Morth-Carolina Standard

PRAYER DURING BATTLE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF KORNER.

Father, I call on Thee, The warring artillery's clouds thicken around me, The hiss and the glare of the loud bolts confound Ruler of battles, I call on Thee !

O, Father, lead Thou me.

To victory, to death, dread Commander, O guide The dark valley brightens when Thou art beside Lord, as Thou wilt, so lead Thou me.

God, I acknowledge Thee.

God, I acknowledge Thee; When the breeze through the dry leaves of autumn is mourning, When the thunder-storm of battle is groaning, Fount of mercy, in each I acknowledge

O, Father, bless Thou me.

I trust in Thy mercy, what'er may befall me; 'Tis Thy word that hath sent me, that word can Living or dying, O bless thou me; Father, I honor Thee.

Father, I honor Thee;

Not for earth's hoards or honors we here are con-

All that is holy our swords are defending ; Then falling and conquoring I honor Thee.

God, I repose in Thee; When the thunders of Death my soul are greeting, When the gashed vems bleed and the life is fleeting, In Thee, my God, I repose in Thee.

God, I repose in Thee.

Father, I call on Thee. [From the Progress]

HAVE WE ANY CIVIL LAW IN NORTH-CAROLINA?

We had supposed that we yet had our Bill of Rights, our Civil Code and Statutes and that even in these times of general demoralization and usurpation they would protect the weak and helpless non-combatant, the women and children and decrepid old age, from insult and ontrage; but it seems we have been laboring under a delusion. That ruler who makes war upon the women and children, even of a common enemy, is not only a tyrant but a brute, but what are we to think of one who makes war or allows others to make war upon his own women and children ?

Over a year ago we arged the Governor, in these columns, to turn out his whole militia or as many as might be necessary to accomplish the work, and have all the deserters in the State arrested and returned to the army; and we insisted that where militia officers failed in the performance of their duty that they be reduced to the ranks and conscribed. Had our suggestions been then followed we should have had but little trouble with deserters; they could have been arrested and returned to the field without taking regular troops from the army to hunt them up, and now the State would have been nearly or quite clear of them; but our advice was not heeded, nothing was done, and during the whole of the five months of the gubernatorial canvass we heard of no efforts to gather them in. We regretted this, for we desired that all men absent without leave should be returned to duty, and hence we hailed the recent action of the Governor in calling out the Home Guard for that purpose, with gratification. Home Guard and militia officers whose commissions protect them from service in the field, should perform this duty cheerfully, and when they refuse or fail to do it they

should be made to perform it. We have heard, for several weeks past, of the arrest and penning of women and children, by the Home Guard officers now engaged in deserter-hunting, but treated it with silence, not being disposed to say anything which might seem to interfere with the main work in hand -the arrest of deserters; but accounts of these outrages on the weak and helpless, now come to us in such shape that we can no longer, consistently with our duty as a public journalist, keep silent. We published the law, passed by the last Legislature, on this subject, yesterday; and we insist that wherever persons, male or female, have been guilty of harboring, or aiding and abetting deserters, they be arrested and tried by the civil tribunals, and punished it found guilty; but in the name of humanity and civilization we protest against the wholesale arrest of women and children which is now going on in various sections of the State by armed forces, under orders from the Executive Department. There is no law to authorize it, and it is an unmitigated outrage. It may be said that these persons are all lewd and depraved. Admit it, and yet it does not mitigate the high-handed outrage and thorough disregard of civil law. But we are assured that many of the women thus arrested and kept for days and weeks under guard, are persons of education, position and refinement-many of whose sons, husbands and brothers are no doubt now keeping watch in the trenches at Petersburg or elsewhere. We would not shield any guilty person from such punishment as the law inflicts for the punishment of crime, but beyond the law we would not go.

It is said Gov. Vance excuses himself by saying his order has been misunderstood. If so why does he not revoke it. or substitute another which may be understood? Why suffer these arrests to go on in disregard of all law? But will he allow the order under which his officers are operating to see the light, so that the people of the State and of the country may judge for themselves? If it does not authorize these arrests we will most cheerfully do him the justice to publish it, if

furnished with a copy.

