## Editorial Melange.

We call attention to a very interesting communication in another column which appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard on the 12th ult., and also in the Richmond Enquirer. It not only shows how the North is making money out of the war, but that all parties are becoming more firmly united against the rebellion. On the whole it is about as good a Union argument as we could tlesire to see in such influential papers.

The "Raleigh Daily State Journal" is the title of a new paper recently private works in Washington and started at Raleigh.

T. Loring, Esq., has retired from the Goldsboro Tribune, on account of ill health. Griffith, Brockett and Richardson keep up the publication.

"Tell me, angelic hosts ! ye messen gers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above The shining angel band replied-to us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printers' books can never enter heaven."

Lieutenant Commanding Milton Paxton has been detached from the command of the Connecticut, and ordered to the command of the gunboat Penobstot off Wilmington.

We learn from the Montgomer (Ala.) Mail, of Nov. 6th, that corn meal is selling in that city at \$1 40 per bushel. Flour, good brands, at about \$40 00 per barrel.

The Greensborough Patriot says, that the travel from Greensborough to Danville now requires two four-horse coaches daily. Messrs. Harvey and Simmons have purchased the lines

borough friends, it appears, are a good deal frustrated for the want of gas. Where is Jeff. Davis?

The city council Lynchburg, has appropriated \$1500 to provide fuel for the poor of that city during the coming winter.

and Alabama have salt works in Virginia, which are turning out over twelve or fifteen hundred bushels of salt per day, besides a few private

ing sentiments: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon North-Eastern States are now more flourish-ing than ever before. Everything made finds brass time will effect it; if we rear

Blunt, ran a train of 31 cars, containing over 2000 soldiers from Morehead City to this city, a distance of 36 miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. But one engine was used-the Chiefand she was run by Wm. Lewis. This, considering the circumstances, was quite an achievement, and one of which the managers of the Military

On the 20th of November, Lieut. Wood, of the 27th Mass. Reg., with a which we unduly magnify and hope may be of North when the government is manufacturing its own money, and it sells at a premium over the squad of 20 men, started out from benefit to us, really amounts to

Railroad may well feel proud.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer : Gastricanes :- At my request the Rev. R. J. Graves, who very recently returned from the North, drew a basty sketch of his impres-sions, which, I hope you will give to your readers. His impressions, you will see, are very different from those expressed in your issue of the 11th inst., and, I apprehend, much more correct. I need not say it is very important that our people have just views of the purposes of our enemies. The writer of the article on the 11th, it seems to me, would lull the South into a false and dangerous security. At all events, let both sides be repre-

## Very respectfully, &a.

## A Long War in Prospect.

GENTLEMEN :- Having just returned from sait per day, besides a few private works from each. All the public and private works in Washington and Smythe counties, Va., together with the works of Messra. Stuart, Buchan-an & Co., to turn out daily 7000 bushels. Daniel Webster penned the follow-growing rich, in consequence of the war. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the a ready market.

The North-west finds it more profitable to temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if wo imbue them with prin-ciples, with the just fear of God and of our fellow men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity." On Sunday evening last, Conductor Blunt ren a train of 31 care contain of the distant West must now be carried East for shipment, instead of sending them down the Mississippi, the products of other coun-tries are carried back to them by the same routes, furnishing employment to every spe-cies of transportation and to thousands of men. And thus the West empties itself Eastward, and in turn, it is supplied from that quarter. The two sections in this way aid each other. The prosperity of the United States this day is universa. There is another bend that keeps them united against us. Even if the West them united against us. Even if the West were suffering in a commercial point of view, it now contains the throne of abofitionism, and around this the entire people rally. Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut are not more hostile to our institutions than Ohio, Indiana

id, leaving it still in our p be claimed as a victory by us and very justly so. This is precisely the light in which the Northern mind views the battle of Antietam.— The menued Washington is theirs still. But, even if that last battle were admitted by them to be a defeat, they have received it, as they o be a defeat, they have received would just now more ones, with stoical com-would just now more ones, with stoical com-monage. Defeats they do expect, and many of many of monage. Defeats they do expect, and many of monage. hem; but meanwhile, preparations are on, that will render defeat, in their op For the present we may outnumber them ; but Europe is swelling their ranks by the ship loads, the country is now pouring forth h-r thousands, and these are only forwarded in sufficient num-bers to detend the capital, hold strong positions and menace us at vulnerable points, and keep us pent up within our own limits. Meanwhile the

