NOV. 2. WEDNESDAY. THE RURIH CAROLINA STANDARD:

North-Carolina Standard

For the Standard. THE SWALLOW.

AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON FACT.

Who hath not viewed, with wonder lighted eve, The swift winged swallow clip the evening sky Who hath not seen, with pang of secret pain, The little twitt'rer bleeding strike the plain? The thoughtless youth, exulting o'er his foe, Prepare for harmless songsters further wod? Say, are there not less sanguinary joys To charm the idle hours of Christian boys ? But let me here relate the dying flight Of a sad stricken swallow, when the light Of evening, glowing o'er the western hill, Lured the poor victim to the placid rill. There stands the Fowler with his ready gun, Whose burnished barrel glitters in the sun, Well poised on high; his steady eye surveys The sable swallow wing her devious ways. She flits above, now curves to cleave the wave, Whose bosom scarce an answering ripple gave, Now close o'er head her ardent flight she wings, Alas I the rude charge from the muzzle springs. She whirls in airy vortex to the earth-A moment there, she wildly springeth forth, In rapid circles swift her pinions bend, Around, around, their dying strength expend. The Fowler gazing trembles at her flight, Still upwards, upwards to a loftier height, Till like a far speck seemed the soaring thing, Still circling skywards on its sable wing, Now seen, now-thro' the fleecy clouds 'tis driven : The swallow wings her dying flight to Heaven !

Oh let me like the wounded swallow, when Down-stricken by the hands of ruthless men, To Heavenwards turn my weary spirit's flight, There bathe my soul in seas of blissful light : So, when the life from this poor breast riven, Oh spirit wing a swallow flight to Heaven ! J. W. II.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1864.

[From the Southern Cultivator.] VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

RED AND WHITE WHEATS .- It is gener-ally known that among the varieties of common wheat, some are found with white grains and others with red or reddish grains. The former known as white wheats, are regarded as the best of all the wheats. Much industry has latterly been used to introduce them into the centre of France, and almost everywhere the farmers have been very much pleased with them; but, in many places the millers and bakers have decried them so much as to cause them to cease to be cultivated. The memoir of Mons. Des Vaux contains on this subject important remarks, of which we deem it useful here to give the substance. The defect of the white wheats is to give a paste too short and less adhesive than the red wheats; this arises from its containing too great a proportion of fecula or starch, at the expense of gluten. It would, therefore, be sufficient with grinding to add a small portion of hard or glazed wheat, in which the gluten superabounds, in order to obtain a perfect paste. periments that while the different prepar-This mixture, according to Mons. Des ations of sulphates, as have been proved Vanx, could in case of need, be supplied by the addition to the flour of white wheat by the experiments made up to this day, of a small quantity of animal gelatine. HARD AND TENDER WHEATS .- According to Mons. DesVaux, the hard and tender wheats do not yield more than 70 parts of bread to the 100 parts of raw flour, while the tender or soft wheats, and the whites especially, yield 90. This would be a strong reason for preferring these last; however, the flint wheats have their advantages also. The bread made with their flour, although less white, is more palpable, dries and hardens loss quickly, and appears to be more nutricious. If this last could be exactly stated in figures, it would prove perhaps a compensation .--We know that the flint wheats keep better, and are more easily kept, than the soft wheats. The circumstances which tend to give to the grain of wheat the one or the other or of these qualties, are imperfectly known. We know that in general, hot climates, such as that of Africa, produce the flint wheats, while at the North it is the soft wheats which predominate.-But this rule offers a number of exceptions-thus, we see that the Touselle (a hard wheat of Provence) becomes much glazed and harder in the neighborhood of Paris than it was in Provence. Sometimes in the polish wheat (known among us as "California rye,") a flint wheat, par excel-Lence, and of which the substance is almost like glass, we find some grains quite soft and floury; other varieties, and especially the bearded Spring wheat of Sicily, present frequent grains of which onehalf is soft and the other that of horn .-The causes of these variations, which are not without importance, deserve to be studied. WINTER AND SPRING WHEATS .- Lingeus made of these two varieties of wheat two botanical species. His successors have not admitted them, and, as botanists, they were right. Bnt agriculturists, not least many among them, have been wrong in regarding as almost a heresy to speak of winter and spring wheats as different and distinct things. Although it may be true that these may be habits acquired, qualities resulting from a long succession of sowings at a certain season, it is certain, however, that this quality is an important consideration to the cultivator. Many writers have advanced the idea that in three or four years they could make at will a spring wheat from a winter wheat. and vice versa. This assertion appears to us a very bold one. It is not very probable that one can make or unmake in three or four years a quality which, in our acquired varieties, is the result of the continnation of the same influence during centuries. On the other hand, the few facts that we know are opposed to this opinion. Agriculturists ought, therefore, carefully to avoid those theoretical reasonings which would lead them to believe that winter and spring wheats are very nearly the same thing. If they have to sow wheat in the spring let them be careful to sow a true spring wheat, and let them choose still more carefully a true winter wheat if they wish to sow in the fall. We propose here a subject of researches. Nothing, we think, would be more important than to find a wheat equally suited to both seasons, hardy enough to sow in the fall, and early enough, if sown in the spring, it constantly, and by the usual harvest season, arrived at complete maturity. We can easily imagine the advantages that can easily imagine the advantages that such a wheat would offer to repair the dis-box manufactory in Charlotte, N. O.