We have heard of delicate ladies in a condition to render excitement and exposure very dangerous, being dragged from their homes and kept under guard in the Home Guard camp for days and weeks; and others, we are assured, with suckling babes have been treated in the same way -all the arrests being made because they were suspected of harboring, or aiding and abetting deserters. No oath or affirmation; no civil process-only an armed gnard and the arrests made on suspicion, by the order of Gov. Vance! This is a himself right before the public, by avow- | goes in for "the vigorous prolongation of the war." | 13. Never allow of tale bearing.

practical suspension of the writ of habeas corpus without action of Congress.

These high-handed proceedings have no parallel in the history of this war. The Yankees have warred on our women and children, and all good men, everywhere, hate and loathe them for it; but this is the first instance in which any public functionary, civil or military, has warred on his own women and children. Sherman's brutal order expelling women and children from Atlanta robs them only of their homes and property; but here women and children are deprived of their liberty and subjected to "torture" without the shadow of law or authority for the proceeding .-To those prominent citizens who are now writing to us from different counties about these outrages, we have no answer to make. We and our friends are powerless. Bayonets ruled in North-Carolina in August, and they rule now, and we only remember the healthful operations of the civil law as among the rubbish of the past -an indistinct dream or a half forgotten nursery tale. Our friends will remember, however, what we predicted relative to a reign of terror in the event of certain things happening, and do us the justice to concede that all which we prophesied and more, has come to pass, and that much sooner than we supposed or predicted.

We will say no more at present, but the following letter from a Western county will show that we have abundant material at hand to call forth the remarks we have made. The writer is no imaginary character, and he makes no request as to secrecy. He is a gentleman of high character, and when the General Assembly meets we trust that his voice will be raised in that body in defence of the weak against the strong-in favor of civil law and personal liberty against usurpers and tyrants. We append his letter and ask for it a careful perusal:

CIVIL LIBERTY GONE.

MR. EDITOR :- Every true friend of Civil Liberty, everywhere, in Europe or America, now looks upon "the torture" as the foulest stain on ancient Jurisprudence. King James II, of England, has obtained an immorality of infamy for the use of which he made of it during his administration in Scotland previous to his accession to the English throne. He inflicted upon all State prisoners, or those whom he suspected of being privy to any conspiracy against the government, all the horrible and exquisite tortures of which the rack, the boot and the thumb-screw were capable. In England this horrid system never obtained the sanction of law or prescription. Yet during the worst days of the Tudors and Stuarts it was occasionally inflicted upon the State criminals in the tower. The fact that it was thus used has ever been deplored by all wise and virtuous Englishmen, being regarded by them as one of the darkest stains upon their country's history. The glorious revolution of 1688 rid England and Scotland of this foul excrescence forever. It is never mentioned there now but with abhorrence, and no one supposed that it would ever again be revived by the Anglo-Saxon race in any part of the world. But in this they were greatly mistaken.

This relic of barbarism has again, in the high noon of the 19th century, been introduced into Conservative and libertyloving North-Carolina, and that, too, it is said, by order of Gov. Vance. It has not only been introduced in North-Carolina, but it has been introduced in a far worse form than it ever existed in England and or Scotland, for it has been done under the auspices of the military authorities of the State. For the last three or four weeks the militia or Home Guard have been hunting deserters in the Counties of Forsyth, Randolph, Davidson, and perhaps others, by order of Gov. Vance, and have, especially in the counties of Davidson and Randolph, been arresting and imprisoning helpless women in order to compel them to give information as to the whereabouts of their husbands, brothers, sons or sweethearts, who are deserters from the army, endeavoring to force them to do by Torture what it is in many instances impossible for them to do. This they say they do by order of Gov. VANCE, who has promised "to stand between them and all damages." I obtained my information from an intelligent Justice of the Peace, himself engaged in the business, who assured me that Gov. Vance had given such order, and used the precise language quoted above. The order has been vigorously executed, and women, it is said, who were in that situation in which they are entitled to be treated with peculiar tenderness, have been arrested with others. In some instances thirty or forty of them have been huddled together in an old school house and kept guarded for several days.