shipyards are all astir ; the camps of instruction in every Northern State are crowding ; the dread artillery of death preparing, and men training for its use. The brant of this war is yet to come. and the spring will probably bring it to our doors. It will not come before, for the Northern army will not be ready sooner. When Lincoln's army will not de ready about. I when internation goes into effect, or very soon after, when an army can move by land, we may ex-pect an opportunity to be given for exerting greater strength than we have yet put forth. greater strength than we have yet put forth. Shall we be able to make a successful resis tance? What man, true to the South, doubts this? This granted, the war will not end in a few months, nor in a few years. A defeat to the Northern army, even in the great proportions it is to assume, will not cause a people to desist from this war who are madly bent on their own

overthrow, if it be necessary to effect our ruin. The resources which God has entrusted to us, and the spirit which animates our people, will not allow them tamely to submit and give up all for lost, evan if we should be worsted in the ter rible conflict to which the opening spring will call our army

call our army. The above is an embodiment of facts from ob-servation and information derived from leading men at the North. I have credibly stated how the people, as a whole, think and talk, and how they intend to act. I am coulident it will be for our interest, as a people determined to be free, to shape our conduct in view of what I have writest warning to our people. Do not listen to see ond hand reports, natrating the words of some aspiring but disappointed Federal officer and underling, who says that this war must soon ter-

minate, because he tired of it. Do not think that the Northern government or people is becoming more amiable towards us, because the "regulars," who fight only for pay, are not abusive of the South. Give no heed to what a hungry, shivering pick-

et calls out across the Potomac, when he says, "McClellan's army will fight no more!" The fellow has only lost his nerve, and needs a warm meal or a drink of liquor to change his opinion. Do not lock for a financial break down at the

dvance of Yankes Troops into this State. definite, up to the time of going to press, in relation to the advance of the enemy's forces, nto the interior, towards the Wilmington and Veldon Road,

There is no doubt of the fact that ts, with artillery, crossed river. What point they were making for in not known. It certain that some of the end my's steamers passed up Tar river on Sunday, last, nearly if not quite to Greenville, shelling the sountry as they advanced. This may have been intended to divert attention from the, advance on Weldon.

It is reported that a conflict took place on fonday last, near Hamilton, on the Roanoke between three regiments of the enemy, with some cavalry and artillery, and a portion of the 20th, under Col. Burgwyn. It is said that we lost ten killed and thirty wounded, and that our forces had fallen back to within a few Halifax, Bertie and North niles of Tarborough. We have various reports as to the strength of the enemy, one being that they have ten thousand troops near Hamilton, with forty pieces of artillery. We have conversed with a friend who left Ply= mouth on Saturday last, who informs us that he saw unmistakable indications of an advance

by the enemy up Roanoke river. A day of two since we had not more than lour thousand effective troops in that part-of the State ; but reinforcements have been sent forward from Petersburg to the scene of he

Gov. Vance left this City, with Gen. Martin, on Monday last, for Tarborough. Gen. Marin is said to be in command of our troops.

There are many rumors in circulation that we do not repeat, but we will give what intelligence we may receive that we may deem at all reliable, up to the last moment before going

We have constantly warned our people, for ionths, of the impending danger to our Eastern Counties, and urged them to remove their ten above, for therein is expressed, though dis-connectedly, the sentiments which the whole Northern people cherish, and their purposes against us. Permit me add a few words of earn-ot only great suffering will ensue, but that gathering is now upon them, and we fear that not only great suffering will ensue, but that millions of property will be destroyed. The government, too, at Richmond is deeply inter-ested in the movement, which no doubt has the cutting of our Railroads at Weldon for its object. If the government would not be cut off from North Carolina, and particularly from ail the Southern Atlantic States, and indeed entirely cut off from them, with the exception of the means of transportation furnished by the Danville Road and the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, it must rouse itself to the dangers that threaten it, and make the necessary efforts to drive back the enemy to his gunboats. The main hope, if not the only hope General of the Department, or any Brigadier which we have that Eastern Carolina will be General in the State or Confederate service, to escued from the grasp of the enemy, is in be forwarded to the Secretary of War; but fact that the government at Richmond will the President or the commander of the military find itself isolated from the Southern Atlantic States, unless it should make vigorous efforts to save the Railroads at Weldon. In other words, the necessities of that government, which has so long neglected our State, will, which has so long neglected our State, will, we trust, lead to such measures as will relieve tory thereof, have been suspended, persons of Eastern Carolina of the presence of the any age, resident within such States or districts

We give below, the proceedings o a meeting of rebels held at Clarksville, on the 25th of October. Being in a portion of the Department bordering on our lines, it will be read with interest. The coolness of the address is most annusing, in asserting that the Union Armies came to expel them from the soil. When it is a well known fact, that the army throws the Ægis of protection over all who remain with their estates, and evince their loyalty by conducting themselves as loyal men should.

