent orator and poet—that intrepid soldier—Thomas Newton Cruwplen ille was one of a choice band of spirits there assembled, who yet loved the Union, and gloried in endeavoring to hard back the mad tide of fanaticism, which from the opposite sections of our country threatened to ingulf us in revolution, ruin and death. The black and purtertons stormclution, rain and death. The black and purtentous storm-cloud hung over as, the "precipitatora," with their North-ern coadjutors and allies, were exulting in the approach ing success of their netarious schemes. Still these chosen few, hopeful to the last, and panoplied with the consciousness of right and truth and justice, battled on. Taunts of "submissionists," tories, etc., were thrown at them, but fell harmless and despised at their feet. But, alas! their efforts were win. Lincoln, the pliant tool of the Northern wing of conspirators—to whom posterity will award a doom of degradation and infamy, equalled only by that of their co-laborers in other sections—did as he was bid and their co-laborers in other sections—did as he was bid and
the war was upon us? Then came the time to test the sincerity of men's professions. Let the bloody fields, "around
Richmoud" testify how the gallant Crumpler verified his
words just quoted. Mourn his death, oh, countrymen!
and remember him as one of the best, bravest and truest
of the many who have been immolated on the alar of reckless ambision and traitorous fanaticism, greeted by men
compared with whom Banedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot
appear nurs and good.

compared with whom Renedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot appear pure and good.

His companions—where are they? Champ bavis, Marsh, Simonton, Burgin, and others, all gifted, brave and loved, bill soldiers graves. Not one, if my memory is correct, of those who took an active part in the scenes enacted by our Legislature in 1860-'61—on the side of the Union'—except a few disqualified by age, but what is or has been in the military service of their country. Besides those named, others have falled or been disabled by wounds. How Bands the case with the "other side of the House!" He whos languages and the whos laughed so sneeringly when poor Crumpler said the theu Union men would fight if necessary, and who was loudest in his threats and defiance against Yankeedom. where is he? Methinks his name has never yet appeared on muster roll! To have heard him then one would scarcely have expected to find him in the Legislature yet. His speeches used to smell of brimstone and thunder—he seemed to dist upon blood and bullets; but like many—most in fact—of those who acted with him then—he has never yet waded far through blood nor eaten more than a dozen Yanks. Others might be referred to, but it is unnecessary; have as then, he is their leader and model. With no unnote as then, he is their leader and model. With no un-kend regitings toward this gentiumed, personally, and only taking him as the representative of a class, I must say their position is far from being an envisible one. I am no re-con-structionist. I am not a "Holden man" in the perversel acceptation of that term. I did not vote for the "Quanti-vative" (?) candidate in my district for Congress. I have no love for the Yankee artion, for this war has deve oped traits in their character, attrictites and villainies at which humanity shudders, which have widened the gulf of eter-nal separation. But, when I remember all that took place three years ago, and look upon the result of it; when I see the bloody graves of loved and honored friends who have fallen in a strife which they huporably strove to avert, and for thus striving were taunted and re viled; when I see for thus striving were taunted and re viled; when I my country raised, lost and damned, and remember that many of the prominent leaders in bringing on these results, are yet innoceot of an enemy's blood. I must confess to a teoling as far different from charity for "precipitators," expecually those who won't fight, as that which I entertain for

the most blood-thirsty man north of Mason and Dixon's Dec. 81st, 1863.

Latest from the United States. We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for

New York papers of the 31st ultimo, and the 1st, inst., from which we make the following extracts The situation article in the "Herald" of the 31st ult., says: There is no news from the army of the Petomac,

or from our forces before Charleston. The latest news from Western Virginia is dated vesterday. Gen. Kelly had received information that Gen. Early, with 9,000 rebels is between New Market and Mount Jackson. Gen. Rosser has also 700 troops, and Gen. Imboden 1,500 men. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the rebels.-Deserters declare that if the President's (Lincoln's) message could be distributed freely among the rebe troops, thousands would at once enter our lines. (They say the proclamation is bept from the men. although the officers have received it.

Gen. Suffvan's column has returned to Harper's

Ferry with 100 prisoners and as many horses.-Gen. Kelly states that in all he has captured over 400 prisoners and a large amount of property. Gen. Thomas despatches from Chattanooga, or Wednesday, that a rebel force, under Gen. Wheeler, had captured one of our trains, on the 25th, (bound

for Knoxville) at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee; but Col. Long pursued the enemy and defeated him, capturing 120 prisoners, (but not recovering the train.)