Harboring deserters is undoubtedly a crime, but not one of those great State crimes which the torture was used to disclose in England and Scotland several conturies ago. If there is evidence to implicate any parties in the crime of harboring deserters, let them be arrested at once upon a warrant issued by a magistrate, and bound over to answer for the crime before the preper tribunal, or be committed. And, above all, let the Grand Jarors do their duty. In one of the above named counties. I know that the Grand Jury, at the last term of the Superior Court made the most dilligent inquiry and indicted all against whom evidence could be found. This is the only mode by which crime can be punished in North-Carolina. and he who attempts to punish it in any other way commits a grave crime himself. This is the course to which Gov. Vance is himself pledged. His friends claim that he is, par excellence, the champion of civil liberty of the supremary of the civil over the military law-yet threse proceedings are a most outrageous violation of the civil law, and in fact establish the supremacy of the military over it.

For the credit and fair fame of the good old North State, I hope Gov. Vance has been misunderstood. But that soems to be impossible as several of his officers who are engaged in executing the order, are members of the legal profession, and I think capable of un lerstanding their orders. His Excellency will certainly set supply the Confederates! This concern doubtless

ing or disavowing the order; and if he did not issue any such order, then of course he will instruct Mr. Solicitor Settle to in-dict and prosecute all the parties concern-ed in making the unlawful acrests.

But suppose he did issue such an order, it is null and void, being without authority

of law, and in positive violation of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, which says that "the military shall always be kept subordinate to and governed by the civil power;" and being thus unlawful, will afford no protection to those who may be indicted for false imprisonment in consequence of arrests made under it, and if they were to consult their own safety they would cease at once.

But what most astonishes me is, that such an order ever should have been obeyed, especially by that large number of the militia and Home Guard who are Justices of the Peace. By so doing they not only virtually abandoned their civil functions, but actually assisted the military in usurping them. Of what avail are the civil courts, when the Justices composing them thus allow themselves to be made the instruments of their overthrow? If, as a Justice of the Peace, I had been liable to militia or Home Guard duty, and had obeyed such an order, I should feel that I had disgraced my magisterial robes, and deserved to be impeached. I would have submitted to all and more than all the tortures which they inflicted upon their helpless female victims, before I would, in obedience to an usurped authority, have aided in striking a fatal blow at the Constitution and liberties of my State, and my own civil functions. If information had been laid before me on the oath of a respectable informant, that any parties were guilty of the crime of harboring deserters, I would have issued my warrant "to any constable or other lawful officer," to arrest the parties, and would have bound them over, committed or discharged them, according to the evidence clicited on an investigation. More than this I never would have done, and I hope that this is all that Gov. Vance ever intended by his order, but then he should have addressed it to his civil and not his military officers. This I would have done to bring the party to justice; but what makes these arrests particularly disgraceful is that their purpose

was torture. Such proceedings are a sad commentary upon the degeneracy of the times. The fact that they are tamely submitted to, proves that our people have lost that spirit of liberty which animated their ancestors -that they are even now subjugated and ready to obey the edicts of a despot, and if so, for what is this struggle continued? In the language of Vice President Stephens, "I would not turn upon my heel to choose between masters."

Grant's Earthworks around Petersburg. A correspondent of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican gives the following description of e works constructed by Grant's a tersburg.

