The Standard.

RALEIGH : WEDNESDAY, MAR. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE. - The STANDARD is conducted strictly up in the vasu system. All papers are discriminant at the expiration of the time for which they have been poid. Subnoribers will be notified rour weeks before their time is out, by a cause many on their papers; and untensities underription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be us departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

WEEKLY STANDARD \$2 per annum, in advance. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$1 per annum, in advance. Subscribers desiring their papers changed mus

mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

The Latest News.

NEWBERN.—The general impression appears to be that the enemy landed 22,000 troops, and that we had only a little over 5,000; this fact added to the defective character of the entrenchments, rendered it almost impossible to make an effective resistance. Brem's and Lathan's batteries it is said did good fighting—their batteries were taken and most of their horses killed. Vance's, Avery's, and Campbell's regiments fought like tigers. The rumors about the killed cannot be relied on, as one day contradicts the statements of the day before.

It is reported that Maj. Gen. French has been appointed to the command. We hope he is the right man in the right place.

ARKANSAS --We are sorry that the rumor so generally credited and which caused much joy among our people, that Gen. Van Dorn and Price had whipped the Yankees, taken 15,000 prisoners and 30,000 stand of arms, is not confirmed. At last accounts it is said that they were safe at Boston Mountain with their a mies.

TENNESSEE — We have nothing from the command of Gen. A. S. Johnston except that he had advanced to Huntsville, Ala. Nashville is said to be occupied by 8,000 Yankee troops. We have nothing from Beauregard's division. A fight is looked for in that guarter daily.

WEST TENNESSEE.—The enemy is in force at Cumberland Gap and its vicinity. An early battle is expected. Knoxville is supposed to be the point at which he is aiming.

VIRGINIA.—General Jackson had evacuated Winchester, and fallen back to Cedar Creek, 16 miles from Winchester. The enemy occupied the town. Reinforcements are rallying to Gen. Jackson. Our troops are falling back from the Potomac to Fredericksburg and the Rappahanock. All quiet about Norfolk and the Peninsula.

SOUTH.-The enemy have possession of Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida. No advance had been made upon Savannah.

The papers announce the gratifying intelligence that two vessels have recently arrived with arms for the Confederacy. It is said that 40,000 stand have been received.

A collision occured on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad above Goldsboro', on Sunday last. The cars were much smashed, but no one killed. The Fall of Newbern. Our readers will expect from us a full and reliable account of this unfortunate disaster to our beloved State, but after the most careful effort to obtain particulars which can be relied on, we find that much yet remains unknown. What we state as

particulars which can be relied on, we find that much yet remains unknown. What we state as true, comes from undoubted sources; rumors cannot be relied on. As early as Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant.

it is said ten or twelve vessels of the enemy were reported in the river fifteen miles below Newbern. On Wednesday the number was increased to fifty, some say seventy-five. On Wednesday evening or Thursday morning it is reported that the Yankees ascended Slocumb's Creek, burnt Dr. Masters' fine mill, and destroyed the railroad at Croatan and the military preparations which had been made;-a point nearly midway between Newbern and Carolina City. Here, we believe, Capt. Evans' cavalry had been stationed as a picket, who were driven off by superior force, two of his men said to have been wounded by the shells. The enemy effected a landing on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning of some 15 or 20,000 troops, either on Slocumb's or Otter creek, but we are inclined to think it was on the former. Previous to landing, the whole region was thoroughly shelled below our batteries, forcing Col. Sinclair with his regiment, sent to prevent a landing, to retire to the entrenchments within four or five miles of Newbern. The shelling was kept up all day Thursday below the batteries." We have no information that any of the batteries except Fort Thompson fired a shot, as no vessel came in range until Friday, when all of them below Fort Thompson had been out flanked and rendered powerless by the enemy in the rear. Thus showing the

miserable and ruinous engineering as well as bad generalship, with which Eastern North-Carolina has been literally crushed. The breastworks, where it was intended to give the enemy battle, extended from Fort Thompson westward some two or three miles across the railroad, to an impassable swamp. Fort Thompson

had several heavy guns covering its rear and commanding the entrenchments on the side the enemy was to approach-the fort and entrenchments being four or five miles below Newbern. To defend the entrenchments Gen. Branch had Cols, Sloan's, Lee's, Campbell's, Sinclair's, and the Craven (militia) regiments, besides others from Wayne, Lenoir and Johnston, east of the railroad, and Cols. Vance's and Avery's on the west, Col. Avery being in the rear of Col. Vance; though one account is that Col. Avery had been assigned the position at the railroad, that being really the post of honor and of most immment danger. Besides these, Col. Spruill's cavalry were stationed in the rear, except that the companies of Capts, Hayes and Cole, we learn, had been dismounted and placed in the trenches to aid the infantry. The artillery companies of Captains Bren and Latham were assigned positions at some points on the line, of which we are not advised. But strange to say, the break in the line of en-

and several of their men being killed and wounded. Col. Sloan we believe was absent from his regiment, and being in the rear of the entrenchments, is not supposed to have been in the hottest of the fight, though we have heard allusions made to the gallantry of his men, and of some of the officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

