Standard.

Murth-Carolina Stundard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Our Terms.

Persons subscribing for the Standard will please observe that our terms are as follows:

Weekly 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months \$15. We regretted to have to advance our prices, but we could not possibly afford the paper at former rates. We are under obligations to those who have promptly renewed in accordance with our new

Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3, and \$2 for each subsequent insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864.

THE DISASTER IN THE VALLEY .- It is stated that Gen. Early has issued an address to his troops, in which he attributes his recent defeat to "the disgraceful propensity to plunder and panic." We have heard from a soldier who was in the recent engagement in the Valley, that our troops had won a signal victory, and then stacked their arms and commenced to plunder the battle-field, when the fed erals suddenly attacked them, and the result was the loss of many cannon and a total rout. But the men are not alone to blame for this. Gen. Early himself is said to be not free from censure.-There were no panics, no stacking of arms to plunder the battle-field under Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Early had a larger army than Stonewall Jackson ever commanded, and if the latter had been living and in his place we should have had a very different account from the Valley of Virginia. As it is, we can only deplore these reverses, and "pick the flint and try it again." Success is the test of merit in military enterprises. Tried by this test Gen. Early has been found wanting. Thousands of brave North Carolinians, including the gallant Ramseur, have bitten the dust in these Valley campaigns, and what makes this fact the more distressing is they have probably died in vain. Gen. Early ought to be forthwith removed.

Arming the Slaves.

The Fayetteville Carolinian regards the resolutions of the Governors as proposing to "place negroes in the army." That paper has committed itself in the most positive terms against the proposi-

The Favetteville Observer has not had time to read the resolutions "deliberately," but it regards the idea of "conscribing slaves and putting them in the army as soldiers" as "inadmissible."

The Charlotte Democrat is not "prepared at present to express an opinion for or against it." But that paper thinks if speculation is not arrested, and if those white men who ought to go to the war do not go, and that speedily, "it will be necessary to take negroes or abandon the struggle for indeper

The Greensborough Citizen thinks it is not clear that the Governors have recommended that "we use slaves as soldiers in prosecuting this war." We think it is as clear as language could make it. But "if this is their meaning," says the Citizen, "we are bitterly opposed to their policy. It would prove

utterly ruinous." The Conservative, of this City, was positively committed against the proposition before the Governors held their meeting.

The Richmond Sentinel, the organ of the President, takes it for granted that the resolutions adopted by the Governors propose to arm the negroes, and it advocates the proposition.

The Conservative of the 26th October, after reflection and consultation with Gov. Vance, takes the ground that the idea of putting in slaves to fight our battles "was not entertained by the meeting." The Conservative will find it impossible to prove that two and two do not make four. Undoubtedly the resolutions do contemplate the employment of slaves as soldiers.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR .- This sterling journal, published weekly in Augusta, Ga., has been laid upon our table. The present number is filled with useful agricultural articles, varied, entertaining and instructive. Our farmers would do well to subscribe for such a journal, as it will not only amply repay perusal, but the valuable suggestions it contains will aid them materially in their pursuits. For further information, see prospectus in to-day's

We prefer independence to every thing else. The

Standard seems to prefer any thing else to independence. - Richmond Sentinel.

We reply in the language of Mr. Stephens: "Without liberty, I would not turn upon my heel for independence." We want liberty and independence, and if we cannot obtain both we shall regard the battles of this revolution as having been fought in vain. The Sentinel prefers one master to another.' We have no choice between masters. This is the difference between the Sentinel and Standard. The Standard is still true to the great principles on which the revolution was commenced—the Sentinel is false to those principles.

OUR SLAVE CODE .- At the late session of the Georgia Baptist Association, a resolution was unani-mously adopted by the body declaring the laws of Georgia, in their failure to recognize and protect the marriage relation among our slave population, to be essentially defective, and that they called for

By the law of North-Carolina, and we presume by the law of other slaveholding States, a free negro is not permitted to marry a slave. The object of the law is to prevent a tree negro from having a slave wife. What would be the effect of freeing those male slaves in this State between eighteen and forty-five, who are married, in order to place them in the army? Would it not at once divorce them from their wives?