In relation to the exchange of prisoners, the Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent gives the following as the sentiments of Beast Butler on the new state of affairs:"

"The General thinks there is but one way to meet this new state of things, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He sneered at the threat held out by Jeff Davis against himself and his officers, and declared that if the hair on the head of one of his officers or soldiers should be injured, except in just warfare, the day that that is done shall be a day of sorrow and mourning for all men included in the so called "Confederate States of America." He pronounced the interruption of the exchange on Sunday by the Richmond Cabinet a fetch. He now thinks that our Government, having exhausted. every form of appeal to the rebel Government for the exchange of prisoners they cannot save from starvation, there is nothing left to the United States but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keeping, and be put upon such diet as shall, in all respects, correspond to the treatment as to food and clothing that our wretched men receive in the stench-houses of the rebel capital. * The truth is, the rebels now see clearly that should the exchange be carried out, as verball, agreed upon by Mr. Ould and Gen. Butler, we would in less than two weeks have all our men out of rebei hands, and still hold a surplus of about 25,000 rebel soldiers, and 1,500 rebel offi-

cers. That is the hitch and the rub." THE "TIMES" ON SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPL.
The "Times" of the 1st inst, contains, a long torial on the recent speech of Senator Brown of federate States, Senate. It aditorial, it says,

much on the number of men it can put into the army, as on the extent to which it can have civilians free and undisturbed in the pursuit of their ordinary

Lincoln's Annesty Programation.

The Times of the 1st inst, in specking of this proclamation, says:
The amnesty proclamation will soon be pre-

to the rebel prisoners now in our possession. We now hold over 40,000 of all grades. Of this number, 30 per cent., it is estimated, will avail themselves of this opportunity to escape from confinement and the thraldom of Jeff Davis. HEMOVAL OF NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, on the ground that the report lately made to him by the Commissioners about the July riots is "securian and partizan, and shows that the Commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers, and lost their useful-

DRAFT POSTPONED. A despatch from Washington announces that the draft has been postponed until the 15th of January. Gold was held, on the 1st instant, at 151‡ a 152. HISCRLEANEOUS. The new Northern draft has been postponed until

the 15th of January.

The number of emigrants who arrived in New York during the last week was 2,620, swelling the number for the year 1863, to 155,223, against 76,306 for 1862.

The Herald advocates the election of Grant to the next Presidency of the United States. On the morning of the 30th of December, E. C. Claybrook, of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, was granted an audience with Lincoln, for the purpose of making an important secret communication.

POSTMASTER GENENAL'S REPORT. Abstract of the Postmaster General's report for the fiscal year, from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 80th of June, 1863: Revenues from postage, \$3,337,858 01 Expenditures of department, 2,662,804 57

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$675,048 44

Number of mail contractors in Virginia. North Carolina, do. South-Carolina, Do. do. do. 112 Georgia, Florida, do. do. .do. do. do. Alabama, do. do. Mississippi do. Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas. 1,258

Of this number 147 obtained contracts upon bids for a nominal rate of compensation.

Number of Post Offices in the Confederate States: Alabama, Arkansas Florida Georgia, Louisiana Mississippi, North-Carolina South-Carolina Texas, 1,732

Number of offices filled by President's appoint ment 88.

Number of dead letters opened, containing \$13,700 93, in money, registered and sent out, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, Number of dead letters opened and filed,

sent out, Number of dead letters, containing drafts, checks, bills of exchange, &c., amount-

ing to \$691,567 75, registered, and sent out for delivery, money and valuables, 8,725 Number of unpaid letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office,

Number of drop letters held for postage, and returned to the dead letter office, Number of dead letters, Total number of dead letters opened from **5**18,327 July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863,

Number of quarterly returns received, and passed to the Auditor, from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863,

AROUSE THE PEOPLE. It is astonishing into what apathy and seeming indifference the people of the South have fallen of

late. That enthusiasm and sublime devotion which seized upon them in the earlier part of the struggle appears almost wholly to have subsided or died out. What has been the cause of this? Surely none are doubtful of our success,. or willing to bow

