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Arming the Slaves.

We copy from the Confederate of Monday last, a remarkable article on this subject. As we have no wish to misrepresent that paper, we do not misstate its position on this or any other question, we copy the whole of its article. That paper, while it prudently and ingeniously abstains from committing itself in so many words to the proposition to arm the slaves, makes an argument in favor of the proposition, and assumes the extraordinary ground that the employment of slaves to fight our battles was anticipated previously to the war, and has never been lost sight of by some who "have consistently and rationally followed the course of events."

We repeat what we said in our last, that whatever may have been the secret purposes of the original secessionists, the idea that, in any event, our slaves would be armed to fight our battles, was never given to the public as one of the probable, or even possible consequences of dissolution. On the contrary, the people were told that the only course to prevent emancipation, and the placing the slaves on an equality with the whites, was to secede from the old government; but now, it seems, the employment of slaves as soldiers was anticipated, and the only way to secure independence to the whites is to emancipate a portion of the blacks and put them in the field as soldiers.

But the Confederate, in order to reconcile our people to the employment of negro soldiers, can perceive "neither degradation nor dishonor" in the mercenary of their employment as such by our enemies, but only a breach of faith on their part towards the negro and towards the South. That is the view taken by the Confederate. What, no degradation, no dishonor to the Northern government to steal our slaves, inflame their passions against their former masters, place them in their armies, and turn them loose on our people to rob, and burn, and murder? No degradation, no dishonor in white men to employ these poor creatures "to fight battles in behalf of cowards, who are afraid to fight the war they advocate and urge?"

The editor of the Confederate must surely be presuming on the credulity or the stupidity of his readers. But "the crime—the dishonor" of the Yankees consists, says the Confederate, in robbing us of our property and then using it against us, "without intending to benefit the agents they employ." That is, according to the Confederate, the negro is forced to fight for our enemies without any hope of benefit or reward. But the very reverse is the case, and just here the shoe pinches those in the South who propose to employ the negroes as soldiers. The enemy preaches freedom not only to the negro soldier but to his wife and children; and the advocates of negro soldiers in the South offer freedom only to the male slave. His wife and children, though he may fight like a Trojan, and even save the life of his master a dozen times in battle, are still to be held in bondage, and he is to be free only as the result of his escaping the chances of war.

Weekly Standard

military knowledge and discipline of the Romans, they obtained important advantages; and "the Social War being ended," says the historian, "it was but making one step farther to involve the republic in all the horrors of civil war." And that civil war ended in the destruction of the republic and the reign of the tyrant Sulla.

Insurrections by slaves, whether white or black, have seldom if ever resulted from the system itself, but they have generally been caused by some tampering with the relation of master and slave which has impaired the authority of the former, and tempted the latter to revolt. This is true from the horrible war in Italy under Spartacus, down to the atrocities of the Haytian revolution in 1793. The insane debates in the National Assembly of France in 1791, on the subject of the rights of man without reference to color or condition, led to the insurrection in the French colony in Hayti; and this was soon followed by an act of the Assembly, proclaiming the equality of the free negroes and the whites. Every one is familiar with the atrocities which followed. At length Boyer, a mulatto, whose mother had been a slave in Congo, having taken part with many other persons of color in Le Clerc's expedition against St. Domingo, which was organized by First Consul Bonaparte in 1801, and having displayed ability and address under Petion, was named by the latter as his successor, and in 1818, on the death of Petion, he succeeded to the Presidency. In a short time he established the republic of Hayti, and united the whole island under one government; and thus, in the end, the blacks became the undisputed masters of the island.