If the Yankees come, we will neither get out a daily issue nor be good, for they won't let us do the first, and we won't be the last, for we shall certain ly feel like "cussing" them. - Wil. Journal

Better feel like fighting them, James, James, you bargained for war in 1860, at Charleston and Baltimore. You lost your rights in the Territories about that time, and you seceded in the hope of regaining them, and now is the time to fight for them. It will do no good to "cuss" the Yankees. Fight them. You have "cussed" them and made mouths at them long enough.

A NEW HYMN BOOK -- We are indebted to the Rev. William E. Pell, the compiler, for a copy of a new Hymn Book-"The Southern Zion's Songster" -designed for Sabbath Schools, Prayer, and Social Meetings, and the Camps. The selections seem to have been made from the best authors, and the book will no doubt be highly appreciated by those for whom it was designed. It is for sale at the Bookstore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in

Meekln

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNE: DAY, NOV. 2, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1537

DISCOUBAGING OMEN. - Bro. Pell, to be candid bout the matter, the standard of morals in the army at present is very low. Profanity is on the ncrease. Stealing is unprecedented And I fear drunkenness will be added to the vices already practiced in camp, as quantities of brandy are being brought from N. C. in the boxes of good things, which are sent to the soldiers. - Army Letter.

The above extract from an army letter, is truly discouraging. If at a time when every interest of the country demands high moral virtue and courage in the army, our soldiers are thus demoralized, what can we hope for? And then to think of parents and friends sending brandy to the army, to root out every vestige of morality among the soldiers by making them drunken, what is to be the result? Better let them die in the trenches good men, honest, sober men, a thousand times, than make them drunken and worthless. If the authorities intend to allow this, either among officers or privates, they had better disband the army and give up. We find the impression prevails that runkenness is on the increase, both at home and in the army. We have ridiculed the drunken Yankees, and now we are walking in their footsteps .-Let every true friend of the cause discourage this in every possible way.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

We concur with our cotemporary in every word of the above. But we must go to the root of the matter in this business. At the last session of Congress national distilleries were established by an act of that body; and we learn that the impressing officers are now engaged, in many of the Counties of this State, in impressing brandy from the people. These distilleries are carried on, and this brandy is impressed ostensibly for medical purposes, but really for the use of officials and for purposes of speculation. There is not one sick soldier in ten who ever smells any of this ardent spirits except in the breath of some official. Congress should repeal this law establishing national distilleries; and the President should stop these impressments of brandy. Drunkenness is on the increase both at home and in the army. It is useless to pray, or even to hope for success when many of the rulers of the people, as well as officials of almost every grade, are almost constantly saturated with ardent spirits, and when this fire water is expressly provided for officials by solemn act of Congress.-Nor will it do any good to pray, as some of our worthy preachers are doing, that God would remove drunken officials from among us, for the simple reason that the days of miracles have passed. Human means must be used to remove such characters. No fire will descend from Heaven to consume either the liquors or the drunkards.

We understand there is a government distillery in full blast at Salisbury, and that if consumes about three hundred bushels per day of the precious grain. It is said to be guarded by Confederate bayonets.

Words of Comfort.

A correspondent of the Confederate who belongs to the Home Guards, writes as fellows to that paper from Kinston:

"The blueness of the three beef shanks furnished seventeen of us for one day's rations, defies com-parison; the almost jetty blackness of the wretched compound made from the spout of a smut machine called flour, beggars description. Some body ought to be hung; either the miller who put up such stuff, or the A. Q. M. who purchased it for the army. No man or dog on earth can eat thereof for a week and live. This is no idle complaint; some of us are old soldiers and have lived roughly, but this is wholly unbearable."