asters of a severe winter, the local destructions caused by inundations, insects, etc. This problem is very difficult of solution,

seeing that the double condition above would not be enough, but it must prove a wheat productive and of good quality.— It is a work of patience that we propose; but we have known men who have devoted their lives to study and create new varieties of hyacinths and tulips-why cannot we see some who will devote a few weeks yearly to study and create valuable varieties of wheat?

LIMING WHEAT TO PREVENT ROT AND SMUT.-This is done in different ways and with different substances. Sometimes a weak solution of sulphate of copper (blue stone,) and other weakened sulphuric acid, solutions of potash, etc. But of all mineral matters one of the most efficacious, the least dangerous to use, the easiest and cheapest to procure almost everywhere, is lime, which has given its name to the operation. Liming is done by sprinkling and by steeping. In the first method, sometimes the powdered lime is sprinkled over the grain, then pour on water, taking care to stir constantly the mixture, enough to make a thin milk of lime; at other times, the lime is first melted in warm water then poured over the grain and stirred with a paddle until every grain is impregnated. To lime by steeping, after having added water enough to the lime to make thin milk lime, pour in the grain, stir it several times until every grain is thoroughly? acted upon by the lime, then let it remain' several hours. M. Tessier thinks that 6 bushels of lime of good quality are enough for 96 bushels of grain, and these quantitics require at least 250 quarts of water. Lime well employed is rightly considered one of the preventives of rust or smut; still it results from the experiments of Mathieu de Dombasle that its effectiveness can be still increased by the addition of a little salt. The following are the results of experiments made upon grains equally affected, and much more so than is naturally met with under the most unfavorable circumstances: 1,000 grains harvested from grain that had been steeped 2 hours in a solution of 10 ozs. sulphate of copper (blue stone,) 3 pounds salt, and 50 quarts water, gave only 9 grains affected; 1,000 other grain coming from seed steeped the same length of time in a solution of 20 ozs. blue stone in 50 quarts of water, gave only 8; 1,000 grains produced from seed steeped 24 hours in 50 quarts of water to which 10 pounds of lime had been added, gave 21 grains affected; finally, 1,000 grains produced by the same seed, steeped 24 hours, 50 quarts of water, to which had been added 10 pounds of lime and 25 onnces salt, gave only 2 grains affected .-It is proper to add that 486 grains out of 1,000 were affected where no steep whatever was used. It results from these ex-

[From the Progress] Mr. Boyce's Letter.

MR. EDITOR :- In a former communication I made MR. EDITOR: --- In a former communication I made some observations upon the letter of Vice President Stephens. I propose now to notice that of Mr. Boyce, Mr. Boyce speaks with a candor and bold-ness rare in revolutionary times. From the parti-nan and sectionalist he issurdenly a full grown Aver-ICAN statesman. He is the first statesman of the South since the war commenced, who has had the manliness to come before the public as an American-as a national statesman-and give utterance to national views and national sentiments, daring to tell President Davis and "the powers that be," the truth and the whole truth. He was, I believe, an original secessionist. At that time his judgment was blinded by partizan zeal and sectional feelings. Time and events have sobered him, and he has regained his lost equilibrium. He now takes a calm and dispassionate view of matters and sees his for-mer error, and he has the manliness to give utterance to his convictions. Such is, I imagine, the history of his mind. It is the history of many thousands of Southern minds, who have not, like him, the nerve, the moral courage, to brave temporarily public opinion and sentiment in order to render a great service to their country.