We can have no assurance that what has taken place in the past will not take place again, under similar circumstances. Human nature is ever the same. It is no better than it was when Spartacus led his revolt, or when Dessalines headed the freed blacks in Hayti. And it is possible that we have come to that a organ of the administration holds up for our imitation the example of heathen Sparta, and of insane France in 1793? Is this one of the results of "peaceable secession"? We were forced into dissolution and war on account of an abstraction about slavery in the Territories; and now, having lost all hope as to the Territories, and being pressed in the States, we are called upon to abandon the very institution which caused the war; and not only this, but to arm the slaves, and thus court not only the negro equality which we have regarded as so disgusting in our enemies, but to run the hazards of servile war among ourselves! And all this for what? Not for slavery, says the Confederate, but for independence. What would such independence as Hayti enjoys be worth to us? Do we want independent free negro colonies? Must the Southern white man fight to free the negro, and then, when the war is over, admit the negro to a footing with himself? We want no such independence as that. In the slaves stand in the way of independence, or in the way of any honorable settlement of our difficulties, let them go. If we had our way we would not shed another drop of white blood on account of the negro; but in the name of common decency, in the name of humanity, and for the sake of the civilization and manhood of the country, let us not get behind our negroes and have a part of them butchered, and then run the risk of being butchered ourselves by the other part, in order to achieve an independence which would make a servile race the equals of those whites who might survive. Equals, did we say? Yes, to that complexion must it come at last, if we employ these people as soldiers. If they fight for liberty they will be entitled to enjoy it. The freedom of the ballot-box—the right to vote, which the free blacks in this State had up to 1835, would make them our equals politically. If we denied them this right they would be apt to fight for it; and with arms in their hands, and accustomed as they would be to the use of them, they would be formidable foes. Away with this folly!—away with this insanity! If we are not able or willing to fight our own battles, let us send a truce and ask terms of the enemy. But let us not original secessionist, and no modern ally of that class, and no slavewoman who has thus far been screened from service by the number of his slaves, attempt now, when the call is for all to go, to get behind the negro! That is just what the cowardly abolitionists are doing. Thousands of our brave boys who own no slaves, have been fighting for years for the negro; do not ask them, on your account, to screen you, to fight with the negro. Let it be a war of white men for white men; and then, when independence is achieved, it will be a decent, honorable independence, which we can point to with pride and transmit to our posterity, as having been won for us, not by a servile race, but by our own indomitable courage and perseverance.

PLYMOUTH IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.—We have the unwelcome intelligence that Plymouth is again in the hands of the enemy. It seems that a small boat containing some sixteen men, approached Plymouth recently in the night, captured the picket boat just below the place, and then placed a torpedo under the iron clad Albemarle, and destroyed her. Thirteen of the crew of the small boat were captured and the rest were drowned. A hard fight ensued soon after between the enemy's gunboats and our forces under Gen. Baker, which resulted in an evacuation of the town by our troops. We have no particulars of the fight and no account of the casualties.

Plymouth is in the County of Washington, near the head of the Albemarle Sound, and commands the Roanoke and Cashie rivers which water the upper part of the Albemarle region. Its capture may result in serious loss to that region. It is reported that the destruction of the iron clad, which is said to have been equal to five thousand men, was the result of gross neglect on the part of those who were in command.

We learn that Washington in this State has also been evacuated by our troops, as the result of this disaster at Plymouth. The fruits of the hard-earned victories of our brave troops under Gen. Hoke, are thus swept away. Who is to blame for these serious losses?

The attention of our readers is invited to the communications in our paper to-day, over the signatures of "S. F." and "Ovia." Also, to the Opinions of Judge Battle and Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Johnson vs. Mallett. The rights of the citizen and the sovereignty of the State are safe in the hands of such Judges.

The Charleston Courier truthfully remarks that "the Confederate uniform in all high places must be cleansed from all taints or suspicion of venality, or of drunkenness, or sensuality, or licentious indulgence of all kinds, if we expect a speedy and complete success." But how is this to be done when the government is distilling whiskey on a large scale, and its officers are impressing nearly all the brandy in the country?

We copy to-day, from the daily papers, the proceedings of the meeting recently held in this City to make arrangements for supplies for our citizens during the ensuing winter. The object of the meeting is highly commendable, and we trust that the arrangements suggested will be carried out.

WAR NEWS.

From Richmond and Petersburg. Affairs have resumed their old pace in front of these cities. The weather is now rainy and cold, and if continued, hostilities will necessarily suspend for the time.

Grant was removing part of his forces on the right on the 1st, to the Southside. Nothing definite as to their purpose has yet transpired. His late movement was a failure.