After all the descriptions given of this battle centre, there are probably sew at the North who have a correct idea of the position as it is. Even old soldiers, familiar with siege operations, coming here from other points, have been surprised at what they saw and what they did not see. On this, the excavations and embankments (all systematic and correct to the eye of the experienced engineer) have the appearance, to a casual observer, of incomplete ness and confused irregularity. There is no well defined chain of works with finished front, as at Bermuda Hundred, to be seen from any point along the parapet, stretching away in either direction as far as the eye can reach. There is no succession of parallels and saps clearly tending to a prominent object of attack as on the Morriss Island sand

The whole country for miles about seems dug up and shovelled over, with no other purpose than to make as many beaps and as many holes as are nossible in a given space. There is a long line of low rifle pits for our videttes. Back of these, there is a stronger line of embankments before a wide trench for the picket reserve. There are bomb proofshuge bemispherical heaps of earth and logs like a New England potato cellar—in the outer line, for the vidertes to crawl into when shelled by the enemy. There are bomb proofs in the second line for the pickets. There is a large bomb-proof for the picket headquarters; I write from that. There are covered ways-long trenches to protect passing soldiers from rife bullets-from the vidette-pits to the reserves, and from the reserve to the rear. Along these covered ways are small bomb proof dodging-

holes in the side walls, like bank swallow's nests. Then there are graves. Away at the front a single grave on the barren sand hill; two or three graves in a row on the plain; low mounds of yellow clay with head and foot boards of ammunition or cracker box covers, rudely marked with the name and regiment of the fallen soldier, and date of his death. A strange place for burial! No rest even in death. The roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry shake continually the dead soldier's narrow bed. At times, even his clayey covering itself is torn from above him, as though he had no right to sleep while the war went on. Since I sat writing here, a rebel shell has struck and exploded in the very centre of a Pennsylvania soldier's grave, but a few yards to my front and right, and opened it anew, as if to call its inmate again to arms.

THE FATTUFUL MINISTER.—We have seldom read a more beautiful tribute to the true Minister of the Gospel than the following extract from an able speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives, by Hon. D. W. Voorbees, of In-

"Sir, let not these remarks and records of faithful history be construed into an attack upon the ministers of our divino religion. I have endeavored rather to portray the cvil results which flow from a desecration of that high calling. To my mind there is no vocation, on this side of the mysterious river which divides time from eternity, so lofty, no career of life so serenely beautiful, and berdering so close. ly upon heaven, as the benevolent pursuits of him who tenders the cup of salvation to the low of a falling world. A halo hovers around his head which tells that he walks in the footstepts of his blessed Master. In the presence of such a man I would stand uncovered and do him reverent homage. And there are many such whose pure and noiseless lives pass almost unheeded by the busy, striving world, but around whom the comforting angels of the Lord encamp by night and by day. In their keeping are all the future hopes of the Church—the Christian welfare of mankind. The youth of the land should sit at their feet and learn wisdom, and both young and old should rise up and call them blessed. But in this bright category of human excellence this high galaxy of stars shining with an unearthly splender—there is no place for such as take charge of Churches by order of the War Department, and preach the gospel as commanded by the President of the United States. The vineyards where they labor never bear the fruits of peace—never smile with domestic tranquility. Before them I do not plead my cause. From them I expect to hear no voice save the continued and protracted cry of

A Boston firm has gone into the manufacture of artificial arms and legs—the company announcing a guarantee of eight per cent. dividends to stockholders, and a special permit from Secretary Stanton to

EXEMPTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The war is necessarily interfering very seriously with the edunecessarily interfering very seriously with the aducation of the country. Boys are now put into service at the age of 17, so that with the close of their
16th year, just at the time they are beginning to
be able to comprehend text books, their advention
at school or college terminates. Nothing but the
most pressing necessity could justify such measures
on the part of our authorities. But the necessity
exists and for the time the axil must be become exists, and for the time the evil must be borne.-We cannot believe that Congress will continue the present law in force longer than the exigencies of the country absolutely demand it. It is the interest of the whole land that the boys be spared, and that they may be well trained, so as to take the places of their fathers and brothers who have fallen in the war. The remark attributed to President Davis, two or three years ago, about grinding seed corn when boys are put into service, conveys an important truth. It is of course the desire of the President, as well as every one else connected with the general government, to encourage the cause of education, and to extend the season allotted to study, as far as can be done consistently with other interests of more immediate and pressing impor-tance. In accordance with this disposition, and in compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, Va., we learn that the Secretary of War has decided to exempt frommilitary service the students of that institution who shall become 17 years of age during the session .-All such will be permitted to remain at College until the end of that term. This exemption is granted however, with the understanding that no student will be admitted unless under 17 years of age at the beginning of the session, and that the students will be organized into a company for local de fence, in emergencies. - North-Carolina Presbyte-

Fremont's Letter of Withdrawal.