Cols. Campbell's, Vance's and Avery's regimenta exhibited great gallantry and courage. At an early stage Col. Vance was surrounded by the enemy .-At this juncture, we are told, his voice was heard above the roar, "Stand firm, my men-I am with you for victory or death." Col. Avery discovering his position, it is said, gallantly and heroically rushed to his assistance, when both regiments became fiercely engaged with the enemy. The struggle must have been a severe one, but we are assured that both of those regiments and Col. Campbell's cut through the surrounding hosts, and have made good their retreat to Kinston. The loss of those two regiments we fear is severe, yet the statements are so contradictory, we are not able to give a satisfactory account. We are grieved to record the reported death of Col. Avery, Lieut. Col. Hoke and Maj. Carmichael. It is reported also that Capt. Rand's company from this County, in Col. Vance's regiment, suffered severel -there are several reported deaths in that company--but we are still in hope all these statements are but rumors. If it be true that Col. Avery, Lt. Col. Hoke, and Maj. Carmichael are among the slain, the State and country suffer a great loss. They were brave spirits and valuable officers

We learn that Col. Lee's, Col. Stoan's, Col. Sinclair's regiments and the militia made good their retreat from the field, across the Railroad bridge to Newbern. The hour of Gen. Branch's arrival with his staff at Newbern we have not learned, but we understand he ordered the burning of the turpentine, cotton, the gunboats building, the Railroad bridge and a portion of the town. Campbell's, Vance's, and Avery's regiments, we learn, were cut off from Newbern by the burning of the 'bridge, and they were compelled to retreat up the south side of Trent. We state these things as we have heard them.

One of the most unaccountable things in the whole matter, is the failure on the part of the Commanding General to notify the defenceless inhabitants of Newbern to leave on Tuesday evening when the Yankee vessels first appeared. But lulled to rest as many of them were, no warning was given until Friday morning when the retreating troops rushed through the town without stopping to warn them of approaching danger. Hundreds of defenceless, respectable females were left there, while others too fearful of the consequences of remaining, started on foot or by any means they could get off, carrying their helpless children along with them.

The Yankees did not attempt to pass a fort until they found our forces had been routed. About midday, or perhaps as late as one o'clock, they came up without hindrance. After all the talk and gammon about sawyers and obstructions in the river below Newbern, and of forts, and torpedoes, &c. that would blow the Yankes up, after the rout of our little army they came right along, just in the track which had strangely been left open for our own vessels, without encountering a single obstruction. At once they commenced shelling the town. What damage was done by that we have not learned. It is also charged that they shelled the cars with women and children in them. We understand the square on which stood the old Washington Hotel, near the Court House, was all consumed, except the mansion of the late John Stanly, then occupied by Mr. Harrison. This we learn was done by citizens or the military by order of Gen. Branch. The enemy, it is said, after taking possession, arrested the progress of the fire in the town, and also prevented the entire destruction of the Railroad bridge Col. Sinclair it is said, determined to make a stand this side of Newbern, but the general current of the military forces pressed on out of harm's way, and did not stop until they reached Kinston, So miles above Newbern, on Neuse river. There, it is said, Gen. Branch has determined to make a stand, but it is hoped a superior military eye will be placed there, to convince him of the utterly Utopian character of such a scheme, unless the river is effectually blockaded below and the Railroad bridges destroved. In that case the enemy cannot harm him, or he the enemy, except at long taw. The disaster is a most sad one. We have looked for it, with the certainty of an already demonstrated truth, and shall always expect such results just so long as the government places the defence of this State in the hands of political gamesters or military superannuates or nincompoops, who cannot or will not do their duty. That fine old town Newbern, once the pride of the State, is gone! Fort Macon, Beaufort, Morehead and Carolina Cities are perfectly at the command of the enemy, while the Wilmington and Weldon Road is within his grasp and the way to Raleigh open to him. Our losses or that of the enemy are not known. It is believed that we have not lost more than 300 men in killed, wounded and missing. Our tents, artillery, equipage, many of our cavalry horses, and commissary stores, we suppose were deserted, and are now in possession of the enemy. We learn that portions of all the regiments had reported at Kinston. The government was sending reinforcements rapidly to Gen. Branch, supposing that he could at least hold out a day or two; but the job was over in two hours, so far as the defence was concerned, and the Commanding General and staff were looking for safer quarters. How much damage we have done the enemy, we have had no means of knowing. The belief is, that a number were killed and wounded, and one prisoner taken who claims to be an officer. P. S. We learn that Col. Vance, with about five hundred of his men, is at Kinston. Capt. Oscar Rand, of this County, it is said, was k lled while fighting nobly at the head of his company. He killed two of the enemy after he had been shot down. Some thirty or forty of his men are missing-among them Fabius and Hamilton Whitaker. and Silas Holleman ; but as the men are still coming in, we hope they are alive. We have heard nothing as to the other companies of this regiment, and nothing as to Campbell's and Avery's regiments, except that Col. Haywood and Lieut, Haywood are said to be safe, a d that Col. Avery is missing and thought to be killed. It may be, however, that he is wounded and a prisoner, but one report is that he had died of his wounds. We are glad to learn that Lieut. Col. Hoke is not among the killed.