Col. W. K. Payne, of the 40th Ala. cavalry, has been made Brigadier General and assigned to Maxie's command; and Lt. Col. G. M. Sorrell, Longstreet's Adjutant-General, has been made a Brigadier also, and assigned to Wright's command.

There is no news from the Valley.

From Eastern Carolina. Plymouth has been evacuated and is in the hands of the enemy. There is a rumor that little Washington has shared the same fate.

The fleet expected to attack Wilmington has not yet arrived at that point, nor has it been reported elsewhere. The Journal thinks that perhaps the greater portion of it was meant for Plymouth and little Washington.

Intelligence from Bermuda via Wilmington, says that acting Master, J. C. S. Braine, C. S. Navy, has been relieved together with his associates. They were arrested by the Governor of Bermuda for burning the steamship, Roanoke.

From Georgia.

We have but scanty intelligence of the movements of either of the armies in this quarter. The battle ground seems to have been transferred to north Alabama, and will perhaps soon be in middle Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Selma Reporter writing under date of October 23d, from Gadsden, Ala., (which place is on the north bank of the Coosa river, distant from Gunters' landing about 25 miles, the latter being on the Tennessee river) says that "blood left with the army for the Tennessee valley, Friday morning, October 21st. The supply trains of his army have been passing through Blue Mountain about ten days. The enemy under Kilpatrick are about 18 miles distant from Gadsden, and are near Round mountain. Wheeler is between them and Hood's army and is 11 miles distant. A raid will be made on Blue Mountain and other points as soon as our army is out of this country."

The army was never in finer spirits. They all received new clothes here and went off for the Valley of the Tennessee rejoicing. A great many accumulated things were left strewn through the woods; several of the citizens here have spent the whole day with wagons collecting them. I witnessed a large mess chest opened; it contained a full lot of crackers, put-ware, &c.

The trains of which I spoke above are bringing supplies from Blue Mountain to the army, crossing the Coosa river on pontoons at this place. Gen. Beauregard is here yet, and perhaps will remain until the trains have all passed out of danger.

Another correspondent of Atlanta Register from Blue Mountain of the 24th ult., says that Hood's movement was successful thus far, and that every thing went off smoothly, and Sherman's cavalry will have to hurry up if they expect to keep up with our rear. On the 18th October, Sherman was at Sumnerville, Ga. en route across that mountainous country for Gunters' landing in order to anticipate Hood's crossing. Thomas is reported at Bridgeport, Tenn., with one corps, and one other corps is still at Atlanta. Prisoners captured, says this correspondent, report Atlanta as splendidly fortified, garrisoned for 40 days and garrisoned with 18,000 troops.

Northern accounts of the 31st ult., received in Richmond, say that Hood attacked Decatur, Ala., on the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th, but was handsomely repulsed. Decatur is on the Tennessee river at the head of Muscle shoals. Granger reported to have captured five pieces of artillery, spiked two, and captured 120 prisoners. Rebels are reported to be retreating from Decatur, but have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress creek. Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood are both with the Confederate army. Hood in a general order assured his men that Sherman's army did not exceed 35,000 men.

Major General Forrest has the lower part of the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured at Fort Hinson, on the 29th of October, a transport which had in tow one large barge. Her boiler was cut in two at the second fire, and the boats drifted down on the opposite side and were brought over by ropes. We got off sixty wagon loads of shoes, boots, and blankets, and hard bread. Gunboats came up and shelled the transport and barge which were destroyed, but the goods on the shore were saved. Five transports and one gunboat above Forrest's batteries. The goods are being moved everything from Paducah across the river, and have been running five transports per day up to Johnsonville, heavily loaded with supplies.

Northern accounts say that Paducah is threatened by Forrest. All business was suspended on the 29th, and goods were being removed to a place of safety.

Gen. Meredith is making extensive preparations for the defence of the place.

From the North. St. Louis papers of the 26th report Price 20 miles south of Kansas City. The fighting and material loss on both sides amounts to no great consequence. It is supposed the main body of Price's army has not yet been engaged.