Boston, September 21, 1864. Gentleman: I feel it my duty to make one step te in the direction indicated by my letter of the with of August, and withdraw my name from the

list of candidates. The Presidential question has in effect been en tered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re establishment? with slavery. The Chigaco platform is simply separation. Gen. Mc-Clellan's letter of acceptance is recstablishment

with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will force him to it. Between these issues, I think no man of the lib-

eral party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been, politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous teeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they would have never attained; and this has given them an advocate in the Chigaco platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful. I am, gentlemen, very truly, yours, J. O. FREMONT.

To Messrs- George L. Stearns and others, a committee, &c.

A reverse to our arms seems to have started afresh the doleful immentations of those whose spirits have been frightened nearly out of their clay tenements by the invading enemy. Some are abusing the President for the loss of Atlanta, others blame Gen. Hood, and others curse Johnson, while none of this unhappy class ever seem to think that the true cause of our reverses is the want of men in the army. If these people would go themselves to the army, or, if there is any good excuse for their not going, if they would use their influence to induce others to go, instead of trying to keep recruits out, we would have but few reverses to our arms. No people can reasonably expect to carry on war for years without meeting with defeats. In comparison with our victories, our defeats have been almost insignificant, Reverses may be expected occasionally, and should not demoralize or discourage us. If the Southern people are true to themseives and to each other, they will certainly triumph in the present struggle. If any one should think that the country is exhausted of men, just let him look at the home cots in the late elections, and quiet his wind on that point.

But in order to hasten this triumph, men of influence at home must exert themselves for the benefit of the cause, and not to save men who are hable (and whose service at home can be dispensed with) from concription. It is too often the case that when a rich man's friend or relative is conscribed, he goes to work with all his might to get him released. He seems willing that that all others should go and fight to save his property, except his own particular friends and krosman. While this is the case and while reinforcucuts are thus kept from our armies, is it any wonder that the plans of our Generals are defeated and the troops forced to retreat before the enemy? There must be a change. And mon of influence, and those who have a large property at stake, must help forward the recruiting of our army, or their possessions will be appropriated by a merciless enemy, and they and all of us driven from our homes. The rich and poor must do their share

of the work alike, or we are a ruined people. These remarks are not intended for any one particular case, though we want them applied to any case they will suit. They are intended to impress the minds of men of wealth and influence that there is much work for them to do towards helping to reinforce our armies. We know that many of this class have done well and much; but it is a notorious fact that others are doing things they should not do and leaving undone that they should do. We raise a warning voice now before it is too late to save the cause of the South .- Churlotte Democrat.

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION. -The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household: 1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate

the necessity of instant rdedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do anything show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for willfully dis-obeying you, but never punish in anger. 6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command. 7. If they give way to petulance and temper,

wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct, 8. Remember that a little present punishment. when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should;

the fault be renewed. 9. Never give your children anything occaus they cry for it. 10. On no account allow them to do at one tim what you have forbidden, under the same circum

stances, at another. 11. Teach them that the only sure and easy wa to appear good, is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recits the perfect truth.