Mr. Boyce once saw no hope of preserving liberty in the South but through permanent separation from and eternal hatred of the North. He now sees none but in reconciliation with the North. He gives his reasons for his present opinions, and, in my humble judgment, they are conclusive. The opinions which he now entertains have been entertained by me from the beginning "without vari-ableness or the shadow of turning," and for the same reasons as well as some others, have been often expressed. Mr. Boyce takes the ground that if this continent is to be divided into two or more separate nations they must of necessity become military despotisms. This posttion he proves from the history of European countries. Indeed, nothing can be more certain than that when one of the powers so formed establishes a standing army as a permanent institution, the others must do so likewise or cease to exist. This condition of things evenuates sooner or later, in the formation of as many military despotisms as there are separate powers. It cannot be otherwise. All the governments founded upon the runs of

the old Roman Empire were, very limited-in fact very free,-England was perhaps the least free of any of them. They all maintained their free Constitutions until the system of standing armies was established on the continent. Then, one after another, they became absolute, and liber y ceased to exist on the continent of Europe forever, except among the mountains of Switzerland. England saved by her insular situation from the necessity of keeping a standing army, not only retained her an-cient liberties but extended them. Her monorchy, has become more and more limited, until since the revolution of 1688, the Democratic branch of her government, the House of Commons, has become supreme in the State. If the continent of America should be divided into two or more independent powers, what guarantee have we that the same condition of things will not obtain that has obtained on the continent of Europe? None whatever ! Indeed, as Mr. Boyce says, the events of the last three years prove conclusively that such will be the case.

But suppose there was no danger to liberty by the establishment of two or more powers in what was once the United States, an American states was would do well to ascertain whether or not separation were practicable. At the commencement of the secession movement most of the Southern statesmen, like Mr. Boyce, were too much inflamed by sectional hatred to calmly investigate the matter. Now that much of that hatred has expended itself in war, and as a consequence reason is again resuming her sway, would it not be well enough for us, since the first fury of the storm has spent itself, to cast anchor, take our latitude and ascertain where we are ? When we tak once composed the United States, it is difficult to resist the conviction that nature intended it to coning attempted. Nature certainly never intended that the mighty Mississippi and its tributaries should water or drain more than one nation. Close the Mississippi to the Northwestern States by transferring its mouth to another nation, and they become the most completely landlocked country of any considerable dimensions in the world. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the people of that section would ever consent, under any circumstances, to any such transfer. In the very act of giving such a consent they would be signing their own death warrant. It is useless to promise them the free navigation of that great river. They reply, "You can give us no stronger guarantee than a mere treaty stipulation, and like all treaties it will be liable to be violated or rescinded whenever the party making it shall, of its own mere volition, choose to do so. We have not forgotten how many wars have been produced in Europe by the violation of just such treaties. And, though we may have no particular reason to question your good faith, yet nothing can ever induce us to place ourselves in your power." Nor can we blame them. Whatever many of us may think now, there is no doubt that we would entertain the same opinions and the same sentiments were we living there. If my premises are correct this country can never be divided so as to separate the Northwestern from the Gulf States, without reversing an inexorable law of nature. That is impossible. The Northwestern people will have an outlet, and even Yankee ingenuity will be unable to make the great river change its course and flow Northeast to the Atlantic. The only hope, then, of permanent separation that I can see is to induce the Northwestern States to join our Confederacy. We must do this or this revolution will fail. At least that is my honest opinion. Can we induce them to join us? That question will be answered by the way they may vote at the coming Presidential election. My own oninion is firmly that we cannot. There is no great statesman in that country favoring such a movement who is able to control it so as to insure success. Vallandigham is a man of some genius, but without the judgment or weight of character necessary for such an undertaking. Vorhees is a brilliant orator of the meteoric order-nothing more. Douglass alone possessed the weight of character and the ability for such an undertaking, and he is no more. I, therefore, conclude that we have nothing to hope from that source. In my humble opinion the only way in which the country could be divided consistently with the laws of nature would be for the States of New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States to form one government, and the remaining States another, or perhaps two others, never separating the Northwestern and Southwestern States. Having nothing to hope from the Northwestern States, what are our chances for success? I agree with Mr. Boyce that there will never be any armed intervention in our behalf. Indeed, no sane man now expects it. Taking it for granted that the Northwestern States will remain true to the Northern government, and what the end will be, is reduced to a mathematical demonstration. Their vast superiority of numbers and resources is such as to enable them, if not to subjugate us, to annihilate us, unless Providence should specially order it other wise, and we can see no indications that He will. Nothing then is left for us to do, but to carry on this war to our destruction, or negotiate a peace with the federal government while we are still in a condition to demand terms. We are in a better condition now to do this than we shall be six months hence; and we were in a far better condition six months ago than we are now. Let us encourage the peace party at the North all we possibly can, by an expression of our readiness to enter into negotiations with them whenever they shall obtain power. But if, in spite of all the aid we can render them, Lincoln should again be elected, it will still them, Lincoln should sight be elected, is will still be the duty of every friend of humanity and of his country to urge forward the negotiations. The war cannot possibly be carried on by us on its present gigantic scale for another four years, and I have not the least idea that our enemies will contract its dimensions: Bat suppose we could so, carry it on for another four years, the probability is that at the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's second term, he will be eeded by a man far more radical than himself. Nothing then, is to be gained by procrestination, but much may be lost. With Mr. Boyce, I am in favor of a convocation of all the States. But how is that to be obtained ? I believe only through the action of the States them-