The St. Louis Republic says that little reliance can be placed upon anything coming from Blount and Lane. A special dispatch to the Democrat, at Warrensburg, 21st, says that Price is making his way through Kansas and Smith following. The latest news places him beyond the State line. The federalists lost three hundred at Kansas City and claim five thousand prisoners. Official dispatches from St. Joseph say that Bill Anderson and seven of his men were killed on the 27th. Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the new Free State Constitution in Maryland. A telegram from Knoxville says that Vaughan's command was routed at Morristown on the 25th by General Gillem, with a loss of one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners and six guns. McClung's battery was captured entire. The rebel killed and wounded left on the field. A Louisville telegram says the Journal learns that parties from Chattanooga report that Sherman has evacuated Atlanta. The report is discredited. The Union majority in Pennsylvania, including the soldiers' vote so far, is 12,000. Lincoln has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union. An election riot occurred at Philadelphia on the 19th. Several buildings were much injured by

missiles thrown. One man was killed and a number of citizens and policemen seriously injured. Nearly a hundred arrests have been made.

The proceedings in the case of the Vermont prisoners have been transferred to Montreal, and the prisoners removed to that place.

Great excitement prevailed in the United States by the alleged discovery of election frauds on the part of the New York State Agency. Seymour has sent three Commissioners to Washington to investigate the charges.

European advices to the 20th received. Political news unimportant. Commercial failures in England continue. Twenty firms have failed. The Duke of New Castle is dead.

A commercial panic had occurred at Rio Janeiro; and four banks had suspended payment. Consols closed on the 20th at 83 1/2 for money.

The Way Soldiers are Discouraged. Editors Appeal.—You will please permit me to use a small space of your paper to give the public a few items of the quietest and best method of disheartening those who are still willing to fight for the redemption of our beloved country.

On the 9th of the present month, our little band was relieved from the front by the army of Tennessee and ordered to report to General Forrest. All through the campaign of North Georgia, "high spirits, hope, determination prevailed, and when we bid farewell to old comrades in arms, three or four cheers were given again and again, and when the hearty determination to stand by each other, everything looked bright and hopeful in each other, and the old battle flag with seventeen fields of orange engraved upon its folds, floating in the breeze, was cheerful; we are not whipped, though Atlanta has fallen. So much for the army, where all are hopeful. Soon arrived at Griffin, where evidences of confusion begin to appear. On to Macon, and arriving there you know nothing more until you get away. The confusion of Rebel was a mere cypher. No one being the interest of the country at heart can be found there. Extortions of every description through the houses and streets of Atlanta would have blushed for them at the zenith of their extortions. A soldier seems to be the only animal that receives no attention.

Hundreds of the white linen gentry are flocking the streets. What they are attending to, God only knows. It has from the beginning of the war been a constant source of wonder to the simple-minded patriot, (whose whole soul has been engaged in our revolution), how these men avoid the draft.

We left Macon as soon as possible, with the conviction gradually creeping over us that we were hazarding our lives for a great many worthless men. Passed through Columbus the only attractive feature about this city is the number of young men about the railroad depots. They are hardened customers. With checks like brass, you may halloo conscript, Brown's pet, &c., but it is no go. He whirls his bow chain, twists his moustache, puts on a look of dazzling courage, as much as to say, "Jeff Davis regards this as an important position, and he knew his man when he selected me to hold it." A citizen of Macon, wishing to encourage our drooping spirits, walks up and down the sidewalk, telling to our boys, be of good cheer, McClellan will be elected sure, and that he can raise a million of men to where Abe can one hundred thousand, and that we are gone up, sure. This man wears blue pants and white hat, has brown whiskers, and supposed to be, from his general appearance, "a doctor."

Arrived at the famous city of Montgomery, in a dirty and wearied condition, we felt that we had arrived at the birth-place of the Confederacy, and in the midst of the stragglers or men exempt could be found within her walls. As for human beings I don't know how to say. I stood upon the streets, and lo! a sea of human beings before me. Where are they from, and whither are they going? To the front? "No," replied a bright-eyed little fellow, (who will some day make a general), "they are not. That big fellow you see tending to that store, is exempt because he superintends the Wayside Home; that other one has a contract for hauling wood to government shops; that one is the Governor's aid; that one driving the fine bay is a quartermaster; and that one," &c., &c., continued the boy, giving descriptions of their business as each went by, until more than double the number of our entire company had passed.