SNOBBERY AND SHODDY. There was a time when the Democratic leaders professed to be the friends of the masses, and prided themselves on the sympathy and support of the laboring men—the untitled nobility of the nation.— They used to sneer at silk stockings and gold plate, and delighted in what they called their "hardfisted followers." But this is all changed now. Mincing aristocrats like Seymour, and cod-fish aristocrats like Belmont, rule the party, and its organs boast of the gentle descent and Patrician blood of its can-

We find the following in the Rochester Union, and is going the rounds of the copperhead press : "PENDLETON IS A BLOODED MAN, BEING DESCENDED FROM A GOOD FAMILY, AND, HAVING NOT ONLY THE EDUCATION AND MANNERS OF A GENTLEMAN, BUT THE HE-REDITARY CHARACTERISTICS ALSO."

From a speech of Gen. Leslie Combs, a Kentucky delegate to the Chicago Convention, the same paper

also quotes this:
"More than eighteen hundred years ago, Rome was governed by three men in the end of that Republic. One was Augustus Cæsar, another Mark Antony, and the other a noble Roman. THEY WERE ALL OF NOBLE BLOOD. And we, too, have our triumvirate—Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck; but, unfortunately, NEITHER OF THEM CAN BOAST A VERY HIGH DESCENT." (A

After the Baltimore nominations were made, this same spirit of upstart aristocracy manifested itself in the well known comments of the World, the leading Democratic organ of the country, upon the condidates presented. Lest our readers may have forgotten those comments, we append them :

"The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency; it is all of a piece; she tail does not shame the head nor the head shame

A RAIL SPLITTING BUFFOON AND A BOORISH TAILOR, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance, they would afford a grotesque subject for a satiric poet who might celebrate them in such strains as Dean Swift bestowed on Whiston and Ditton, or Aristophanes on that servile dema-gogue, Hyperbolus."—Nushville Union 15th.

OUR DUTY .- It matters not what our sphere in life may be we have grave responsibilities to discharge. Whether in camp or at home-a soldier or a citizen—we cannot ignore the obligation due to each other as members of the same society. The times demand the exercise of every virtue that adorns the christian character. Wherever we turn our eyes, objects of deep solitude await our care.— The war has reduced thousands from affluence to penury-happy homes have been made desolate, and families, accustomed to ease and luxury, driven forth in exile.

A kind word, a tender expression of sympathy or a cheerful smile, in their despair, may cause the disconsolate to look up again, as the perishing flowcr from the summer drouth, through dew and rain, with welcome to the sky. An act of kindness on our part may be a little thing, but we should remember that to the eneerless heart it bears a blessing that may last through life. A time like this demands the exercise of the purest virtues and the noblest attributes of our being. Many a way worn brother, weary with the burden of his woes, is faintng in the path of life: speak to him with a tender word, and his heart revives with hope, his spirit stirs with new resolve, as he resumes his way, sustained and soothed with the assurance of your care.

Love to one another should be the common law of life. We should strive to animate, instead of chilling the good that hes Truste, if not revealed, in every heart. It is a blessed thought to feel that God reigns in our acts, when with the wealth of heart and soul-of purse-of every thing-that may add to another's happiness, we bless the immortality of our fellow man.—Macon Telegraph.

SUGAR AS AN ELEMENT OF NUTRITION.—Children. and the lovers of sweetmeats, will be under many ougations to Mr. Bridges Adams, who tells them that their taste for sugar is something more than a mere appetite. In a recent paper on the "uses of sugar in assisting assimilation of food," he says: "I know by experience the difference in nutritious effect produced by the flesh of tired cattle on a march, and those slain in a condition arising from abundant food and exercise. In a former case any amount might be caten without the satisfaction of hunger, while in the latter a smaller amount removed hunger. But I discovered that certain other food of a different quality, such as grape, sugar and fruit, would help tired meat to assumi ate and thus to remove hunger. .