Whereupon the Confederate utters the following words of comfort :

"The rations will be bad to begin with, but better will come round in time. It is better to begin at the bottom of the ladder and go up, than at top and come down. Our friends are having about as bad fare now as they are likely to have."

Could the fare be worse, if what the correspon dent says be true? " No man or dog on earth can eat thereof for a week and live." Why are these men treated in this way? The Stallfederates of Raleigh draw their fine flour and corn meal, their lard, their sugar, their wood, and their bacon, at low rates, and some of them, we learn, sell their bacon at high rates to our shopkeepers; but our soldiers in camp are put off with what-as this correspondent says-would kill a dog. But one of the organs of the Governor assures them that their fare will be no worse! Very consoling, indeed,

"An act for the relief of maimed indigent sol diers," authorizes the Governor to furnish an artificial leg, at the expense of the State, to every indigent soldier of Alabama who has lost a leg in the military service. - Mont. Advertiser.

. Before the late election for Governor in this State. our Surgeon General, by order of Gov. Vance, advertised in the newspapers that North Carolina would establish a manufactory of artificial limbs for her maimed soldiers; but since the election we have heard nothing of this commendable enterprise. No doubt the Surgeon General would most cheerfully superintend a work at once so patriotic and philanthropic, but in this as in other matters he must act according to the orders of the Governor.

THE TRUE FIRE OF THE FLINT.-In the Holston Conference, in session at Bristol, last week, our venerable friend, Bishop Early, in the course of a debate upon some question, incidentally alluded to the expression that "the taking of Richmond was merely a question of time." The Bishop remarked that he did not think so, and further said that "if he thought there was any danger that Richmond could be taken, he would be for adjourning Conference forthwith, and going to Richmond, to assist in tearing out every log and brick to prevent it."
This is the true fire of the flint, and should be the determination of every man, old and young, in the Confederacy.—Lynchburg Republican.

What could the venerable Bishop accomplish by tearing out" the "logs and bricks" of Richmond? That is the very thing the Yankees are trying to do with their big guns.

OUR SABLE DEPENDENTS .- We were gratified recently by hearing from a highly intelligent and influential citizen of Charleston, the expression of some views which had often occurred to our own minds on a very interesting and important subject. The subject of the remarks which gratified us was the negro. The precise point which gave us pleasure was the earnest and eloquent expression of the idea that one result of this dreadful war will be, by God's blessing, a kindler feeling than ever on the part of the master for his slaves. They have proved themselves for the most part so faithful, so docile, so true to their only friends on earth, the masters God has given to them, that there is not a Southern heart that will not beat more tenderly towards these affectionate dependents than ever before. We look confidently to see slavery shorn of all its abuses, so far as may be in any way practicable, within a very short time after the close of this war. So mote it be. - Southern Presbyterian.

Imitation is the sincerest of flattery.

A new Scheme to Abolitioning the South It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of great principles are lost amid the throes of revo-lution. For forty years the people of the South have been flercely battling against the mad schemes of the abolitionists to destroy the institution of demestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that negroes were property, and that slavery was a local institution with which no power under the sun could interfere, save the sovereign States themselves in their individual capacity. For this great princi-ple of the right of the States to regulate their donestic institutions to suit themselves, we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years bave maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success. Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed—when Grant is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely baffled, and Sherman is toiling to escape from the coils of Hood, which threaten the destruction of his army—just at the auspicious moment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us with the splendor of an unclouded sun—just at such a moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all of our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do for ourselves precisely what Lincoln and the abolitionists proposed to do for us without war-abol-