Gen. Hill-Wilmington Journal.

The Wilmington Journal of the 10th, not being able to answer our observations in relation to the removal of Gan, Hill from his command in this State, charges us with being influenced by malice and personal animosity towards, we suppose, Gov. Clark and Judge Biggs. The Journal was never more mistaken. It is our habit to discharge our duty to our readers and to the public, without fear, favor, or affection. We cherish malice towards no one, and we have no personal animosity against Gov. Clark or Judge Biggs.

We now say to the Journal that we take back nothing that we have said on the subject. We know that Gen. Hill was removed, and Gen. Branch appointed in his place, on representations from the "highest authority" in this State. Who this "highest authority" was or is, we do not know .--But the Journal says Judge Biggs denies that he had any agency in the business. No one has charged that he went or wrote to President Davis on the subject; but we have heard that when General Hill called out the militia under the order of Governor Clark, Judge Biggs, before he knew that Gov. C. had given the order, spoke in harsh terms of Gen. Hill, and that what he said was largely instrumental in exciting feeling among the people and among the militia even, against Gen. Hill. As soon as Judge Biggs got to Raleigh, and learned that Gov. Clark was responsible for the order, he became very quiet on the subject. But, adds the Journal, Goy, Clark has "authoritatively denied" that he had any thing to do with the removal of Gen. Hill. It is true that a newspaper in this City has made this denial, but there is no proof that it did so "by authority." The newspaper referred to is edited by corrupt men. and is notoriously under corrupt influences. Decent and respectable persons, who are intelligent, believe nothing that it says : and it cannot be possible that Gov. Clark, who is a decent, intelligent and respectable person, and who is also the Chief Magistrate of the State, could have stooped to authorize that paper to make any statement for him. Besides, we beg leave to remind the Journal that we made, some time since, a statement "by authority" from Gov. Clark, to the effect that Gen. Hill had called out the militia without authority from him; and that Gen. Hill promptly replied, and proved by official docu ments that he had full authority for making the call from Gov. Clark and Gen. Martin. After such experience as this, the Journal we know will excuse us for being a little dubious of "by authority"

We again assure the Journal that we have no wish to prolong this controversy, but the course of that paper has rendered it necessary that we should give more fully "the truth of history" in relation to the removal of Gen. Hill. In October last Gen. Hill visited Roanoke Island, and found the batteries improperly located, the troops out of position, the guns such as to be of little service against the long range pieces of the enemy, and the batteries open in the rear, and liable to be taken by troops landed on the lower end of the island. He gave directions to move up the lower battery, gradually concentrating the guns at one place, and that a line of entrenchments should be run entirely across the island, to resist a rear attack. A thousand men working vigorously for a month, could have finished the work. On a second visit to the island he found but little had been done, when he applied to have the officer in command of the post relieved, and then called out the militia. He made a third visit to the island, where the men from several Counties had been ordered to rendezvous. About 500 of the militia of Chowan were there, but the Governor had arrested the call, and the militia of Camden and other Albemarle Counties did not appear. But for this interference of the Governor, the island could have been made a Gibraltar of a place in one month

statements.