I turned away disheartened and disgusted. The little boy interrupted me—"say Mister, you see that old grey headed man with the linen coat? Well he told some soldiers in the train the other day that if he was one of them on that train, and it was going right into hell, that he would not jump off, for the Yankees would send them all there, any how, before the war was over." I left instantly, and in passing the provost marshal's office, saw two young men sitting at the desk, examining the papers of an old man (who he served in the war of 1812) to see why he was not in the army.

It is such influences as these that operate upon the minds of the soldier. He leaves the army hopeful and returns disheartened. Let me say to you, men in the rear, that we who do the fighting are not whipped, and if you will have confidence in us, we will whip the fight. Be cheerful, be hopeful, and with all, let each man be determined, whatever his position may be, to do all he can for the cause. We will win. Napoleon's veterans never waded through fields of greater carnage than we have done, (in proportion to numbers), and which we are willing to undergo. They, in the name of all you hold sacred, whether in money, love or life, I conjure you to act like men.

To the old men I would say, speak in the presence of soldiers hopefully and encouragingly. Let no croaking be heard in our land, whether from males or females. To the ladies, God bless them, smile not on the young man who thinks the President has selected him to hold, at all hazards, a bomb-proof position. They are not your protectors, and would not lead you to the tender mercies of our common foes, at their approach on your city. Your protectors are in the front. Save your smiles for us, for I think we have earned them. I know we need them. BOON.

INTEMPERANCE—TRADE IN LIQUORS.—The following statement, full of very striking facts, was submitted to a committee of the Canadian Parliament, by Rowland Burr, Esq., of Toronto:

"My experience as a justice of the Peace and Jail Commissioner for nearly twenty years, shows that nine out of ten of the male prisoners, and nineteen out of twenty of the female prisoners have been sent to jail by intoxicating liquor. I have visited the jails for Quebec to St. Catharines, through the length and breadth of Canada, and I have personally examined 2,000 prisoners in the jails, of whom two thirds were males, and one-third females; they nearly all signed a petition that I had presented to them for a Maine Liquor Law, many of them stating that it was their only hope of being saved from utter ruin, unless they could go where intoxicating liquors were not sold.

I examined the number of books, wherein they all kept a record of the number of persons, their age, country, and occupations, and their crime; also, whether they were brought there by the use of intoxicating liquors. In four years there were 25,000 prisoners in the jails, and it appeared from the records that 22,000 of that number had been brought there by intoxicating liquors, and I believe, from the 2,000 whom I examined, that 24,000 out of the 25,000 would never have been had it not been for the liquor trade. I have the record now before me, kept by myself, of the liquor dealers of Young street, Toronto, for 24 years past, 100 in number, and I will mention the abstract of the record, viz: Number of ruined drunkards in 100 families, 214; loss of property owned in real estate, \$28,500; number of widows left, 45; number of orphans left,

235; sudden deaths, 44; suicides publicly known, 18; number of premature deaths by drunkenness, 203; murders, 4; executions, 3; number of years of human life lost by drunkenness, 1,915. I have been acquainted with these 100 families, and have kept written records of them for the purpose of printing them, leaving out the names."

For the Standard. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864.

Sir:—Permit me to make a statement in regard to the "manufacture of artificial limbs" for our mutilated soldiers, to which you refer in your paper of the 28th instant. Gov. Vance has given me a per-sonal order on the subject, and that was, to take immediate steps towards procuring a proper supply of these useful articles for those whose necessities required them.

I determined to establish a manufactory for the special benefit of our own soldiers, and so advertised in the papers of the State. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that a greater part of the materials necessary for the construction of "artificial limbs," could not be procured in the Confederacy. They were then immediately ordered in Europe, and our agents were instructed to ship them in the Ad Vance on her return trip, in July last. Unfortunately, these materials were compelled to be made to order, and so much time was necessarily consumed in preparing them, that the ship was compelled to sail without them. The subsequent capture of the Ad Vance and the consequent interruption of the blockade running on account of the State, has rendered their importation impossible up to the present moment. Every effort is, however, being made to secure their transportation to this country upon some other ship, and I am in daily expectation of their arrival at Wilmington.