tain but one great nation, or at least that it could never be divided in the way in which it is now be-

selves. Let three or more of the Confederate States call State Conventions, and demand of Congress the call of a Convention of all the Confederate States. call of a Convention of all the Consecrate States. Such a Convention would be clothed with unlimit-ed sovereign power, and could make any overtures to the federal government they might think proper. This course is perfectly constitutional—I propose no other than a constitutional course. Let North-Carolina then have the honor of inaug-

Let North-Caroline then have the honer of inaug-urating the plan by which, through the co-opera-tion of her sister States of the South, PEACE shall be restored to our suffering and bleeding country, by calling a Convention of the people of the State immediately upon the meeting of her Legislature. I have thus, Mr. Editor, expressed my opinions with great freedom. I know the price of my con-duct. I shall be denounced as a traitor to the land of my high as L have how hereitofore and as Mr.

ot my birth, as I have been heretofore, and as Mr. Boyce is. But what matters that to me? I honestly and conscientiously entertain the convictions expressed in this communication, and if I failed to raise my voice, to warn my countrymen of what, before God, I believe to be their danger, I should feel that I was untrue to the land of my nativity. Such no doubt is the feeling of Mr. Boyce. If he entertained honestly—and no one doubts that he did—the opinions and sentiments expressed in his letter, he would have been a traitor to his country, and to the cause of liberty if he had remained siand to the cause of inderty if the near remaining a lent. Patriotism consists in a pure love of one's country, and a sincere desire to promote its best interests. As to the best means of serving it, a man must of course be his own judge. He should, however, act upon due reflection. This I have no doubt Mr. Boyce has done; it is what I have endeavored to do. OMEGA.

A Currency Article.

The following editorial article from the Charlottesville Chronicle is worth reading. "The remedy proposed for the present embarrassments is a question able one, but plain talk on such subjects is the way to arrive at results:

Perhaps "our wisdom is limited," as Mr. Sam. Weller remarked on a familiar occasion; but if anybody can see of what imaginable service the Confederate currency is to any human being, outside the extertioners, we are unable to follow him. We nderstand a currency to be a measure of values. If Mr. Davis' treasury notes are a measure of value, then may our tailors get the dimensions of their customers by measuring their images in a concave mirror, and the tumblers that contain the drams of our farmers should no longer be plain, but formed of a series of convex lenses. If we are called upon to dream with uniformity, then let our whole world environment be brought to one standard. Supply the whole nation with appropriate glasses; and let us have a general carnival of unrealities. Is two thousand dollars the measure of a horse? Is twelve hundred dollars the measure of a suit of clothes Is two hundred dollars the measure of a pair of boots? Is fifty dollars the measure of a bushel of meal ? . Is eight dollars the measure of a pound of Is eight hundred dollars the measure of bacon ? a cow? Is nine thousand dollars the measure of the board and tuition of a child for nine months ? Is the president of a bank to pay his whole salary for a hundred weight of pork? This is all very well for the boys, that is the farmers and the niggers; but it is death to the frogs, that is, townspeople and the poor in the country. It is crushing out the life of the body of the people. It is a burden too heavy to be borne. Patiently have the people waited.