The True Grit-

We have asked again and again, "where is the man" for the crisis in North-Oarolina ! Our people, many of them, have the pluck and the sourage to fight. What they lack is the right men to lead in the right place. Our Colonels and Captains are, most of them, men of pluck, and will fight, if they can have the the right men who utilerstand military strategy and manœuvering to lead them. Confidence in their leaders, and affection for them, the subordinate officers and the men must have, and then if they can be armed and clothed and fed and furnished with aminunition, they'll fight and fight desperately. But to call out timed militia without arms or ammonition, and without the equipments of soldiers, or even our best troops, under uninstructed leaders, what may be expected but disaster and defeat?

North-Carolina needs at this moment the right man to lead her troops, more than she needs men or munifions. Will the government allow our noble old State to be overrun for the lack of the man? We hope not.

Wheever that man may be, let him take hold with a strong hand, determined to drive the enemy back. It can be done. And let him imitate the illustrious example of Beauregard in his recent order to the army of the Mississippi: "Should any one in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and retire to his home."

That has the ring of the true metal. Why band together poorly armed, timid men-men who have no heart for the fight, simply to be shot at and to be captured? Away with this miserable make-shift policy. We must have men in the field who will fight desperately-men who have property, as well as rights and families and life to fight for. Men of wealth and influence must stand shoulder to

shoulder with poor men to fight this war out. Thank God! there are many of them in the field, and others are rallying, but more are needed. Let them come, let them come, and show that they are ready to bear to their full extent the burdens of the war.

O! for the Marions and the Morgans of other days, and for the McCullochs and Prices of this day, to lead North-Carolina's sons to battle and to victory. Let the troopers come from the mountains and the valleys, armed to the teeth, to charge upon the foe who invades our soil.

THE COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS AT NEWBERN. There are no braver troops in the Confederate States than the North-Carolina troops. Our forces at Newbern, as a general thing, fought well. Enough is known to justify the statement that several of our regiments contended gallantly and desperately against overwhelming odds, and that the spirit which pervaded our men generally was that evinced by Col. Vance, who was heard to exclaim, in the hottest of the conflict, "fight on, boys-we can die, but will never surrender." It is also stated that Col. Avery, with a heroism worthy of all praise. rushed without orders to the aid of Col. Vance, who was surrounded by thousands of the enemy. But there was indecision, there was incompetency, and a want of foresight on the part of some one, or on the part of some who had the direction of the battle, which paralyzed the native courage of our forces, and led to the result which we all deplore. Even the militia, we understand, maintained their ground well, and fell back only when outflanked in large numbers by the enemy. But they, it seems, had been placed at that point of the battle array-the centre-which ought to have been strongest, and on their right a gap was left, through which the enemy poured themselves and got in our rear. The truth is, our troops at Newbern did as well as any troops could have done, under the circumstances. Any statement that they acted a cowardly part, is, in our opinion, utterly unfounded. The order to retreat is said to have occasioned surprise even among many of the rank and file; but when they were told to retreat, and take care of themselves, of course they did so, and, as was to have been expected, they hurried to the bridge and through Newbern in some disorder. One master military mind in command of our forces on the occasion, might have changed the whole result; but that mind was not there, or if there, it was overruled by others. Gen. Hill won the battle of Bethel under circumstances as disadvantageous to himself as those which existed against us at Newbern. But he was removed to make room for a political General, who had never smelt powder, and who, when he was appointed, could not properly drill a company. To our knowledge, iour of the Colonels on the field were greatly better qualified for the command than Gen. Branch; and there were five hundred men on that battle-field who could have commanded with more decision, foresight and ability than Gen. Branch displayed. MR. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON.-It is stated by the

Goldsboro' Tribune, on the authority of Lieutenant

Pennington, that the fortifications erected below

Newbern under the direction of the State Engineer,

Mr. Thompson, were defective and imperfect. There

can be no doubt that this is so. We learn that the

night before the battle Mr. Thompson was engaged

in erecting works about the centre of our line, which

ought to have been thought of and erected weeks

before. This Engineer has long been an incubus on

our military operations. He ought to be removed

CONSCRIPTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The last Char-

"The Governor and Executive Council of South

Carolina have, we learn, decided to make a radical

and important change in the mode of raising troops

in this State, whenever they may be needed hereaf-

ter, as long as the war shall last. On and after the

20th of the present month, all requisitions upon the

State for troops will at once be filled by conscription,

which very many persons, well informed on the

subject, regard as the most effective and equitable

war. No volunteers, for any arm of the service,

will be received after the 20th inst. All field and

line officers, from the grade of Colonel down to that

of Third Lieutenant, will be appointed by the Gov-

ernor and Council. The non-commissioned officers

of each company will be appointed by the Captain,

with the approval of the commanding officer of the

battalion or regiment. These, we believe are

the main features of the new military regulations,

No more volunteers, it seems, are to be accepted

in South-Carolina, but drafts for the war are to be

resorted to, and the drafted men are to have no voice

in the appointment of their officers. We regard this

as an unwise policy. The men who fight our bat-

tles ought to be permitted to elect their officers ;

and to deny this right, and force officers on the

men, seems to us to indicate a tendency to standing

which will probably be published in a few days."