This is the naked proposition of those who advo cate the conscription of our slaves as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able bodied negroes of the country, between the ages of 18 and 45, respectively," arm and equip them and put them in the field as soldiers, along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes faithful to our cause, they are to be given their freedom, and permitted to live amongst us after the war as freemen The result of such a proposition, if successful, can-not be mistaken by a blind man or an idiot. It will convert the sovereign States of the Confederacy into free negre colonies, with all the social and political evils which attend the amalgamation of adverse races. If our negro men are made free, then justice and sound policy would require that their wives and children should be permitted to enjoy freedom along with their husbands and fathers, on the principles announced by the Richmond Enquithat they who fight for freedom, deserve to be freemen." Whether this be just or not, it is very certain that our slaves once made freemen, and trained in the skill of arms, and the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, would not only insist on their own freedom, but on the freedom of their entire race. Nay, more. They would insist, and have the right to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, so-cial and political rights enjoyed by their former masters, on the ground that they had suffered equally the dangers and responsibilities of the struggle. The horrible result would be either the amalgaination of the black and the white races in the South, with all its attendant shame and ruin, or a dreadful civil war of extermination between the white men and the black! Can such consequences be contemplated by the Southern mind without a shudder for the result? And yet this is the certain end to which it is now proposed to educate our slaves, for we hold it to be impossible that we can escape these negroes trained to the use of arms and suddenly elevated to the rights and notions of freemen.

Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, then they will have to be governed by the same military laws which govern the white men, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be ipso facto the equal of their masters, entitled to the same rights and subject only to the same punishments.-The insolence of our former slaves would have to be endured, or, if chastised, they would have the right and the force to chastise back again-thus destroying the first principle of negre subordina-tion, which is the life of the institution of the South.

But supposing the question to be fraught with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our mind that armed negroes would be a source of perpetual danger and weakness to the South in this struggle, instead of strength. When we shall have armed them what security have we that they will not desert us and join the enemy in a body? Reasoning from all natural principles and from observation, they would certainly do so. It would be folly for them to fight for their proffered liberty, when by simply walking into the camps of the enemy, they would be iped facto free by Lincoln's proclamation. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers, and they would surrender every position which they might be placed to defend, for it is idle to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers, but the experience of this war as well as the teaching of common sense, have shown that not one negro in a thousand will refuse to accept the proffered boon of freedom tendered by the Yankees when he can do so with impunity. To arm the slaves is to arm a powerful foe in our own midst!

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the able

bodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields, and support our armies? Put the white men and negroes all in the field, and what will follow but general starvation? With the negro in the field and in the trenches be is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the capacity in which Lincoln fears the power of slavery. thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and the hoe, our slaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands, they at once become a source of fearful weak-

ness and inevitable destruction. We caution the people and the press in all sol emnity against countenancing this new and mad scheme of abolition—this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies to make the slave the equal of the white man-to rob the master of his rightful property-to emancipate the slaves against positive State enactments-to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South, and make to Lincoln and the world the humiliating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.—Lynchburg Republican.

Gov. Brown on Reconstruction.-A correspond ent writes the Columbus Enquirer from Lumpkin, Ga, that it having been reported there that Gov. Brown was in favor of reconstructing the old government, provided we could get our rights, etc., in the Union, a gentleman of that placed addressed him on the subject, and received the following in reply, which is explicit enough:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.

"Siz: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst.,
addressed to His Excellency, and desiring to know
under what condition he would be in favor of a reconstruction of the old Federal Union, and go into fraternal embrace with the foul invaders of our nomes and rights, the murderers of our brave men, and the abusers and insulters of our women—in a word, the base and flendish uncivilizers of the age—I am directed by the Governor to say that his position on this subject has been so often given to the country in an official form that he does not consider it his duty to spend time in further explana-tions. All who wish to understand it have the means of information at hand.

Very respectfully, E. N. BROYLES, Aide de Cemp."

An Imperial French decree declares the herring and mackerel fisheries henceforth free.

WAR NEWS.

From the Valley. Gen. Early was last reported at New Market, and from Northern accounts it seems the Yankees after their late victory, began a second pursuit. How far they followed him, if at all, we have not learned .-Gen. Early has issued a lengthy and eloquent address to his command, attributing the recent defeat to a disgraceful propensity to plunder and panic. He appeals to them to stand by their colors in the future at all bazards, and retrieve their reputation.

