

"Vox Populi, Vox Dei." We hardly know who is entitled to the paternity of this expression...

The voice of the people is but the joint expression of a number of wills, sinful, fallible creatures, and as it is evident that the aggregate of the people cannot rise above the average character and abilities of the several individuals composing this aggregate...

So far as even the demagogues who are fond of paying court to the populace from believing that the voice of the people is the voice of God, that they have no hesitation, while submitting to a popular decision, to express their dissent from it, and set to work to have it reversed...

Now it is evident that the people are not infallible and that their voice is not the voice of God. But if the people are thus liable to err, how much more so hereditary nobles and aristocrats. The people can have no interest in conspiring against their own liberties...

The same history and moral fables of demagogues have long been heard of, and might as well be heard of again, as they have been heard of so many times before...

Plain talking is what is wanted. Neither we, nor our readers, nor the people, are perfect, nor anything like it. Let this be kept before us all, and we will be less inclined to dogmatize after our own views, and more willing to make allowance for each other.

Captains of the C. S. Steamer Cornubia. The C. S. Steamer Cornubia, Commander Galt, was driven on shore about 12 o'clock on Sunday morning...

NARROW ESCAPE.—This morning about one o'clock, or a little after, the blockade made an effort to capture the blockade running steamer Banahoe...

Mr. McGraw, chief of police, has been doing effective service in recovering stolen property. Yesterday he recovered several valuable articles, and some of them, to our knowledge, have been restored to the owners.

There is evidently just ground for complaint on the part of the citizens of towns on the lines of Railroads relative to the present mode of supply of food.

The scarcity of food and fuel has become an object not to be ignored by the most wealthy. If things are suffered to go on much longer as at present, we know not what our people are to do.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17, 1863. Messrs. Fulton & Price.—Will you allow me, through you, to call the attention of the Confederate authorities to several grievances from which our people will probably suffer severely.

First on the list is reference to flour. The Government pays the farmers \$5 per bushel for flour, the farmers will not in this state sell for less than \$10 per bushel...

The second grievance is the monopoly by the Government of the Railroad transportation are causing our people to suffer heavily by the manufacture of salt, which will soon break up that business and cause a short supply of bacon for the Government as well as the people.

The third grievance is the prohibition of the exportation of the article of spirits turpentine by the Government authorities. This, gentlemen, is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

Our friend DARR, of the Sumter Watchman, is down on the Express Company for the non-arrival of a box of paper. Hear what he says, ye Express Company, and hunt up the missing box.

WHAT'S BEHIND OF IT. A box of paper shipped for H. L. Darr, Express Company, of Richmond, on the 12th of October, has not yet come to hand, although the Express Company says that they will have it in a few days.

The situation of affairs in Northern Virginia, do not appear to be as bad as we had feared. The telegraph informs us that our loss on Saturday was not over 1100. The Richmond Sentinel says "our loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated by some as high as 1,000, while that of the enemy, is killed and wounded, is said to exceed our whole loss."

THE CORNUBIA.—We are glad to learn from an officer who made his escape from on board the Cornubia, that it was from no want of "resolute determination" on the part of the commander of the Cornubia, or any other officer, or the crew, that the Cornubia was not run safely into port.

THE SALTBRINE WATCHMAN OF THE 9TH INST., gives the names of eight persons in Rowan county, N. C. who have had patriotic enough left, to sell to the government their surplus Wheat, Flour and Corn at government prices.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND'S SOUL. A liquor dealer, whose conscience was ill at ease in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, availing himself of an auspicious moment, said to her husband: "I do not like your selling liquor; it seems to me a bad business."

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON REMAINS IN STATU QUO.—This is to say, the enemy continue to bombard Fort Sumter with no effect, except the waste of powder and ball.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF THE YEAR. The enemy has kept up a slow fire since our last without any perceptible effect on the fort.

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BY TELEGRAPH. Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. ...

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. The President, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1863. Advice this evening by the Weldon train, that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Winton last Friday, filled with troops.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT GOLDSBORO. GOLDSBORO, Nov. 7th, 1863. President Davis arrived here to-day by special train, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was enthusiastically received by the citizens and soldiers.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 7th, 1863. The enemy's fire has been very slow to-day, mostly from a monitor and two land batteries.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 8th, 1863. The enemy's fire on Sumter continues slowly, with a still further gradual decrease. 285 shot and shell have been fired from sundown on Saturday to Sunday, of which 89 missed.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 9th, 1863. There has been slow firing on Sumter all day. Fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Gregg last night, of which 16 missed.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 10th, 1863. The enemy continues firing slowly. No report from Fort Sumter this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 10th, 1863. The bombardment of Sumter continues. The enemy have for the first time since the opening fire, commenced mortar shelling of night.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 11th, 1863. The bombardment of Sumter continues. The enemy have for the first time since the opening fire, commenced mortar shelling of night.