and receive the yoke of the conqueror. No, it is not this; but it is a foolish overweening confidence of security and protection behind the strong arm of our defenders. It has come to be an accepted fact that we have power enough in the field to defeat the invader, and guarantee security to our homes, and those outside of the army have learned to consider this as all that is necessary, and that we are succeeding well so long as we hold our own. It is high time that these injurious convictions were banished from the minds of the people, and that they were awakened from their criminal lethargy into a sense of their danger, and made aware of the importance of the struggle and the necessity of exerting every possible influence towards its quick termination. Although the President assures us that our army was never so strong as it is at this time, there never has been since the beginning of the war such a critical state of affairs, and such a splendid opportunity for successful action. Could the Southern people be made to feel the immensity of the stake for which they are battling, and the peril which threatens them now, they might rush to arms and crush the invader at a single blow, not only delivering their nation and themselves, but putting an instant close to a contest which at the present rate of progress must draw its slow length through years of blood and suffering. As the government does not appear willing to sacrifice Mississippi for the sake of strengthening the forces in Georgia, and driving back Grant, why cannot the the hour, by placing at the service of Hardee sixty

people themselves rise with the great occasion, and Alabams and Georgia respond to the necessities of thousand stalwart heroes who would insure victory to our arms and end the war? But all seems selshoes, apathy and indifference, and unless the people of these Confederate States can be aroused and made to feel the importance of the occasion, we can have but little hope of the early-termination of the war. From the popular impression and belief and the

tone of the President's message, it appears quiteevident that those men who have substitutes in the army and are themselves able to perform military duty will be called upon for their services at an early day. There will be apwards of eighty thousands of these recruits. Now would it not be a magnificent display—a splendid record for the pages of history—if one half, nay one fourth of this number, would now anticipate by a few months the calls for their services, throw themselves into the army, and rushing with the energy of heroic courage and determination upon the enemy, ensure at a blow the establishment of our independence and an early if not speedy peace? Who has the patriotism, the energy, the spirit to step forward and head this movement for the salvation of the country and tho restoration of peace? Here is an opportunity such. as occurs but once in ages to accomplish a great and sublime purpose, who

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME

The scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury is to make a loan of a thousand militins, giving for them 5 per cent, on all property and credits, including these bonds, one half of which tax is to be paid in treasury notes, and the other half in specie or the coupons of these 6 per cent, bonds. But the payment of coupons or specie for one-half of the tax is not compul-An addition of 25 per cent, at farthest, to that half of the tax in a new currency which he proposes-which is to be limited to two hundred millions—will be received in lieu of specie or cou-pons. On the disposal of these bonds depends the pons. On the disposal of these bonds depends the success of the main object of the scheme, which is the reduction of the present volume of the currency. Other provisions of the scheme, looking strongly towards repudiation, give it almost the force of compulsory funding. Let us regard it as carried into effect, and examine its requirements. One half of the tax is to te paid in coupons, for no one has specie. To meet a two and a half per cent, tax with these coupons—that is one half of the tax, proposed on the paver's entire property—will require an inon the payer's entire property—will require an investment of forty one and two thirds per cent of that property in these bonds. From the remainder of this property the payer is further required to pay a tax of two and a half per cent. in treasury notes upon his whole property. From the remainder be has to pay all other Confederate taxes, besides his State, county and corporation taxes.

We will suppose that the two hundred millions of new currency to be issued, the sixty millions of treasury notes received from this two and a half per cent. tax, and the sale of the three hundred millions of bonds at par which the Secretary proposes to re-serve are found nearly sufficient for the expenditures of the government, and that Congress will so modify the tithe and other provisions of the tax act, which was to operate for two years, passed at its last session, that the sum of these last named taxes will be but two and a half per cent. It all. This will make all the taxes, State and Confedence in addition to the coupon tax 5 per cent. of his whole property, or over 81 per cent on the remainder of his property not required for the purchase of coupon bonds. Thus each tax payer will be called upon for over 50 per cent of his property to meet the current expenditures of the government and to retile the present currency. What effect will such a tax have on the real estate of the country? The tax upon real estate in England during the forty years of nearly continuous war from 1775 to 1815 reduced the number of land owners from 240,000 to 30,000. The income tax has since been widely extended to protect the agricultural interests. But is this simply leaving a money debt to those who are to come after us and enjoy the fruits of our independence for which we are to pay only the debt of blood? It leaves debt upon the country, and if "additions to the tax from time to time" go on, it will petrify the capital that is our chief dependence for removing it.-Richmond Whig.

THE MADNESS OF CONGRESS.