In February last (and this is September) we were direct. told that nove allions changer tout cela; but the currency act has produced no more impression than a shot fired at random through the top of a poplar to make a squirrel show hunself. For seven long months has the country staggered under the mani pulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The winter approaches; the heavy expenditures of the year are at hand; fuel, pork, flour, clothing, are to be purchased. Where is the money to come from ? The mystery is, the worthless notes are as rare as the hydrogenerated compound with the color of whiskey. Mr. Trenholm has the waggery to announce that the prospects of his department were never better. This may be so-they were never good. But-as the fellow said when he jumped out of the two-story window of his apartment to avoid his landlord-"we can't wait!" There is a peremptory and unsettled bill in the public stomach, and the amount must be cashed. Everything now is reduced to the gold standard, and this is twenty to one. The sham has lived long enough. No government-no people can encounter such system of values as this. The government, indeed, avoids the difficulty. It has its schedules, But the poor widow woman, the infirm old man living on his little income, has no schedule. What purpose, then, we ask, does the currency serve ?-We cling to a currency from habit. The fact is, in our circumstances, we want no currency. It is a monstrous nightmare-that note bureau, and the sooner the spectre is dismissed the better. But, it is asked, how shall the government supply its wants without money? How shall the people do with-out a medium of exchange? To the latter question colors. we reply, that the currency does not effect purchases; it merely ministers to oppression. It is no medium of exchange where a thousand dollars of coupons of interest secure only fifty dollars worth of any commodity. Nine hundred and fifty dollars are destroyed in the operation. To the first question, we answer, that the government is entitled to supplies for the army, and it must have them. Let it, as is now doing, give its certificates of indebtedness, bearing intere All the notes in the Confederacy should be burned-the government compensating the holders with cotton or bonds-that is the remedy for the Confederate finances. Any other remedy will merely tax Mr. Trenholm with imaginary devices that will end like Mr. Memminger's. Mr. Trenholm has no lamp like Aladdin ; and he may rub his present one till doomsday without getting a dollar. What would the people do on the disappearance of the currency ? They would do as other nations have done already -they would simply exchange one commodity for ticle would become the most common article of exchange, as, for example, tobacco. Persons would procure a supply of such an article, and give an equivalent for an equivalent Inconvenient this would be certainly; but something is better than nothing. As matters now stand, the presence of the notes shut out all this ; you cannot even use gold. We have tried to buy bacon with gold. We could not do it. The lofty figures tempt the cupidity of sellers, and the prices are unhealthy. When a fact developes itself, it is the part of common sense to treat it as a fact. Statesmen should act upon existing facts, and not cling to objects which the current has passed. There is a time to be cautious; and a time to be bold; and he is the good surgeon who knews when to cut. The life is better than an eye or a leg. What is Mr. Trenholm standing there for steadying himself in the edities of Confederate notes ? Let him shove out in the current and the boat will swim. THE FORSYTH HOME GUARDS .- Our brethren of the Way of the World have fallen into an error in their statement, in their last issue, that four hundred Home Guards had left Forsyth county for parts unknown. We saw Col. Masten of that county, who is the commander of the Home Guards and he informs us that there are only one hundre and sixty-four rank and file in that county. Of this number only about four have certainly left the county. It is suspected that a few others have left : but the whole number does not exceed ten. We hope our brethren will correct this mistatement through their columns, as we feel assured they had no disposition to do their neighbors of Forsyth the least injustice, or in the least to reflect upon their patriotism and loyalty. From all the counties around not exceeding one hundred and minety have gone off, and, doubtless, many of them have gone to different regiments in our service. Greenebore' Oitizon. WOMAN .--- Perhaps a more just and besutiful compliment was never paid to woman than the follow-ing, by Judge Story: "To the konor, to the eter-nal honor of the sex be it said, that in the path of.

missed the presence or the sympathies of woman ! Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunad spirit which neither courts nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regrets; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself."

1864.

Miscellaneous Items.

T. W. McMahon, author of "Cause and Contrast," &c., is being tried tn Richmond for trafficking in passports. The case was dismissed. No action taken.

The peace Convention at Cincinatti adjourned without making any nominations.

The Herald says Staunton is in favor of demandinng from the British Government, the surrender of Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, (former Secretary of the Interior,) as the instigator of the raid on St. Albans, Vt.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has been ordered to make his headquarters at Salisbury, and will remove in a day or two.

An Assistant Surgeon says, that what water is to wound in an inflamed state, coal oil is in a suppurating state—it dispels flies, expels vermin, sweetens the wound and promotes a healthy gran-ulation. He states that he has seen two patients whose wounds have been dressed with it, asleep before he was through with the third. If it serves to keep away flies, it will add materialy to the com-fort of the wounded as well as their cure.

The North Carolinan Volunteer Navy Company will meet in Raleigh on the second Thursday in November. Stockholders are requested to attend either in person or by proxy. Humbug.