[From The Roleigh Standard.] Hallfax, Bertic and North ampton Counties.

At a meeting of the citizens of the above named counties, which was held at Clarksville, Halifax county, on Saturday, the 25th October, 1862, it was *Resolved*, That five hundred copies of an

Act to authorise the formation of Uo for Local Defence" be printed and distributed throughout the counties of Warren, Martin, Halifax, Bertie and Northampton, and that a committee of three be appointed, who shall issue an address to be published with the said act, calling the attention of citizens thereto, and urging upon them the formation of st commands for home defence and County

In accordance with said r undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, respectfully present to their fellow-citizens the act and address following i

IN ACT TO AUTHORISE THE FORMATION OF YOL-UNTEER COMPANIES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defence in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons, not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military c pany, elect their own officers, and establish rules and regulations for their own govern-ment, and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confeder States, serving without pay or allowances, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: Provided, That such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll, or a list of the names of the officers and privates thereof, to the Governor of the State, the Commanding may volunteer and form part of such companies so long as such suspension may continue i Provided, That no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as above prescribed. Approved Oct. 18, 1862.

from Danville to Greensborough and

completed from Wilmington to within was another "Yankee Trick." 12 1-2 miles of Rockingham, Richmond county.

Within a year the principal bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington, has lost its Secretary. President, Cashier and five Directors by death.

one of the most valuable machine 29th. shops in the Confederacy is going to waste in that place for want of an enterprising owner. Why do not the speculators buy it and set it a going i They might do some good for the coun try in that way."

"The City Council of Macon, Ga. has tendered to the Confederate Gov ernment thirty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city, for the erection of a Confederate States Armory. The tender has been accept ed by the rebel Government and the land ordered to be surveyed.

have been tied. They should be. And so should his neck.

Two hard frosts having taken place in Wilmington last week, the epidemic

We learn that Lieut. Col. William P. Bynum, 2d N. C. State Troope, has been promoted to be Colonel of this regiment, in place of Col. Tew, killed in the battle at Sharpeburg, and Maj W. R. Cox to be Lieutenant Colonel in place of Lient. Col. Bynum.

from Danville to Company Shops, from Mr. G. D. Moore. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Rail Road on the 22d ult., Lincolnton, H. W. Guion, Esq., was re-elected President. The road is completed 10 number, and were greatly chagrined miles beyond Lincolnton, and graded to find themselves outwitted by so to Shelby. On the lower end it is small a band, and concluded that it

> The Free Labor Association, at Beaufort, have elected Abram Congleton, President, and Samuel Babbit

We are indebted to Capt. Bowen, U, S. Quartermaster at Morehead The Salisbury Watchman says, "that City, for the Baltimore Sun, of the

> The steamer Eastern State arrived at Beaufort, on Wednesday, with Northern papers of Nov. 29th.

We tender our thanks to Thos. Atkins, Esq., for files of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers to the 1st inst; also to Mr. Carpenter, agent of the Associated Press and W. C. Hamilton & Co., for similar favors.

## Contributions for the Boldiers.

Armory. The tender has been accept of by the rebel Government and the and ordered to be surveyed. Beauregard complains that his hands contribute something and bringing their gifts to the altar of their country. In due time we shall have the proper acknowledgments of most of these gifts.

On Friday last a lady from Robeson, county was in town with same Jeans of her own weaving, which Uoh Pemberton desired to purin that desolated city may be regard-ed as at an end. chase for the State. The article was selling in the streets on that day at #8 a yard. The lady said she had no son in the army, but wished to contribute something for the relief of other people's sons, and the State should have the Jeans at \$1.75 a yard. Of course it

was gladly purchased: Col. P. informs us that the Captain in Lock's Creek District has already brought to him 30 blankets and quilts, besides socks and other articles. One of the blankets; he says; is well worth \$15.