FROM ABINGDON, VA. ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 10, 1863. A slight snow fell here last night. The weather is clear and cool to-day.

THE CAPTURED YANKEES IN EAST TENNESSEE. ABINGDON, Nov. 9th, 1863. Eight hundred and fifty Yankees, captured near Morrisville on Saturday by Jones' Brigade, passed here this evening, en route for Richmond.

CAPTURED YANKEES, ARTILLERY, &c., IN EAST TENNESSEE. RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1863. The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday.

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LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS. RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this afternoon, on board Col. Chandler, heretofore exchanged, and five chaplains.

Northern papers of the 10th contain accounts from the Army of the Potomac, and are very excellent as the result of the fight on the Rappahannock. They claim twenty thousand prisoners and eleven cannon.

The French government has seized six iron shell ships, building for the rebel government at Nantes and Bordeaux, on remonstrances made to Napoleon by Dayton.

An expedition to Texas under Gen. Dana, with a large fleet of transports and gunboats, had started from New Orleans. Its precise destination is not known.

The Paris Monitor reports the reception of the Mexican declaration by Napoleon. The Emperor did not allude to Maximilian.

FROM VIRGINIA. LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10, 1863. The special correspondence of the Lynchburg Virginian, gives the particulars of the late fight twenty-six miles west of Lawsville.

FROM VIRGINIA. MILLERSVILLE, Nov. 7, 1863. Joseph E. Brown, Governor elect of the State of Georgia, was inaugurated here to-day at two o'clock.

FROM ATLANTA. ATLANTA, Nov. 7, 1863. Advice from the front afford nothing important or interesting. The enemy are slowly shelling Lookout.

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like those of a wild beast, and his whole frame trembled with excitement. "Now," he said, with a wild laugh, "now I shall be able to try my grand experiment!"

From this ridiculous rhodomontade, I perceived that my pleasant eccentric traveling companion was a raving maniac. What was I to do? I could not move hand or foot, or even speak, and the madman was arranging on the seat in front of me a collection of bright eye-glasses.

After some time spent in preparing his instruments, my projector began to prepare me by unbuttoning my waistcoat and bearing my breast. At length everything seemed to be in his satisfaction, and he took his sharp, keen-bladed knife. I shall never forget my sensations, when I saw that little glittering instrument, so soon to be dyed with my blood.

The reader may imagine my sensation during this cold, blood-rental, for I am utterly unable to describe them; but when the sharp steel first pierced my flesh, and I felt the warm blood flowing out, and my whole life seemed to pass before my mind in a moment of time, only to make my desire of still living, and the horror of an ignominious death, tenfold greater.

Slightly the sharp knife plowed in my flesh, making my blood freeze in the veins of the knife, and my heart seem ready to burst from their sockets, and now I felt my reason gradually leaving me; the strain upon my nerves was too much—I felt they must give way; but I considered that if they did my only hope would be gone; for if I moved I should be choked with the reeking steam.

Only about an inch! And the station was yet some way off. Only about an inch! My life hung upon the next breath. It was not long that the experimenter admired his diabolical work—he heaved a sigh to gain, but I saw the lights of F— station flash past the windows of the carriage; I saw a strange arm seize my tormentor; I heard a loud and appalling cry like that of a bull-dog who had been killed, and I felt that my life was over.

For weeks after this I lay between life and death, in a brain fever, brought on by the intense excitement and fear of these twenty minutes. I afterwards learned that my pleasant companion had been a doctor and surgeon, but that when he was a young man and just married, having permitted an immediate and impetuous business. Yes, it is a very provoking thing, indeed—at least, so I found it, both in anticipation and in very deed; but there was no help for it. Snooks, my lawyer, wrote and told me that, on the 26th, I was not at O—, I should probably lose—never mind what, but something that induced me to pack my portmanteau in all haste, send for a handman, and drive to the X, Y, Z. Station. When I arrived there, I found I was too late for the train I had wished to catch, and that the next one did not start for three quarters of an hour.

It must be confessed that it is a very provoking thing to receive a letter calling you two hundred miles away on immediate and impetuous business. Yes, it is a very provoking thing, indeed—at least, so I found it, both in anticipation and in very deed; but there was no help for it. Snooks, my lawyer, wrote and told me that, on the 26th, I was not at O—, I should probably lose—never mind what, but something that induced me to pack my portmanteau in all haste, send for a handman, and drive to the X, Y, Z. Station. When I arrived there, I found I was too late for the train I had wished to catch, and that the next one did not start for three quarters of an hour.

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