The Yankee accounts of the late battles published in the Richmond papers from northern journals represent the first onslaught and pursuit of the Confederates as bold and courageous. Their loss they admit to be heavy and between 5,000 or 6,000, while they claim a corresponding heavy loss on our side, together with some 1,500 prisoners. The glorifications at the North over this victory are still

From Richmond and Petersburg.

All is yet quiet along the lines in front of these beleagured cities. The impression that Grant will not move until after the Presidential election is over seems to be growing daily. Gen. Archer of Maryland, died in Richmond Monday night last.

The forces of the enemy in front of Petersburg are principally of the 2d and 9th corps. There is picket firng and skirmishing, mingled occasionally with discharges of artillery. Deserters report the enemy building winter quarters in rear of their line of works. Our men are well fed, are receiving a full supply of clothing and blankets, and are in good spirits. So says the Express. A good many recruits are coming under the order revoking details.

From Wilmington. It having been reported that the fleet concentrating for the attack on Wilmington bad on the contrary sailed up the James river, to aid in the attack on Richmond, the last Wilmington Journal says, "we have reason to believe that these reports about the fleet having gone up the James river are wholly groundless. On the contrary, later information leaves little doubt of its having already sailed ca-tensibly in this direction, its officers openly proclaiming Wilmington as their destination. If so, and it would appear to be quite likely that it is so, we will hear of them ere long off our coast." There seems therefore but little doubt that Wil-

mington will soon be attacked. Friday the 28th inst., has been set apart by the citizens as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. From Georgia.

There is but little news from this quarter. It seems that Gen. Hood's army is now on its way to Blue mountain, which henceforth will be the base of operations. Blue mountain is 58 miles from Rome, Ga., 70 from Kinston, 75 from Dalton, 104 from Chattanooga, 85 from Bridgeport and 75 from Huntsville. The topography of the country is

A special dispatch from Senatobia on the 24th says that the St. Louis Republican and Memphis Bulletin report Price in possession of the country from Marshal to Lexington. Federal commanders say they will compel him to fight his way out of the State. He left Boonsboro' on the 24th with four thousand of his troops. At Glasgow large accession were made to his force. Quantrell and Jackman are reported to have joined him. Anderson and Jackman recruited 8,000 men North of the Missouri river in five counties. The army is in fine spirits and speak of wintering in the State.

The St. Louis Democrat says it cannot conceal the fact that the rebel army is assuming alarming proportions and is constantly gathering arms flom insupported garrisons. The Glasgow garrison of 600 was captured and two hundred citizens surren-

The Baltimore American of the 24th has been received in Richmond.

Telegrams from Kansas City give a confused account of the battle between Price's army and the Yankees under Rosecrans, Curtis, Smith and Pleasanton. The fight occurred of the 21st, between Littlee Water River and Independence. The latest telegrams claims a Yankee victory, and says Price was reported retreating rapidly to the South, pursued by Pleasanton. Among the Confederates killed is Todd, of Missouri.

Lincoln declines interference with Andy John son's test onth.

A party of guerrillas attempted to capture S. P. Chase while stopping at Covington, Ky. In Grant's army electioneering goes briskly on. Nothing from Sherman's army for four days, except reports of the continued retreat of Hood.

Trains from Atlanta had arrived at Tilton. 'The Vermont raiders were commanded by Lts. Bennett and Young. Twenty-three persons were concerned in the raid. The amount taken from the banks was \$223,000.

An application was made in the Superior Court at Baltimore for a mandamus to compel the Governor to throw out the soldiers' vote on the Constitution. The Judge refused to award the writ and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. The steamer Wando, a blockade runner, with

five hundred and fifty bales of cotton, has been

The Latest News.

From the late Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 26th inst., we make the following summary: Gen. Sheridan telegrahs as follows to Gen. Grant: CEDAR CREEK, VA., October 21-4 P. M.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point : I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our risoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete.

About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the

For ten miles on the line of retreat, the road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris.

Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were sither captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole mevement had been planned.