He assures us that his subaltern officers have entered heartily into the work of canvas-

Factors in New York now quote sing their Districts and collecting such useful articles of clothing as the people are ready to contribute. They are thus making their ex their coals at \$7,50a8,00 per ton ; but | emption doubly useful to the cause .- Fayette-

from Danville to Company Shops, from Plymouth, N. C., on a scouting expe- as ending the war in concerned. This strife is

Daniel S. Dickenson, the high priest of De-mocracy in that State, warmly advocates the same cause.

However much, therefore, political parties differ among Themselves, they are all united against us. True, there is no hope now expressed of bringing us back to the Union. Not a word is said of restoring "the Union as it was." All parties are now bent on establishing one government over the whole terri-tory of what was once the United States,

whatever that government is to be! The Northern people do not desire a republican government for themselves, if we can fly off and set up an independent one by their side. contending to have one government, of one kiad, for the entire country. They declare themselves willing to come out of this war under the vilest despotism ever known on earth, provided that prevail over the whole land. That we should establish a government

at their side, with slavery at its base, is a thing they are resolved shall never take place, and that six millions of people, shut in from the world and with very limited resources, should be able to do it, against twenty millions, pos-sessing immense wealth and strengthened by the contributions of the world, they say, is simply absurd. If they have the men and means, this is one thing that shall never be. They begin to look on a republican govern-ment as not desirable. It is not strong enough. They are madly bent on their own ruin, if that They are madly bent on their own ruin, if that be necessary to effect ours. The debt now ac-cumulating they look on as a great blessing; for, as it is due to themselves, it will attach the people to the government, whatever form that it is to have, when the war is over.— Should it be repudiated, which they do not much dread, this repudiation will involve them in no troubles with foreign powers—It will be only an individual and domestic loss. With gold enough to manage foreign indebtedness gold enough to manage foreign indebtedness, unbounded confidence is given to government money and securities In no instance are bonds below par; any fluctuation that occurs is always above that figure, and the government currency, the demand note, or "Green Back," sells readily at from 7 to 8 per cent. premium in exchange for State bank notes. No nation has yet failed to prosecute a war for the want of money, and they will not be the first to set

the example. Engravers and printing presses can manufacture the article, Congress attaches an exchangeable value to it, and the people receive it glauly. Another point. They have new discovered that the "rebellion" is a serious thing—one

not to be trifled with ; but they have not yet exerted their strength to suppress it. They conless that they have been hitherto impre-pared to meet it successfully. But the time is coming. Their people are slow to move-much uperior numbers; all things else being equal ; slower than we-but now they are rottsing, but that is quite a different thing to whipping and when they do take hold, it will be with and when they do take hold; it will be with build og obstinacy. When the time comes to execute the "emancipation proclamation," they will have fifteen new war vessels of the most formidable character completed and on our waters, in addition to to their present navy; they will have a million of disciplined, well-armed troops in the field, and if the rebellion then holds out, they are to enact such a scene in these "rebellious states," as the world nev-er saw. No are or set is to be snaved from the North into a peace with us, and an acknowledgement of our rights. With a power which can raise 400,000 men and clothe and leed them with more case than we can 100,most clearly and marvellously sustained our army in many instances, but that God is wholly on our side and fights for us always, who can prove? Were we always in the right in these "rebellious states," as the world nev-er saw. No age or sex is to be spared from death or dishonor. Meanwhile they are keep-ing us off their territory, defending their capi-tal, and gradually cutting up the best army we can ever put into the field; while forcing us, in this condition; to exhaust our resources. But their real strength is yet to be put forth, and the time for the exertion of it is drawing - were the authorities always wise and true - were the authorities always wise and true men-were our commanders all pure men-did not extortion, and speculation, and crime, and high handed wickedness fill the land, then might we claim God to be always on our side. But what is the case? Injustice, selfishness, unholy ambition, intemperance, profanity, lust, and the vilest spirit of extortion and avaria If either of the two Generals be "a coward and a liar," which we will not pretend to say, he public can scarcely be at a loss to decide which is the man.—*Fayetteeille Observer.* FFT A paragraph is going the rounds of the Freuch papers which sets forth that an in-ventor in Connecticnt has constructed an om-nibus of india rubber in such a way that there will always be room for another passenger,

securities are greedily bought up by bankers and brokers at a figure much above par. Surely this is not withholding confidence from the government.