There are grave objections to the exemption bill reported in the House. It shifts responsibility from Congress, and develves upon the Secretary of War a power which no single man should be permitted to exercise. It assumes that the Secretary can know better than the representatives of the people the wants of the country; and what classes or particular individuals can be better employed in civil than in military pursuits. The exemption which Congress makes, except as to Confederate and State officers, is no exemption at all. The whole question, with the above exceptions, is referred to the Secretary and the President. The bill gives these functionaries power over indi-viduals; not classes, merely, but individuals. The discriminations are in favor of "persons" who can better subserve the interests of the country in their respective avocations, than in the army. Hence, the Secretary, with the approval of the President, can say that one-fourth, or any given number of any particular class may be exempt. He may even select from those classes the particular persons he would prefer to exempt, remanding the others to the army. He could prescribe .wh the classes deemed most entitled to exemption, and the letter of the law-if this bill becomes suchwould not be violated. The discriminating reader will, if he examines the bill carefully, see that we are justified in the conclusion arrived at. It is investing one man, who, like all others, is liable to passion and prejudice, with powers that may be used to the injury and oppression of individuals.—
No Secretary should desire to have such responsibility thrust upon him. - .

And what propriety is there in thus shifting re sponsibility from Congress to the Executive depart-ments? Surely, the representatives of the people are as competent to determine what classes, (for this should be the rule of exemption, without respect of persons,) are needful to tife country outside of the army. If the producers are necessary to furnish the food for the army and for other consumers, let Congress exempt them. So with respect to physicians, editors, printers, machinists, black-smiths, railroad and telegraph operatives, together with any and all classes that, in the judgment of Congress, may be more useful in their respective pursuits than they could be in the army. The rule should be determined by Congress, leaving no opinion to the Secretary as all executive officer, but to carry it out in practice. A hundred men, or more, in Congress—nren of talents and observation, representing all the varied interests of the country, and ssumed to be familiar with its resources-ought to be able to frame as good an exemption bill as the Secretary of War, and one that would be free from the caprices that might be indulged by a single person invested with arbitrary powers over his fellowcitizens.

But, finally, Congress and not the Secretary of War should determine who should go into the service. The former only is clothed with power to decide who are liable to military duty. The Secretary of War has no power over the citizens in this re-spect, and can oall no man to the field who is not placed at his disposal by Congress: Then why should Congress abdicate its authority and permit the Secretary to do, by indirection, what he cannot do directly? Let Congress, therefore, either put the whole military force of the country at the dis posal of the Secretary, or itself determine what classes shall be reserved to keep up the organization of labor deemed essential to the best interests of the country. The Secretary should, in no event, be entrusted with such powers .- Lynchburg Virgin.

ADJUTANT AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., Jan. 4, 1864. General Orders, No. 1.

I. If immediately after the death of an office there be no family connection or legal representa-tive present, to whom the officer charged by the 49th Article of War with securing his effects, may deliver them, he will turn them over, under the provisions of Paragraph III, General Orders 67, (1868,) to the quartermaster of the regiment or post, as the

circumstances may indicate to be proper.

II. Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in charge of hospitals will, upon the death of a soldier in hospi tal, furnish the second Auditor of the Treasury a statement from their rolls, showing the last pay ment, preceding his death, made to such soldier.-By order. (Signed) S. COOPER S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

A FIGHT IN COMMITTEE. -- Mr. Foote, of Tonges nd Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, members of the committee to investigate charges against the commissaries and quartermasters, came to blows in the missaries and quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day. Mr. Foote, it seems, laughed at some of the evidence elicited. Jindge Hanley replied that he (Mr. Foote) need not laugh. Mr. Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh, at least. Judge Hanley said be doubted that. Some other belligerent words passed, and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both cancel, and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both cancel, and hlows; were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote laid riclent claim to Judge Hanley's shirt become toaring it out from his bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrep it out from his bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrep

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS Skin Diseases.—For some emptions borax is an excellent remedy. The way is to descrive an dunce of borax in a quart is to desolve an dunce of borax in a quantity and apply this with a fine sponge every before going to bed. This will smooth when the eruptions do not proceed from an working under the cutiele. Many person are disfigured by red eruptions crused by a creatore working under the skin. A very contremedy is to take the flour of sulphur and runche face dry, after washing it in the morning it well with the fingers; and then wipe it of towel. There are many who are not a little of their faces, who can be completely ourself follow these directions. follow these directions.

TO PREVENT A COW FAILING IN BER MILE. To PREVENT A COW FAILING IN BER MILE.

the cow's udder and tests with pure told water fore milking, and the milk her morning and tests ing as dry as pessible, negilence in this latter pecaution is one of the causes of cows failing in the milk. The cow should, if possible, be milked by the same person, and while the process is going on a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for the jawn and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk is in consequence, yielded lively.