The conscripts will be mustered in for the

forthwith, and an abler man put in his place.

leston Mercury says:

plan.

ATTACK AND A CONTRACT OF A PRIME TO A

One of the "Pee Des Wild Cats," writing from Camp Branch, near Newbern, to the Wadesboro' Argus, under date March 7th, says:

"Every body about here seems grum and mad about the Rosnoke, Nashville and other affairs. Happening in Newbern, yesterday, I arw more mad people than I ever did before. Every old "Guber pex" woman, and pipe vender I met, fairly "chawed me up." Every body is cursing somebody about somebody's not being competent to attend to somebody's own business. There is no use in denying the fact, that we have not many incompetent men placed at the head of our military departments. We do not doubt their patriotism yet we doubt their efficiency. They are placed in these positions, not because of their merit as military chieffains, but because they happen to be "first cousils" to somebody in authority. Why is this? Is this a time to select men, presuming that they will make " big fellows" after a while ? Why not select men already competent, to fill these offices ? I greatly fear there will be no end to Roanoke's, and who will be to blame ?"

Rvz Correz.-Dr. L. J. Roberts, in a letter to the LaGrange *Reporter*, warns the public against the use of Ryc, as a substitute for coffee. It says: "The grain when burnt contains upwards of fifty per cent, of *phasphoric acid*, which acts injuriously upon the whole bony structure. In the young it effectually prevents the full development of the osseous tissues, and in the old, it lays the foundation for dry gangrene. It possesses the power of dissolving the phosphate of time, which constitutes upwards of fifty per cent of the bone in man. The same power it exerts over ulero gestation, and hereby brings about all the concomitant evens of abortion. Cases of this kind have come under my protessional observation during a few months that and think the facts ought to be spread before the people."

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION .- Says the Duke of Wellington, 'Educate men without religion, and you make them but clever devils.'

MARRIED.: In Onslow County, N. C., on the 9th inst, by J. W. Thompson, Esq., Mr. KING ALPRIN, of Duplin, to Miss TINCEY WHALEY, of Onslow. Mr. A. is 70 years of age and was a soldier in the war of 1812. IST Wilmington Journal please copy.

DIED. In Onslow County, on the 24th ult, Mr. Phanets H. WIL-LIAMS, in the 52d year of his age, leaving a berraved wife and fire children. He was a good man and niach beloved. He had been a member of the Methodist E. Chunch for 35 years and lived a consistent and view life. He has ill

years, and lived a consistent and prous life. His last illness was short, but he was ready when death come and the second state of the second state of the second AN APPLICED FAMILY. Died at his residence in Columbus County, N. C. on the 9th of Jan. last, Mr. EDWIN J. PATE, in the 5dth year of his age. Also, on the 5th of Jan. Mrs. CATHARINE ANS

Died at his residence in Columbus County, N. C. on the 9th of Jan. last, Mr. EDWIN J. PATE, in the 54th year of his age. Also, on the 5th of Jan. Mrs. CATHARINE AN PATE, in the 52d year of her age, wife of the above. Also on the 8th of Jan., Miss EUPRENTA V. PATE, in her 18th year. Also on the 18th of Jan., ANN E. PATE, in her 18th year. Also on the 19th of Jan., Miss Mandaner H. PATE, in her 18th year, all daughters of the above. Also at his own residence, Mr. F. M. PATE, in the 58th year of his age, on the 3rd of March, 1862, a son of the above. This was a pions family, all of them of ripe years, being

consistent members of the Methodist E. Church. Deeper, more overwhelming affliction I have never known a family to suffer. Many of them were confided at the same time, unable to help each other. Death came to their relief and they met their fate as Christians only can do. The disease which swept them off seemed to be of a malignant type.--It is remarkable that prior to this affliction, although P. had a large family, he had not found it necessary to to call in a physician before, except twice in thirty years. Those who are left behind are truly bereaved, but they sorrow not as those without hope Grace sustains them and they still trust in God J. G. B. Spirit of the Age please copy. CITY TAXES ! SHALL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON L. Tuesday, the first day of April, for the purpose taking the City Tax List for 18*2. All persons failing to give in their list of taxables will subject themselves to a double tax. C. B. ROOT. Mayer. Raleigh, March 18, 1862, State Journal copy td. NOTICE. THE DRUG STORE OF IREDELL BROTHERS WILL be closed at the end of this week and the firm dis We have a few Fancy Articles on hand which we will be

PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.—A very large number of the citizens of Raleigh assembled in the Court House on Monday evening last, to consider whether they should apply to President Davis to declare martial law in Raleigh and for ten miles around.— Mayor Root presided, and Mr. Gorman acted as Secretary. The matter was discussed at length by M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., for martial law, and H. W. Miller, Esq., against it, when the meeting by an immense majority, and wisely as we think, voted down the proposition of Mr. Bledsoe. Certainly there is no necessity at this time for martial law in Raleigh.

Gen. Beauregard.

It is possible that Gens. Lee, and the two Johnstons. Joseph and Albert Sydney, are the equals of Beauregard in some respects, yet, so far, it is evident that none of them are so much dreaded by the Yankees, and none of them have taken that strong hold upon the feelings and affections of the people that he has. The appointment of Commanding General has no doubt fallen into able hands, in conferring it upon Gen. Lee, yet his name does not inspire in the hearts of the people such confidence of success as would have been the appointment of Beauregard. With Lee or Albert S. Johnston as Secretary of War and Beauregard as the Commanding General, the tide of Southern feeling would soon be at the full, and the current of fortune would doubtless set in with redoubled power and energy.

President Davis.

The *Mississippian*, an influential paper in Mississippi, considers that the "great contest for freedom in which the Confederate States are now engaged is to be decided in the valley of the Mississippi." It also expresses the hope that President Davis will take the field in person, and command the army of the West. It says :

"Let it be known that he was to lead the Southern army in person and our people would flock to his standard from every hill and glen in the Confederacy. The command, "Onward my braves!" from the lips of Jefferson Davis would be worth 20,-000 men."

The West now has Beauregard, whose name is a tower of strength. Mr. Davis perhaps has more hold upon Mississippians. But who is to manage the helm of State, if Mr. Davis takes the field ?— The Constitution very properly makes no provision for filling the Chair of the Chief Civil Executive, when the incumbent puts himself at the head of the troops. The union of the Civil Magistrate and the Military Dictator in one man, seems not to have been thought of by the framers of the Constitution. Congress has very properly vetoed such an idea, by providing for a commanding General other than the President.

CAPT. R. C. DUVAL. —Our sympathies were much excited on reading his last private note to us from this high souled and gallant officer. For months he has been sorely afflicted, and has been using every effort for his restoration. He has now placed himself under the care of Dr. Fox of Charlotte, who we sincerely hope, under the blessing of Providence, may be able to effect his restoration to health.— Prostrated as he is, his soul burns to rush to the defence of his loved old State. May God bless him. He says :

"It grieves me beyond expression that I am laid low and unable to be where my heart is—on our unfortunate coast, that I might do something for our poor old State. You have done your whole duty."

"The Memphis Appeal publishes a dispatch from Richmond stating that President Davis is going ed either by artillery or infantry. We learn that Col. Thompson, the engineer, commenced on Thursday morning to place cannon at that point, but did not succeed in getting them in position; hence, at the railroad there was no impediment whatever to the enemy.

trenchments at the railroad was entirely unprotect-

One of our informants was ordered to the field on Thursday, being a member of the Craven regiment of the militia. His regiment, strange to say, the militia, was placed nearest the Railroad, being however, no nearer than two or three hundred yards. This was really the most exposed and dangerous part of the ground. Col. Vance occupied a position west of the railroad near the swamp, but too far from the railroad to afford it any protection, or to watch the advance of the enemy through the break. The gentleman above alluded to states, that during the day on Thursday he heard that some ten of our pickets below had been driven in or taken. What arrangements were made for scouts or picket duty in the neighborhood of the enemy on Thursday night, he did not know or hear. The troops, however, went to sleep that night not supposing that the enemy was or would be before next day within 6 miles of them. Next morning he arose early, and with a friend, a Colonel of one of our regiments, went to a spring to wash. While washing they heard the discharge of musketry-they immediately ran to their positions, the Colonel to his command, and our friend to his position on the right of the militia regiment, being one of the nearest to the railroad, They ascertained that in their absence the line had been formed and the order was given for the men to discharge their pieces and load. Whether any one, officer or private, knew that the enemy was at that very time within 500 yards of our entrenchments, is not known. Another account is, that at 7 o'clock, three of the enemy's officers rode up within 2 or 300 yards of our lines, and calmly surveyed our entrenchments, and immediately disappeared. In a few moments_after their disappearance, and the discharge of our musketry, the enemy's artil-