Puddings and fruit tarts are not, therefore, sim ply flatteries of the palate, but digestive agents; provided, always, they are not themselves made of rebelliously indigestible materials. The reviewer alludes to the fondness of the artisans for confectionery, and of patients just discharged from the hospitals asking for "sweets" in preference to "good, and substantial food," as examples of a correct instance. There is no doubt but that in children, in whom the requirments of growth call for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, the demand for sweets is very imperious; and parents should understand that the jam pot will diminish the butcher's bill and increase the amount of nutrition extracted from beef and mutton.-Louisville

LETTERS TO PRISONERS. - We are requested by an officer who has just reached this place from a Northern prison, to urge upon persons who are writing to friends in captivity by the flag of truce boat, the absolute necessity of conforming to the regulations. These have been often published; but some persons never learn, and in consequence many letters are sent on which never reach those to whom they are addressed. A letter must not exceed one page of ordinary letter paper. It must not be interlined .-It must refer to nothing but family matters. Often are letters withheld from the prisoners because of the inspector's endorsement, "contraband in length," or "contraband in sentiment." Let all remember that it is useless to write, unless the above directions are complied with. A letter that conforms to the rules, and has a Federal postage stamp on it, is pretty certain to be delivered; and the comfort which hey carry to the captives is difficult to be conceived of by any who have not experienced a like isolation from home and friends.—Richmond Sentinel.

A CURIOUS RECORD. - We have seen two General Orders issued by Adjutant General Cooper, giving the names of no less than 664 officers "dropped from the Rolls of the Army" between the 1st Jan'y and 1st July 1864. In the month of June 250 of them were dropped. What is the meaning of this? Were there so many incompetent officers? Or are they the sick and wounded? Or lotterers at home, away from their posts of duty? The Orders assign no cause in any case.

Whatever may be the reason for this wholesale dismissal, we are rejoiced to flad that the proportion of North-Carolina names is very small. There is no doubt we think, that she has one-fifth of all the forces in the field; but instead of finding one fifth of the dismissals from among her officers, there is but one in twenty-one, viz: 21 out of 664. The dropped, from this State are, I Colonel, 6 Captains, 10 1st Lieuts., 11 2d Lieuts., 1 Quartermaster, 1 Tax in Kind, and 1 Chaplain .- Fayetteville Observer.

WHO WILL MAKE A Good Wire-When you see a young woman who rises early, sets the table and prepares her father's breakfast cheerfully, depend upon it that she will make a good wife. You may rely upon it that she possesses a good disposition and a kind heart.

When you see a young woman just out of bed at 9 o'clock, leaning with her elbow upon the table, gasping and sighing, "Oh how dreadfully I feel," rely upon it, she will not make a good wife. She must be lazy and mopish.

When you see a girl with a broom in her hand sweeping the floor, with a rubbing board or a clothes line in her hand, you may put it down that she is industrious and will make a very good wife for some-When you see a girl with a novel in her left hand.

and a fan in her right, shedding tears, you may be

sure that she is unfit for a wife. Happiness and misery are before you; which will you choose? The Macon extortioner misunderstands,

The meaning of **Let us pray;

He thinks the last word is spelt with an "e" lustead of being spelled with an "a."

44TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. DITOR STANDARD:-PLEASE ANNOUNCE T. DITOR STANDARD:—PUBASE ANNOUNCE J. G. MARLER, Esq. as a candidate to represent the people of the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watanga, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Sept. 26, 1864.

DOORKERPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULBY The Understant Mespectrular announces himself as a camping a for the office of ansistant Doorkeeper to the Senare of North-Carolina at the ensuing session of the legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty if elected, I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

J. H. LOITDEWING. J. H. LOUDERMILK. and acceptably. September 29, 1884.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTPULLY appropriate announces himself as a CAMDIDAYS for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER of the House of Commons of North-Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

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Office of Chief Q. M., C. S. A., District North Carolina, Baleigh, Sept. 28th, 1884. A LL CONSCRIPTS SERVING IN THIS Department throughout the State, order the asignment of "Examining Boards," will present themselves

without delay to the EXAMINING BOARDS

of their respective Congressional Districts for RE-EXAMP-ATION, and report to this office the Certificates of said Ex-amination, whether confirmatory or not of the Certificates now held, on or before the 20th day of October next, under the penalty of b being immediately therealter

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