Do not fancy that our independence is to be cured as a result of the war of political parties at the North. There is no strife so bot, no difference so great between them, as to keep them from harmony in action to effect our subjugation. Let us frankly own that the worst is preparing for us, and resolutely prepare to meet it. In the lull of the storm that now exists, and may contin

for months to come, if we permit it, let us not fancy that the Northern army is idle and iistless, or that preparations for our ruin have come to a perpetual end. They are surely going on in si-lence, and, though not much to be dreaded on this account, yet our daty is to make the best preparation we can to ward off the destruction that is preparing for us. If McClellau does not march on Richmond

with his present army, one is in training that must surely be met moving in that direction from some quarter. I am confident the Northern people would rather see Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in our possession than that they should fail to capture our capital. If we be and set up an independent one by their side.— Other States may do so in the future ; and what, they say, is to become of the country? We should be like the German or Mexican States, constantly on the market for the high-est bidder. Against this they are determined to guard, and for this result they are now contending to have one government, of one kiad, for the entire country. They declare themselves willing to come out of this war maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth," though this war may be a long one, we shall have cause to praise Him for its usue.

The Crisis.

At other periods of the war the Southern mind has felt the pressure of the situation most scrieusly, but the valor of our troops and the determination of the people to sustain them, have removed the cloud ever and anon, and victory crowned our efforts. At no time have we regarded the war as a small matter. Rea. soning from facts, we have been confident that part of our commanders, the most unflinch and superhuman valor and determination our troops, and by the most unselfish and overflowing benevolence and patriotism of our people. Of the skill of many of our generals and the valor of our men, the world scarcely produces a parallel. Neither the government nor the people have lacked the will to do, but the manner in which our affairs have been con ducted, has not always indicated such wisdom and forecast as the case demanded. Script law contemplate only keeping the regi-ments then in the field, full 1 If so: what right had the Secretary of War to authorize the organ-ization of a new regiment (if not two regiments) at Salisbury, out of conscripts already enrolled as such 1 If satisfactory answers can be given to these queries, it will oblige. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The crisis in this war for weal or wee to the South is evidently approaching. No earthly deubt can exist in any mind of the purpose of the North to subjugate our people, destroy slavery root and branch, and to beggar the South, if its myrinds of soldiers, army and naval resources, and its hellish hate can accomplish it. At all points-East and West, North and South-our brave troops nust bare their bosoms to at least three or four times their number. The North has proven its disposition and its ability to fight, yet it must be admitted that in no instance have they

P. S .- Since the above was put in type, we earn from a reliable source from Tarbore' the following version of the above rumors :

It appears that three companies of the 26th N C. Regiment had been sent down below Hamil ton Williamston, as other forces had been sent ton williamstow, as other forces had been sent to other points, to enable our people to remove their negroes and othe moveable property from beyond the enemy's lines. Many were availing them-selves of this arrangement, and were removing large numbers of blacks. The Yankees hearing of this, determined to prevent it, if possible, and hence moved a force in the direction of Hamil-

Col. Burgwyn, with his small force, determin ed to arrest their progress, and hence attacked them, keeping in check a very superior force of the enemy until re-inforced, when he determined to fall back to a better position. The rumors ed to fall back to a better position. The rumors about the landing of the enemy in Bertie, and on Tar river, and of his intended advance upon Tarboro', were believed to be premature. We hope that the rumored destruction of property at Hamilton, by the enemy, is also magnified or unfounded.—Raleigh Paper.

Still Further .- At the last moment we learn from an entirely reliable source that the Yankees went up the Boanoke river in their gunboats, on Wednesday last, and landed in force near Pal-myra, Halifax county. This place is only 25 or miles from Weldo

Gen. Pettigrew is said to be in command

ournalist will enable you to answer.

1st-What ratio of the white population of the States was called for by the Confederate Governthe second plishment of the ends and aims of the South could only be effected by the most consummate wisdom and prudence in the man-agement of our affairs, the highest skill on the of troops ! 4th-Does not the conscript law allow the men to choose their regiment and com-pany, when not full ? 5th-If so; what right had the Commandant at Statesville to refuse that privilege, which he did ? 6th-Did not the conscript law contemplate only keeping the regi-ments then in the field, full 1 If so. what right

as such ? If satisfactory answers can be given to these queries, it will oblige, ONE OF THE PEOPLE. September; 1852. We are not able to answer all the questibus propounded by our correspondent. We do not know whether North Catelina bas furnished more than her quota or not. She has fifty-nine regiments; which contained originally not less than fifty five thousand men. She has probably now in the field, forty thousand effice tive fighting men, leaving out thousand effice tive fighting men, leaving out thousand effice tive fighting men, leaving out thousand effice in greater or less numbers, in all the battles, and their losses have been very heavy—not less in in greater or less numbers, in all the battles, and their losses have been very heavy-not less in all, probably; by disease and battle, than fifteen driven ignominiously from the land; and in after

