

Editorial Melange.

We call attention to a very interesting communication in another column...

The "Raleigh Daily State Journal" is the title of a new paper recently started at Raleigh.

T. Loring, Esq., has retired from the Goldsboro Tribune, on account of ill health.

"Tell me, angelic hosts! ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?"

Lieutenant Commanding Milton Paxton has been detached from the command of the Connecticut...

We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Nov. 6th, that corn meal is selling in that city at \$1.40 per bushel.

The Greensborough Patriot says, that the travel from Greensborough to Danville now requires two four-horse coaches daily.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Railroad...

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

The Salisbury Watchman says, "that one of the most valuable machine shops in that place for want of an enterprising owner."

The City Council of Macon, Ga., has tendered to the Confederate Government thirty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city...

Beauregard complains that his hands have been tied. They should be. And so should his neck.

Two hard frosts having taken place in Wilmington last week, the epidemic in that desolated city may be regarded as at an end.

We learn that Lieut. Col. William P. Bynum, 2d N. C. State Troops, has been promoted to be Colonel of this regiment...

Factors in New York now quote their coals at \$7.50 a ton; but the poor, who are obliged to procure it at retail by the pail full, pay from \$10 to \$12 per ton.

The rebel Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Vance Hill, in Wake county, and appointed James Hannecut, Postmaster.

This Raleigh Standard says that "We learn that Messrs. E. Wilkes & Co., the contractors for the construction of the Piedmont Railroad, are pushing ahead the work rapidly."

A rebel paper says that our Greens-

borough friends, it appears, are a good deal frustrated for the want of gas.

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

Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama have salt works in Virginia, which are turning out over twelve or fifteen hundred bushels of salt per day...

Daniel Webster penned the following sentiments: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will effect it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds..."

On Sunday evening last, Conductor 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.

On the 20th of November, Lieut. Wood, of the 27th Mass. Reg., with a squad of 20 men, started out from Plymouth, N. C., on a scouting expedition. He proceeded up the Roanoke river about thirteen miles, near Gardner's Branch...

The Free Labor Association, at Beaufort, have elected Abram Cleggton, President, and Samuel Babbitt Secretary.

We are indebted to Capt. Bowen, U. S. Quartermaster at Morehead City, for the Baltimore Sun, of the 29th.

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 Soldiers. Surely never were people so stirred to the very depths of their hearts as the people of North Carolina have been by Gov. Vance's appeal for relief to our gallant soldiers.

On Friday last a lady from Robeson county was in town with some jeans of her own weaving, which Col. Pemberton desired to purchase for the State.

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.

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Another paragraph is going the rounds of the French papers which sets forth that an inventor in Connecticut has constructed an omnibus of india rubber in such a way that there will always be room for another passenger, even when it is full.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer. GENTLEMEN:—At my request the Rev. J. J. Graves, who very recently returned from the North, drew a hasty sketch of his impressions...

A Long War in Prospect. GENTLEMEN:—Having just returned from a six weeks sojourn in the United States, permit me to give to the public, through your columns, the information I obtained respecting this war...

The North-west finds it more profitable to convert its immense quantities of grain into beef and pork, and forward these to the Eastern ports for shipment to Europe, than it was formerly to dispose of them in the markets of the South-West.

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Do not think that the Northern government or people is becoming more amiable towards us. We are not so much to be regulated by us, as we are not abusive of the South.

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At other periods of the war the Southern mind has felt the pressure of the situation most acutely, 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 arms.

The crisis in this war for real or woe to the South is evidently approaching. No earthly doubt 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.

We can whip the Yankees in equal or superior numbers; all things else being equal; but that is quite a different thing to whipping the North into a peace with us, and an acknowledgment of our rights.

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Advances of Yankees Troops late this State. We hear many rumors, but nothing very definite, up to the time of going to press, in relation to the advance of the enemy's forces into the interior, towards the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

It is reported that a conflict took place on Monday last, near Hamilton, on the Roanoke between three regiments of the enemy, with some cavalry and artillery, and a portion of the 29th, 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 miles of Tarborough.

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

We have constantly warned our people, for months, of the impending danger to our Eastern Counties, and urged them to remove their slaves, with a sufficiency of meat and bread for their support.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we learn from a reliable source from Tarboro' the following version of the above rumors: It appears that three companies of the 29th N. C. Regiment had been sent down below Hamilton and Williamsport, as the forces had been sent to other points, to enable our people to remove their negroes and other moveable property from beyond the enemy's lines.

Mr. Editor:—I desire to propound a few questions, which I hope your position as a public journalist will enable you to answer.