A young man in conversation one evening chanced to remark, "I am no prophet!" "True," replied a lady present, "no profit to yourself or any

About twenty-five of the prisoners who escaped from Danville have been re-captured. Sixty nine escaped in all, only one of whom was a negro. A number of negroes who were working with the same party, made no effort to get away.

BEES.-A swarm of bees in their natural state contains from ten to twenty thousand insects, while in hives they number from thirty to forty thousand. In a sqare foot of honeycomb there are about nine thousand cells. A queen bee lays her eggs for fifty or sixty consecutive days, laying about five hundred daily. It takes three days to liatch each egg. In one sesson a single queen bee hatches about one hundred thousand tees. It takes five thousand bees to weigh a pound.

The cars on the East Tennessee and Virginia rail-oud are now running regularly from Bristol to Jonesboro', three times a week.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, it is said, considers that there is no doubt that the free constitution of that State has been adopted, and the Baltimore Councils have proceeded to divide that city into Senatorial districts, as directed by the new instru-

The conference of British North American pro vincial delegates now in session at Quebec, have decided that the members of the new Legislative Council of their proposed new confederacy shall be selected by the Legislative Councils of the several provinces, instead of being elected by the people

Do right, though you have enemies. You can not escape them by doing wrong, and it is little gain to barter away your honor and integrity, and divest yourself of moral courage, to gain what? Nothing. Better abide by the truth-frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a fice and independent man.

BE DILIGENT.-Industry is never unfruitfal Action keeps the soul both sweet and sound, while lothfulness rots it to nois

There are now more than one bundred-offic in the army in active service with but one leg piece An Indiana volunteer, who has lost his leg, de clares that henceforward he intends to the State for peace.

The Federal steamer Onward is cruising on th Brazilian coast in search of Confederate vessela, Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has called a State Governor Otara, or anisotanippi, has called a State convention to meet at Jackson, on the 3d proxime, "to inaugurate measures for the education of the

A French paper in one of the departmental citig A French paper in one of the departmental cities makes the following singular announcement: "Ne poleon III has just received from the Pope the poleon III has just received from the Pope by Christian relic this object is of an incontr value, and it is said that the Emperor, whose fail value, and it is only that the induction of the Considers this gift in his own destiny is no secret, considers this gift as a presage that he is called to fill the role of the Churche of the Churche of the Churche of Charlemagne in the restoration of the Church

COLLISION .- The up and down train on the Day Collision. — Inc up and town train on the Day ville railroad collided the other day, near Keysville One man was killed and several injured. The injury to the rolling stock was small.

MARSHAL SALE .- This great commander, like a

other good generals, was extremely sparing of the lives of his soldiers. "It is better," said be, "in defer a siege for a day or two, than to lose a great dier, that requires thirty years to make such." A report comes by way of New Orleans, that Cortinas has surrendered to the Imperialists, and accepted a Brigadier General's commission in

Hon. George W. Summers and Judge Jackson head the Democratic electoral ticket of West Vir. ginia.

A woman presented herself at the central police A woman presented needed as the central police station Chicago, the other day, and complained that, though she two husbands in the army, she could get no relief from either the county or war committees.

A letter received from a prominent General in A letter received a what I have heard today settles the question of Mr. Lincoln's re-election beyond a doubt. This army is a unit for Lincoln. ENGLAND'S PROFITS .- The following is from

London correspondent of a New York paper : I do not mean that we have lost, or are likely tolose by the war in America. At the least comp. tation the Americans have given a profit of \$25, 000,000 a year to India. We have netted £100,090. 000 on our 1861 stock. We get millions a year of the American carrying trade. We have made t pretty penny in supplying the belligerents with munitions of war and ships.

We are informed by a very skilful dentist, (and he states that he has practised it very frequently, that a certain and infallible remedy is, after the tooth commences aching, to go to a doctor's at have it pulled.

WANTED! \$5,000 BANK NOTES. 3,000 OLD N. C. COUPONS. 2,000 N. C. BAILROAD COUPONS JNO. G. WILLIAMS & Co., Broken Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1864. NEW NORTH-CAROLINA BOOKS ! BY FRANK I. WILSON.