To the Citizens of Warren, Halifaz, Mare tin, Northamigton, and Bortie Counties:

Fellow Citizener-The counties which you own and occupy as your homes, form the marthe Roanoke. These homes, so dear to you, a ruthless and insolent foe, instigated by the lust of rapine and plunder, seeks to wrest from you. With all the means and appliances which art or wealth can furnish, they now make preparation to invade your soil and drive you from the homes inherited from your fa-thers, by the violent enforcement of their acts of confiscation-to deprive you of the fruit of long years of toil and industry-to expel you rom the land made sacred by the graves your ancestors-to proclaim unlicensed freedom to your slaves-and thus turn these innocent dwellers in your 10 ischolds into savage and ruthless instruments of your destruction.

Gen. Pettigrew is said to be in command at Weidon with a good force. If so, we have good hope of success,—Raleigh paper, 12th. MR. EDITOR :—I desire to propound a few questions, which I hope your position as a public of their guns, as they attempt the ascent of the river. Will you stand unmoved? Will you supinely rest at home whilst they come, with their foes-face to face and toot to foot you will stand and strike for your homes and fatherland-strike for your wives and children -strike for your home and the precious boom of freedom.

Rally, then, follow citizens, and to the rescue Arise, O countrymen! and meet this hour of your peril with com and steadfast hearts, with carnest and determined wills. Organize companies, form yourselves into authorised bands, devoted to the

shown themselves our equals, with equal num-bers, except when our men have been led by blundering commanders. We can whip the Yankees iff equal or We can whip the Yankees iff equal or

the poor, who are obliged to procure it at retail by the pail full, pay from \$10 to \$12 per ton. They pay ten cents a pail for it at every grocerythree cents more than its price a short time ago..

The rebel Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Vance

The Raleigh Standard says that "We learn that Messrs. E. Wilkes & Co., the contractors for the construc-tion of the Piedmont Railroad, are which is the man. - Fuyetteville Observer. pushing ahead the work rapidly. From completed soon enough."

A rebel paper says that our Greens- the joke is an old one.

FUNNY.-Brig. Gen. Robert Toombs, of the army has publicly denounced Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, also of the army, as "a coward and a liar." This is a good joke! Gen. Daniel H. Hill-Bethel Hill-a coward! Daniel H. Hill, the Presbyterian Elder whose plety has been hitherto unimpeached—a liar! And all because the said Gen. Hill declared that in his

opinion Toombs "had taken the field too late and left it too early," at the battle of Malvern established a Post Office at Vance Hill, in Wake county, and appointed James Hunnecut, Postmaster. The Raleigh Standard says that sworn to observe.

If either of the two Generals be "a coward

present indications in the movements of the enemy, we fear it will not be

federate States have now in service, or on the your country's call, feady to do all which be-rolls, about four hundred thousand, of whom comes brave men in the defence of country and rolls, about four hundred thousand, of whom three bundred and fifty thousand are effective tighting men. They are fiearly all veterans, and could meet and vanquish six hundred thousand of the enemy, The conscript law does allow the men to choose

000, it is a Herculean task to cope. Yet it can be done, if added to wisdom in conncil, unprecedented valor, and a united heart and purpose, Providence fights for us. God has most clearly and marvellously sustained our by which the Secretary of War was authorized to form new regiments in this State, but it is to be presumed that he acted under some law on the subject.—Raleigh Standard

and a mar, which we will not pretend to say, the public can scarcely be at a loss to decide which is the man.—*Rayetteville Observer*. ETA paragraph is going the rounds of the rento in Connecticnt has constructed an on-nibus of india rubber in such a way that there will always be room for another passenger, even when it is full. The idea is good, but the joke is an old one.

RICHARD H. SMITH. F. M. EDMONDSTON, EDW'D CONIGLAND, home. Com God Bless Bly Mother. Mothers must often lean on God's promises, in faith that their children will be reached by prayer, and led back to Christ: A chaplinn m the navy writes: "Not many nights ago, the whole of a revival meeting was moved as the heart of one man by a noble looking youth of eighteen, who, in the midst of his broken-

the subject.—Raleigh Standard. HARD FARE.—Some of the bread served out at the hospitals and prisons of Richmond is in-deed hard fare, the biscuits being of about the length and breadth of a half brick, with little more substance in them. They defy the as-saults of the strongest teeth; are generally