The only regret I have is the capture, in the early morning, of from eight hundred to one thousand

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flaga.

The less of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, six from Wright.

From all that I can learn, I think that Early's reinforcements could not be less than twelve thou-

P. H. SHERIDAN. Maj. Gen'l Com'dg. Fifteen hundred wounded Yankees have been sent to their resr to Martinsburg, and also fifteen hundred prisoners. Stanton says that "Gen. Carter arrived at Washington the afternoon of the 22d with ten rebel battle flags displayed from the railroad

The Richmond Sentinel says that we captured a total of 2,400 prisoners, and that Sheridan is now falling back down the Valley again, and that our

cavalry occupy Fisher's Hill, three miles south of Strasburg, and about five miles south of the battle-ground of the 19th.

From Petersburg. On the 25th there was more than the usual cannonading and shelling. The Yankees are still per-fecting their works on our right, and have erected several forts of considerable strength. Every where in front of these werks they have planted abattis and run heavy wires in front for protection against assault. The Yankees are reported to have begun the construction of winter quarters. From the North.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 21st, after stating that "it is believed that both armies are in North Georgia," says:

Hood is reported to be rapidly moving down Brownstewn Valley to Jacksonville and Talladega,

where he strikes the railroad to Montgomery.
Sherman's army, stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, is in hot pursuit of the enemy, who has so much start and flies so fearful that his capture is not assured

For the Standard. Lines on the Death of Mrs. C. B. Clarke. She's gone; and beckons us to come; She's passed from earth away: An angel round His burning throne,

She lives in endless day. Though called so suddenly to go, Her lamp was burning bright; And ere one day had run its course

The spirit took its flight. We part, but oh 'tis pain to part: Her place, oh who can fill? But memory kindly keeps for us Her voice and image still.

And others miss thee too, dear friend: How oft thy feet hath trod The pathway to the soldier's home. To point his soul to God.

Farewell! we'll meet again. I hear Thy last kind word, farewell! We'll meet thee in a happier sphere, Where saints and angels dwell.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1864.

What the Times call for, of Priest and People. The pastoral relation is quite as much affected as any other by the peculiar character of the times through which we are passing. It is not that new duties are suggested, for that relation embraces already the entire circle of human life, but that the

old offices are now called for in changed proportions.

Let us specify an instance or two of these changes.

The "haste to be rich," which has always been a crying evil in our land, and has always needed rebuke, has swelled to such dimensions, has fastened itself on so many hearts, has eaten deeply into the very life of so many, that he who has been entrusted with the care of souls may well feel that all his energies are doubly tasked to meet and resist it. His duty calls on him for singular plainness of speech, not in set terms and general declamation, but in distinct application to the sev-eral consciences of those of his charge who have the evil can be checked, in this way even, may admit of doubt. Yet some may be saved by it. And there is no other way. To take this course demands no slight degree of courage, and no ordinary share of prudence. It may call for much thought, involve much perplexity, require much prayerfulness and watching; and he must now as never before, think and watch and pray for the misguided ones who are of his flock, lest what is their great danger prove their ruin. Again, our land is full of sorrow. It is as "Ra-

chael weeping for her children;" hardly a village any where, which is not mourning for stout hearted men gone down prematurely to the grave, hardly a household through the length and breadth of the land, whose spirits are not in heaviness for fathers, or sons, or brothers, whom this cruel war has taken away from their eyes forever. Then should all priestly ministrations be marked by a peculiar tenderness and depth of sympathy. Then should the consolations of the Gospel—as God's providence has given them nearness of access—be brought near by nim, also, to the bowed and heart broken. Then should be stand in his M ster's place, and lift up the prostrate with his promises, and impart to "the weary and heavy laden" the strength and refreshment and grace which that Master has commission ed him to give. In these days of trouble and afflic tion, when the strength of men is so plainly shown to be but weakness, and all earthly supports to be only broken reeds, the hearts of multitudes are turning themselves in secret hope and prepartion to the Lord, to find in Him that comfort and sustaining power which their old reliances can no longer give All such are to be sought out diligently, and guided with patient care in that way to which their own griefs point them, and in which our Lord is now so clearly calling them to walk. Then, too, there are many who are in danger of being hardened by their affliction. They "refuse to be comforted." They will see no kindness in the hand that has smitten them. They are almost ready to "curse God and These, likewise, should be sought out and taught a more cheerful faith and a better way.-They should be especial objects of the Pastor's care and sympathy and labor, as being in a peculiar peril; for we believe that Christ, our Saviour, who loves all men with a divine love, looks also with a singular compassion on those whom their misery has made wayward. Let the Priest, then, imitate His heavenly pity and care for these as for sheep