the discharge of our musketry, the enemy's artillery opened upon our lines, and at once the engagement began on both sides along the line. Our informant says that soon after taking his po-

sition, casting his eye over his right shoulder, he saw a large number of armed men creeping in quick time by the railroad into our trenches. He directed the attention of his commander to it, who remarked that he thought it must be Col. Avery's men, who had been assigned that position. But almost immediately the bullets came whistling over their heads, and he discovered the "stars and stripes" rolled up, when the militia was ordered to fire. They continued to load and fire, and in a short time he discovered the militia falling back .---Whether they were ordered to do so or not, he does not know, as he heard no order of any kind from an officer-no one to rally or encourage the men. The Athens Guards, of which he was a member, seemed disposed to stand firmly, and he thinks it the men could have heard a rallying cry from any quarter they would have stood. His company with a few others were the last of the militia to fall back from the entrenchments, and soon he heard the voice of Col. Sinclair ordering his men to follow him. He called to the Colonel, asking what was then to be done? The Colonel replied that the enemy had out-flanked us, and he had been ordered to retreat. It was about 10 o'clock, when our informant with others of his company arrived at the railroad cars, which seemed to have been kept there to convey the wounded or the retreating to Newbern. Most of the militia were there, and Col. Sinclair's regiment, and Gen. Branch and his staff. He heard something said about making a stand at the Cross

Ronds, but the excitement becoming more and more intense, the cars started taking all who could crowd on, and pushed for Newbern. The fight was at that time going on flercely between Col. Campbell's, Col. Vance's, Col. Avery's and Col. Lee's regiments, and the enemy. It is said that Col. Campbell ordered a charge which was handsomely executed, by which he drove the enemy before him like sheep. The rear guns of Fort Thompson were used upon the enemy. Capts. Brem's and Latham's companies it is said fought well, many of their horses being killed

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is said

Gen. Hill set forth the importance of this island to the Governor, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, but not a word of encouragement did he receive from any of these dignitaries. All the Governor did so far as we are informed, was to arrest the call for the militia, and to interest himselt to have Gen. Hill removed.

We tell the *Journal* that we are thoroughly posted, and that we know what we state to be true. If Gen. Hill had remained at Roanoke Island, Burnside would have been repulsed and the island successfully defended; or, failing in that, our troops, cannon, arms, and munitions would have been saved. If he had remained in command at Newbern, that place would have been saved; or, failing in that, he would have won for our troops a reputation equal to that which was achieved at Bethel and Fort Donelson.

We very much fear that Wilmington will be attacked next. Week by week for months past, have we warned the two governments of the probable designs of the enemy, and appealed to them to make such arrangements for defence as would protect our coast. We have made the same appeals for Wilmington as for Hatteras, Roanoke Island, and Newbern. We voted in the Convention to devote any amount from the State Treasury to defend Wilmington, Newbern and Washington; and we also veted to raise 20,000 volunteers for State defence. Our skirts, at least, are clear. And yet when we appeal. and warn, and charge home incompetency, and neglect, and sloth upon those to whose hands have been confided our lives and fortunes, the Journal charges that we are governed by "malice" and "personal animosity," and some of the faction with which that paper acts pronounce us untrue to our native State. We repeat what we have heretofore said, that faction, and partyism, and favoritism, and sloth. and drivelling incompetency at Raleigh and Richmond, are putting in jeopardy our very independence; and that, unless a change, and a very material change shall soon take place at both capitals, the enemy will overrun this State and Virginia. Would God it were otherwise! Would God that the record of Hatteras, and Roanoke Island, and Newbern had no place in the archives of North-Carolina! But at Newbern our troops fought ail alone, while 25,000 of our brave sons were guarding other States against the enemy; and at Wilmington we fear they will fight alone again, against the swelling hosts of the well-armed, well-clad, and confident Northmen. May God save the cause !