1st.—What ratio of the white population of the State was called for by the conscription law? 2d.—Has not North Carolina furnished more than her quota? 3d.—If so, what justice is there in calling for more, until all the States have furnished the same proportion of troops? 4th.—Does not the conscript law allow the men to choose their regiment and company, 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 regiments then in the field, full? 7th.—If so, what right had the Secretary of War to authorize the organization of a new regiment (if not two regiments) at Salisbury, out of conscripts already enrolled as such? 8th.—If satisfactory answers can be given to these queries, it will oblige.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. September, 1862. We are not able to answer all the questions propounded by our correspondent.

We do not know whether North Carolina has furnished more than her quota or not. She has fifty-nine regiments, which is less than originally intended, but she has furnished more than her quota of men.

It was estimated, when the conscript law was passed, that it would raise seven hundred thousand men. We think it probable that the Confederate States have now in service, or on the march, about four hundred thousand, of whom three hundred and fifty thousand are effective fighting men.

The conscript law does allow the men to choose their own companies and regiments, and, under Gov. Vance an order has been made to that effect. The conscript law was intended to fill up the regiments, as well as to keep the twelve months' regiments in the service.

HARD FARE.—Some of the bread served out at the hospitals and prisons of Richmond is indeed hard fare, the biscuits being of about the length and breadth of a half brick, with little more substance in them. They defy the assaults of the strongest teeth; are generally burnt half through; are indigestible, and eat, and sour to the taste.

We give below, the proceedings of 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.

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 authorize the formation of Companies 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 in the said act, calling the attention of citizens thereto, and urging upon them the formation of such companies for home defence and County Police.

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 company, elect their own officers, and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confederate 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 General of the Department, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War; but the President or the commander of the military district may, at any time, disband such companies: Provided, That in the States and districts in which the act entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been amended, persons of any age, resident within such States or districts may volunteer and form part of such companies so long as such suspension may continue: 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.

To the Citizens of Warren, Martin, Halifax, Bertie, Northampton, and Currituck Counties: Fellow Citizens:—The counties which you own and occupy your homes form the margin of the most fertile portion of the Valley of the 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 fathers, by the violent enforcement of their rights of confiscation—to deprive you of the fruit of long years of toil and industry—to expel you from the land made sacred by the graves of your ancestors—to proclaim unlicensed freedom to your slaves—and thus turn these innocent delinquents in your Laches into savage and ruthless instruments of your destruction.

Already, by the occupation of Plymouth, do they stand, as it were, upon the threshold of your doors. Even now do they thunder at your gates. Already have you heard the boom of their artillery, and soon, perhaps, may see the gleaming of their bayonets and the flashing of their guns, as they attempt to assault your walls. Will you stand untried? Will you supinely rest at home whilst they come, will, isolate and fell design, to overrun, drive out, and destroy? Will you plead exemption, age, or substitutes in defense of your homes? No! you will meet them as freemen should meet their foes—face to face and foot to foot; you will stand and strike for your homes and families—dreadful as the task, and as the blows which strike for your homes and the precious boon of freedom.

Rally, then, fellow citizens, and to the rescue! Arise, O countrymen! and meet this hour of your peril with calm and steadfast hearts, with earnest and determined wills. Organize yourselves into authorized bands, devoted to the defence of your homes—to the maintenance of your rights and property—to the preservation of good order—to the destruction and extermination of the invader. Form yourselves into companies under the above recited act of our Congress for local defence. Elect officers, good and true, who will lead you in the path of honor and duty. 'Tis no holiday parade to which you are summoned, but to work—the earnest work of men and patriots.

Enroll, then, your names without delay with those who have been appointed for the purpose of preparing yourselves for the emergency. You may see some—stand ready to strike with brave hearts and bold hands, till the armed foe is driven ignominiously from the land; and in after times, when peace shall again smile upon the country, and posterity visit your hearths, you and your children will turn with honest pride to the recollection of that day when you stood forth as your country's call, ready to do all which becomes brave men in the defence of country and home. RICHARD H. SMITH, Com. F. M. EDMONDSTON, Com. EDWARD CONIGLOND, Com.

Mothers must often lean on God's promises in faith that their children will be obedient to prayer, and led back to Christ: A discipline in 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-hearted prayer, burst forth in the earnest supplication, 'O God, bless my mother.' I thank thee that thou hast heard my many prayers, and that I, so long the object of her love, have at last become the subject of thy grace!" And on the last night the feelings of every one present were again moved in like manner, by the testimony of a sailor in middle life, given, with sob and tears, by the blessed influence of a mother's prayer in retaining a wayward son from sin, and in bringing him length, by the grace of God to the hope of salvation." Let the praying mother, whose prayers seem not to be answered, take courage and exercise new faith in reference to the son of her love, from such proof that praying breath is not spent in vain.