Is not this a time, too, in which the Sacraments, and particularly the Lord's Supper, should be ministered, if not more frequently, certainly with more earnest faith and solemn preparation? Should not the people be now taught as they have not usually been, and urged with affectionate importunity to make much of what Christ bath so graciously instituted for them, and gather from it the strengthen-

ing grace which in it He so freely gives?
So much may indicate the kind of change the changed aspect of the times has wrought in the duties of the Clergy. We may instance the altered duty of the Laity in one point only, though in their case the changes are hardly less manifold. The great body of them have very much increased their realth. Many of them have become rich beyond all their former dreams of accumulation. Should not the old proportion at least of this increase be given into the treasury of the Lord's house? Should not. at least in this, if not in much larger measure, the means be provided for the Church's benefactions? Now, as ever, her institutions are to be maintained, her Clergy supported, the ignorant to be instructed, the poor to be relieved. She must look to her laymen for the means to do all this. Surely the claims of their duty cannot be satisfied by their giving as they gave in former times. Rather should their hearts be enlarged as their wealth has been enlarged, as the need for their gifts has become greater. The providence of God has given them an opportunity showing, as they have never before been able to show, the generous impulses of their nature, their gratitude to Him, their love for his cause. If they prove unfaithful to this call which so plainly He akes on them, we may well fear that their added riches will prove only a curse, and the unworthy steward be stripped of that imagined wealth which he held so closely, and would not use in his Master's pervica. - Church Intelligencer.

MR. STARLY ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—Sen Francisco, Oct. 11.—Edward Stanly, the Military Governor of North-Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan and opposing the emancipation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Administration.

A SPRECH FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Lincoln was serenaded by Marylanders Wednesday night in honor of that State now being "free." In the course of his speech he said something about himself and the Presidency. Here it is:

Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will between then and the end of my constitutional term do what I may be able to ruin the government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not sine dia, but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if the nominee shall be elected he will at once seize control of the government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uncasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the government—not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected, therefore, in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost, that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best chance to save the ship. This is due to the people, both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of the country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I be-lieve, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this, in office or out of it, I am resolved to stand by them.

OUTBREAK OF NEGRO PRISONERS AT DANVILLE,-On Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the negro prisoners engaged at work on the fortifications around Danville, made an attack upon the guard, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering the small force, and gaining possession of about twenty muskets. One hundred of the scoundrels then made their escape, following the Dan River in an Easterly direction. During the scuffle, eight of the negroes were killed. These negro prisoners, with their white brethren, were carried over the Danville Road during last week, on their way South, but for want of transportation were temporarily detained in Danville. The authorities thereupon determined to place the negroes at work on the fortifications, and while so engaged, they availed themselves of the opportunity offered to make their escape. The citizens armed with shot guns and muskets, turned out promptly, and started in pursuit of the fugitives, and hopes are entertained of the capture of the entire party.