DRUNKEN OFFICERS.—If a common soldier is found drunk, he is sent to the guard house and severely punished; but officers may drink to excess, and may be seen time and again under the influence of ardent spirits, and yet no steps are taken to remove these officers from their commands, or even to censure them. Strong drink, when excessively indul-

armies and military despotism. " Coan BEER.-Take one pint of corn and boil in glad to sell at the old retail prices. All those persons having claims against the firm will please send them in. Those indebted to the firm will be called upon in a short time for settlement.

In retiring from business for the present, we be leave to tender our thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage. IREDELL BROTHERS.

BLAST FURNACE AND BLOOMERY. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN OPERATION A BLAST FURNACE, six miles East of Lincolutou and 2% miles from the Wilmington and Ratherford kailroad, where he is manufacturing a good quality of PIG IRON, all kinds of Machiner; and Cooking Wara. He has also a CUPOLA and BLOOMERY at the same place where Wrought Iron is also made of a good quality. All articles usually obtained at such establishments can be had at reaso nable prices. TEHMS CASH. Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled. Address. JONAS W. DEER.

Address, JONAS W. DERR. Spring Hill Forge, Lincoln Co., N. C. March 18, 1862. 12-5mpd.

\$10 REWARD.

R ANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER LAST SEPtember my apprentice boy, JOHN REEVES. I will pay a reward of Ten Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me in Hillsbore', Narth Carolina. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. John Berry is a tailor by trade, and perlisps may be at work about the City of Raleigh, or some other town in the caroling part of the State.

LEVIN CARMICHAEL Hillaboro', N. C., March 12, 1862.

FRUIT TREES FOR COTTON. WILL EXCHANGE FRUIT TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, aud other Nursery Stock, f. # COTTON, at market prices. Raileigh, Feb. 11, 1842. THOMAS CARTER.

I will give the above reward for him delivered to me at Prospect Hill, Caswell County, or confined in any full so I get him. Caswell Co., March 14, 1862. F. L. WARREN. 12-wif.

TRINFTY COLLEGE. THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE JAN, 7, 1862. The College is in full operation, with a complete Faculty, classes of good size, and everything percently for thorough Collegiate education. Whole expenses for ten months, about \$165. Address the undersigned at "Trinity College, N. C." B. CRAVEN.

December 5, 1961.

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN COMMISsioned by the President to raise a BATTALION OF "LIGHT HORSE," for the War, calls upon the roung men of North-Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defence of the country. Let those who have horses, but cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can come, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes. \$144 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Batta-

Site per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battahon, in two months instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government, and if, killed in action the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for man and horse will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gon, pistol, knife, or such arms as he may have, which will answer until the government can furnish a uniform weapon. Energy of action-ention is what the country needs now-and the met of the country must show by their readiness to come forward, the determination which actuates them, never to be canguered. The battalion will consist of aix companies of sixts men each. Volunteers will, for the present, address must flaiifax N. C. antil suitable recruiting tending on the actuates that

each. Volunteers will, for the present, address me at Halifax, N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established. P. M. EDMUNISTURY I.t. Col, Com. Prov. Army C. C. A.

"Cons BEER.—Take one pint of corn and boil it until it is soft, add to it a pint of molesses and one gallon of water ; shake them well together and set it by the fire, and an twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used add more molesses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and the beer will be fit for use in twelve hours by keeping the jug where it is warm. In this way the ingredients used in making a gallon of beer will not cost six cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cider. A little yeast greatly forwards the "working of the beer."—Augusta (Ga.) Cultivator.

West, and urging all to rally to his standard." We find the above item in the papers, given as telegraphic news. What does it mean? Does the President contemplate an abandonment of the border States? And if so, does he expect to take our troops with him to the Mississippi valley, leaving us naked to our enemies? Our *first* duty is to North-Carolina. We will never consent to any policy which abandons the border States to be cccupied by the enemy, while the battle is being fought in the cotton States.

to be three or four hundred. We learn that the House committee at Richmond, appointed to investigate the battle of Roanoke Island, consists of Col. B. S. Gaither of this State, Col. Baldwin of Virginia, Col. Farrow of South-Carolina, Col. Lewis of Georgia, and Col. Singleton of Mississippi. Lieut. Colonel Fowle, of the 31st regiment, was examined as a witness by the committee last week.

ged in, blunts the moral sense, unbalances and stupefies the judgment, and renders its unhappy victim unfit for any employment. Let action be taken in relation to officers as well as soldiers. Let the army be purged of profigates and drunkards. We have suffered greatly already on account of incompetency, drunkenness, and sloth in our armies. Let the authorities look to these things. If they should fail to apply the remedy, they will be held responsible by an injured and indignant people.