BALBIGH, N. C. THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL: Price \$1 54

SKETCHES OF NASSAU; to which is adda the DEVIES BALL-ALLEY, a curious an interesting Indian Tradition : Price \$3 04 The usual deduction made to the trade. THE ABOVE WORKS ARE NOW READY, and will be sent rear of postage on receipt of the price annexed to each, or both books will be sent for \$ When five or more copies of either are ordered by a person, BETHEL will be sent for \$1 25 per copy, and the NKETCHBS for \$2 50 per copy. To soldiers, or to others purchasing to be given to soldiers, BETHEL will be sold at \$1 per copy, and the Surrous at \$2. to soldiers, BETHEL WILL SEFTCHES at \$2. Address, FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N.C. October 24, 1864.

are powerful agents to destroy or prevent smut, etc, unfortunately, although the danger of using them has been exaggerated, the use of the salts of copper are not without danger in inexperienred hands. Lime besides is, as we see, certain in its effects, and it is easy to add to the destructive action which it exerts upon the germs of rust and smut by the addition of a pecuniarily inappreciable quantity of salt .--We, therefore, think it our duty to recommend the use of lime in preference to every other substance.

[These articles are translated from the 'Maison Rustique du XIX Siecle," (the Country House of the Nineteenth Century,) and these particularly were written by Mussrs. Oscar LeClerc Thouin and Vilmorin. C.

WANTED-A PRINTER.

"Wanted-a printer," says a cotemporary. Wanted-a mechanical curiosity with a brain and fingers-a thing that will set so many type a day-a machine that will think and act, but still a machine-a being who undertakes the most systematic and monotonous drudgery, yet one the ingenuity of man has never supplanted mechanically-that's a printer.

A printer--yet for all his sometimes dissipated and reckless habits-a worker, at all times and hours, day and night, sitting up in a close and un wholesome office, when gay crowds are hurrying to the theatreslater still, when the street revelers are gone and the city sleeps-in the fresh air of morning-in the broad and gushing sunlight-some printing machine is at his case with its eternal unwavering click! elick !

Click! click! the polished types fall into the stick: the mute integers of expression are marshalled into line, and march forth as immortal print. Click! and the latest intelligence becomes old-the thought a sentiment-the idea of living sentiment. Click! click! from grave to gay, item after item-a robbery, a murder, a bit of scandal, a disgraceful and glowing thought-are in tarn closed by the mute and impressive fingers of the machine, and set adrift in the sea of thought. He must not think of future. nor recall the past--must not think of home, of kindred, of wife or babe-his work lies before him, and thought is chained to his copy.

You know him by his works, who read the papers and are quick at typographical errors, whose eye may rest on these mute evidences of ceaseless toil; correspondents, editors and authors, who scorn the simple medium of your fame, think not the printer is altogether a machine-think not that he is indifferent to the gem of which he is but the setter-a subtle ray may penetrate the recesses of his brain, or the flowers he gathers may leave some of their fragrance upon his toil-worn fingers. But when you seek a friend, companion, adviser-when you would elevate one who, for sympathy, may represent either or bothwhen you want Judges, Legislators, Governors and Presidents-O, ye people, advortise : " Wanted-a printer."

The printers of New Jersey boast that there is not a single printer in the State Prison of that State, and but one in the Legislature,

duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion re-The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the alters of religion never

kind of good angel waiting upon diligence, always carrying a laurel to crown life ; whereas, idleness for her reward, is ever attended with shame and poverty.

> WHAT are another's faults to me ? I'm not a vulture's bill To peck at every flaw I see, And make it wider still. It is enough for me to know I've follies of my own, And on my heart my care bestow, And let my friend alone.

CURIOSITY OF THE VISION .- It has been found, while tiring at the running man-target at Wimbledon, England, which is scarlet on one side and grey on the other, that the scarlet dezzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it, which unsettles the aim. grey side was struck 74 times, and the red only 42 times. It is a curious fact, too, that men with grey eyes shoot better than those with eyes of other There is a class of good women who have no right

to marry perfectly good men, for they have the power of saving those who would go to ruin but for the guiding providence of a good wife.

THE AUTUMN OF AGE .- The damps of Autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the Fall; and thus, insensibly are we, as years close around us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrow.

A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountains is crumbled into dust.

YANKEE "HOSPITAL FARM.-It seems the Yankees have a hospital farm near Newbern. From this farm has been issued to the troops since July 1st. 15,000 watermelons, 9,000 cantelopes, 200 bar-rels of corn, 100 barrels of tomatoes; besides a large quantity of potatoes, enions, peas, beans, cucumpers, cabbages, etc.

Butler has released the Virginia Reserves who were placed to work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is spoken f connection with the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the 3d district of Massachusetts, now represented by Mr. Rice, (Union)

Col. Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, has at ast taken the stump for McClellan and Pendleton. Col. Seymour is a thorough peace man.