THE VIEWS OF NAPOLEON ON THE YANKEE PRESI-DENTIAL ELECTION-OFFICIAL REPORT UPON THEM .-Mr. Pennington, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just returned home from that city. The Herald gives the following result of his

He reports to the government that the Emperor of France takes a deep interest in our present Presidential contest, and watches it especially in the endeavor to find in the result the true expression of the American people, and the real sentiments of the country upon the questions of union or disunion, war or peace. The Emperor, it is said, will regard the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as a determined and unqualified declaration of the American people in favor of the Union at every hazard and through all the possibilities of war. He will regard that re-sult as a confirmation, directly from the people, of all the statements that our government has made to European Powers to that effect. On the other hand, it is said that he will regard the election of General McClellan as an expression of readiness on the part of the people to make terms with the Southern States; to make a peace even that will anmit the independence of those States. In short, that he will find in the election of General McClellan, and in the temper that he will cates, that very opportunity which England and France have waited for-the opportunity for intervention in favor of the South.

FATTENING SWINE .- Farmers begin to fatten swine too late. Some do not commence till the first of autumn and others even later; the consequence is the animal scarcely gets under way when the time comes for slaughtering him. Our best managers make it a rule to keep the animal growing without intermission from the first period of its existence untill ready for the pork-tub. If kept over winter. they are fed and kept comfortable throughout, and the regular fattening process is commenced early in spring. A bushel of corn given thus early in the season to a vigorous animal is worth much more than if fed in cold weather or in winten One reason that farmers find it unprofitable to fatten pork, s that a large part of the process has to be performed when the weather has become so cold that much of the feed is required merely for sustaining animal warmth.

The best pork raiser we know of has in one in stance grown a pig eight months old so as to weigh about four hundred pounds; and in another four hundred and fifty pounds in ten months. He has the corn ground to let at half its value.

Farmers who have not begun to fatten their swine regularly, as they should have done months ago, should commence immediately. By attending to the particulars just mentioned, they will find the business far more profitable than the too frequent practice of feeding in the ear, giving the feed irregularly both as to time and quantity and paying no at-tention to cleanliness and comfort. The skillful farmer whose practice we have already described, finds that the mixture of meal and hot water makes twice as much pork as corn fed on the cob, according to

careful weighing and measuring.

He prepares it by pouring into a covered tub, four pails of boiling water to each heaping pail of dry meal. After standing a day or more, it all becomes nearly a solid mass, and makes excellent food. The animals are kept perfectly clean, dry and comfortable, (not in a close pen, but in a small yard,) are ted with great regularity, and never quite as much as they will eat, surfeit being carefully avoided. He finds that pork thus manafactured costs him only five cents a pound when corn is a dollar per bushel.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday 25th instant, by Col. J. P. H. Russ, Mr. Bold Robbin Hood and Mrs. Cath-ARINE OVERBY, all of this City.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died very suddenly of congestive chill, at his residence in Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina, the 22d of October, 1864, Mr. DANIEL HILTON, son of William and Susan Hilton, aged 42 years,

months and 11 days. The deceased was a native of England, but removed with his father to this country, when only about eight years of age. For the last thirteen years he has resided in the town of Kinston, where he was most favorably known both for the geniality of his temperament and the honest industry of his character. He was one of the first mechanics and architects in the South, and under his own supervision, nearly every bridge on the Atlantic Railros between the Towns of Goldsboro' and Newbern was erected; and besides he has left more lasting monuments of his enterprise and attainments in other and more distant localities. His worth and ability made him an ornament to the Town of which he was so long a resident, and the kindliness of his deportment and native gentility of character, but enhanced his great value. His death has left a void among his relatives and friends which can never be filled, and bereft the community at large of an use-

ful and energetic citizen. He leaves a dear wife and one little boy to mourn their loss, together with relatives and friends, which may it please the Wisdom of Almighty God so to be tempered, by this sad affliction, as that their immortal spirits may be prepared to reap the true and lasting rewards of Heaven, which we trust he has

now gone to enjoy. Died, at Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., Aug. 16th, 1864, of wounds received around Petersburg, Mr. William Howard, of Kinston, N. C., 66th N. C, troops. Thus has fallen another of North olina's brave and true sons. He leaves an a" ate wife and a large circle of friends had endeared himself by his man"