Cure for Course or Hoarseness.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courser gives the following:

dent of the Charleston Counter gives the following: Chip up fat lightwood and put a handful of the chips into a pint of common spirts. A teaspoonful in a wine glass of water on going to bed will cure a noarseness, and if taken three times a day, or whenever a cough is troublesome, it will effect a speedy cure. A few chips thrown into a hot shovel and the odor breathed, will be found seviceable in lung complaints, and is calculated to relieve asthma.— This is much cheaper than "Cherry Pectorals,"

This is much cheaper than "Cherry and equally efficacious.

To CURE Muse Bearing the upper per and press it under the upper he tried this plan in a great number of capital this plan is a great number of capital this plan in a great number of capital this plan is a great number of capital th

For WEAR EVER - Two grains acetate of two concess of rose water; their the liquid and wash the eyes migutations.

THE MATERIAL Resources of the Converge Min-—Amid much that is pleasing in our military Min-we find at least one subject of congratulation in the fact that, during the past year, our susplies of same and munitions, and our military materials grantly.

Arms of approved since are being many with more facility, at more bace and in large mumber than at any previous face. Very make during year by importations from bard, and than a base enabled the bireau gromptly to repair the very heavy losses which were suggisted in the diseasons powder, balls, shell for process locality. powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked and with some addition in the species of nitre for foreign sources, it is understood there will be want of adequate samples of superior quality, it is attention has been given to the described these works in different portions of the Confede so as not to leave our supplies represent on disasters. While, not yet wholly independent on a disasters. While, not yet wholly independent on a supply of nitre, there has been adult any recommend. powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked disasters. While not yet whole independent supply of nitre, there has been, antil very recently marked increase in its production. That increase has, during the past year, nearly doubled from production. The temporary occupancy, by the one of the districts of the cantry where the richestosits of nitrous earth were found, has, for the ent, diminished the production; but it is underlying to know that the gradient sources at apply in beds of nitrous earth will soon begin to be will able, and much more than supply the delicionates. able, and much more than supply the deficience which have resulted free the eperations of the

The mining operations in iren, lead and con have all been pushed forward with activity, in despite of all the embarrassments resulting from panely labourers and fluctuating prices, and the result habeen, in each, more attackent production, and better prospect of future afficiency, than a yet enjoyed.—Rich. Explain

THE CREEDS OF THE WOOD.—The billows sification of the inhabitation of the with a to the creeds, is made by F. Deire very thorough and careful a tation, and of the Statistical Department of Health, the number of 1,200,000 to the population earth, he classifies the continue. Christians, 335,000,00 to 100,000 to 100,000,000,000 to 100,000,000 to 100,00

0.100 or 46.15 00 or 18.00 per Mahomedan, 100,000 Pagans, 200,000,000 Total, 1,200,000,000 The 335,000,000, of Cha

170,000,000, Roman Cao 50, 89,000,000 Protestarts, Per Sat. 76,000,000 Greek Cabre 55 7 per Total, 335,000,000, ERRICSON'S GREAT

has been for some to struction for the avy in New York, ad is Mr. Erricson cetrag struct some limet to have a much greater less they burn over fifty and o powder your fifty. Mr. Erricson is receive 5,000. It is confident of being able to arm 100 pounds, and certain of burning 75 pounds. The solid shot where with 220 pounds. The new gan, with 75 pounds charge, (one-third of the weight,) will have at great a velocity as the 68 pound guns, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the largest Engish it in. With 100 pounds of pawder, its velocity should be read to 3,000 feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by far the man for fidable win vet constructed. now in use. He is to rest gun yet constructed.

NEW YORK TIMES OF SENATOR BROWN, ... HIS ISeditorfal on the recept speech of Senator Brown, Mississippi, in the Confederate Sates Senate. It all publishes his remarks. In its iditorial, it says, speaking of the speech, "it is the of the most remarkable attempts on record to the dispair in local attempts on record to the confederate speech." designation " Of in proposition into one way in which the Confeders can be sayed, then there is nothing more certain that its doom is spaid and its destruction certain.

There is no maxim of government better settled t that the force and capacity for endurance of a try in war depeals not so much on the number men it can put in the army, as on the extent which it can leave civilians free and undisturthe pursuit of their ordinary avocations

Abernethy used to like very well to t some time in England. One day the striously, half humorously, said Well, doctor, where de reeommon some?' Spurment tained the coincidence said he, "ar counter cores equilibrium of other oreses.