Eighteen ministers of the Gospel were elected to the Legislature in the late election in Vermont. " Massa, one ob your oxen's dead-todder too. I

was 'fraid to tell you of 'em bole at once, 'fraid you could't bore it."

An English company is in charge, at present, of the projected railroad between Mexico and Vera Cruz. It is believed that the railroad will be finshed in the course of four years.

In Richmond, on Thursday last, six little school girls were made suddenly ill from eating cakes which had been prepared for their snacks. Physicians were called in, and the symptoms under which the little ones were suffering, led to the conclusion that they were poisoned, which was confirmed by an examination of the cakes of which they had partaken. Amanda, slave, belonging to Mr. Clarke, the father of four of the little girls, was arrested, charged with the diabolical deed, and a negro man was also taken into custody, as an accessory. The poison used was prussic acid, a bottle containing

Gen. Page, late commandant of Fort Morgan, has been tried by court martial of New Orleans, and exonerated.

man of Richmond, who ran away a week or two since, was captured in King George county, a few days ago, and taken to Richmond. On his arrival he was deposited in Castle Thuader, until a court martial disposes of him.

The new military telegraphic line was working to Coosa yesterday, and it is expected to be com-pleted to Blue Mountain and Jacksonville in a few days. The poles are already up to the terminus of the railroad.—Appeal.

A military officer, of diminutive stature, was drilling a tall Irish recruit. "Hold up your bead," said the officer, elevating the chin of the Irishman-with the end of his cane, to angle of nearly forty degrees, "hold up your head so." "And must I always do so, captain ?" asked the recruit. "Yes, always," answered the officer. "Then fare you well, my dear little follow," rejoined Paddy, "for I shall never see you more."

E. A. WHITAKER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOOD FROM WILMINGTON AND RICHMOND.

RI CARBONATE SODA, BLACK PEPPER

ALLAPICE -ENGLISH PICKLES IN QUART JARS.

Gentlemen's Felt Hats. Caps and Saucers, Knives and Ferb

Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Hadis-chiefs, Head Hundkerchiefs, 4-4 Blenching, Needler, Fin Fine Coarse Combs, Looking Glasses, Coates' Spool Co-

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS Toilet Soap. A supply of Hard Washing Soap de expected. All grades of Tobacco, Brooms, Farey Pie-wholesole and retail. Family Groceries cunstanty a hand. A few dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasse in Call soon. Highest market price paid for country per duce at E. A. WHITAKERS duce at Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1884.

CARD NOTICE!

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUE from this Department to the different Constint a the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS To the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. To lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs res-for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22 50 per µ to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than to pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are sor intende for the families of soldiers. The Department is baring! large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent at a sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can y made, at a much less price. Agents are requested make arrangements and call for them. ' H. A. DOWD, A. Q. X. October 20, 1864.

October 20, 1864.

MASONIC.

North Cardina will ment in this City on Mode North Cardina will meet in this City on Model evening the 5th December next, at 7 o'clock, for the inst

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to stick Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to stick in person, or have special delegates appointed as the er stitution and general regulations of the Grand Loder stitution and general regulations of the Grand Loder WILLIAM T. BAIN, WILLIAM T. BAIN, quire.

Grand Secretary Baleigh, N. C., Oct. 17, 1864.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WILL PAY FROM \$5 TO \$7 FOL OLD AXES, or will put ateel in oxa and for re old axes.

Five and Six inch STOVE PIPE made to order SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Ca. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Ca. North State Iron and Brass Work. North State Iron and Brass Work. 85-1mpd.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department, RALBIGH, N. C., June 9, 1964 AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, upon the follow a rms, viz:

terms, viz: One bunch of Yar	n for 3 pounds of	Washed W Unwashed
		Unwashes
AGENTS have bee	n annointed to ma	ke the exch
the following places:	pp	Kinston
Oxford.	Tawboro',	Rocking
Catherine Lake,	Concord,	Barbar
Hendersonville,	Statesville,	Lonisbu
Asherille,	Pittsboro',	
Fayetteville,	Coleraine, this	niace will
Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Persons ship	ping wool to this	and cott
mark on the package	who they are rat	

will be forwarded immediately I hope the people will patriotically response North-totice, as the wool is for clothing the North-H. A. D. N. C. olina troops.

July 18, 1864.

MRS. MILLER CONTINUES TO ACCOM modate Boarders by the day, week, or month. August 1, 1844 August 1, 1864.

quire. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unbeeded-but the voice of affection never.-

what was left of it being found in the kitchen.

R. D'Orsay Ogden, the theatrical habeas corpus