Anticipating a delay in the importation of the materials, I concluded an arrangement with the "manufacturers" in Virginia, by which North Carolina soldiers would be supplied with "artificial limbs" at the expense of my Department, until our State works were established.

I am happy to state that a large number of our mutilated soldiers have been thus supplied, and that the orders of others are being as rapidly filled as the circumstances of the case will allow.

So soon as the proper materials are received, I shall commence the manufacture of "artificial limbs" for the special benefit of North Carolina soldiers. Until then, the present arrangement is the most "patriotic and philanthropic" that can be devised.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon-General of N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., Editor of Standard, Raleigh, N. C.

The sixth resolution adopted by the Governors, has been seized upon as a pretext for alarm. We do not now speak of any criticisms by any portion of the newspaper press upon this resolution, but we have referred to the private expressions of apprehension which have fallen in our hearing, or have been communicated to us. It is very clear to us, that the resolution of these Executives of States does not contemplate the recommendation of the employment of slaves as armed soldiers in the service. If any such meaning were capable from the language of the resolution, the Conservative gives assurance from Gov. Vance, that such an idea is not intended, but that the resolution simply favors the employment of slaves, by the consent of the owners, on for the Overseasists. It is to be presumed, that this assurance is given by the "organ" from Gov. Vance; but unhappily, it is too often the case, that this paper, while considered to be the Governor's organ, and varies in its positions from those otherwise understood opinions of his Excellency, that one can hardly, in all things, regard it as an organ, without detracting from the frankness and candor which are known characteristics of the Governor's political as well as personal intercourse.

But on this point we do not need to be instructed by the Overseasists. It could not be supposed that the Executive of States, in a common consultation, would make a recommendation so indelicate, upon so grave and important a question. It is very plain that the Governors have not intended to touch this question at all in their resolutions; and we have no idea that either of them has committed himself, or is prepared to commit himself upon it, as yet, to the public. If the war continues, it may, probably will, come up for discussion. In the anticipation of its probable continuance, the State Legislatures and the National Congress will not allow away time in a study of the question, both to the Executive and the Legislature, and as to the necessity of putting into practice.

The subject of arming our slaves, to some extent, under certain contingencies and conditions, is not to be disposed of as an "inadmissible idea," however at first thought it may shock our received opinions. It was a question antedating the war—anticipated by very many, who felt the apprehension that Northern aggression would ultimately compel separation—when national existence might have to be fought for. And with some of those who have consistently and rationally followed the course of events, its possible eventualities has never been lost sight of.

We do not mean to question the opinions of those who have already formed and expressed them; nor are we at all prepared to reach the issue in our own mind at this time. The example of mankind has long ago settled the fact, that the employment of the negro race in the ranks as soldiers, has neither degradation nor dishonor in it. Further than this, the most brave, loyal and independent nations have used slaves as soldiers, with great advantage. The fact of the "Yankee" in his employment of the negro race in his soldiers, and the employment of the negro race as soldiers, and the realization of immense fortunes in the operation, and that our present assailants are the legitimate descendants of their ancestors in the enjoyment of these fortunes. That for this and other considerations, both their ancestors and they, while we were of a common government, gave guarantees that we should be protected in the enjoyment of the right of property in the slaves—this guarantee, for better security, were made part of the system of our then common government. Nevertheless, they, the present Yankee race, and their less remote ancestors, shamelessly violated their obligations of faith—annulled and broke the guarantees, and waged continual hostility on our rights of property, until they forced us to dissolve our association with them, and to form a new government of our own. That since then, they have by artful dissimulation, fraud and cheating, as well as by force, gotten possession of numbers of our slaves, and have beguiled some and forced others into their ranks as soldiers, and employed them to fight for us, in behalf of cowards who are afraid to fight the war they advocate and urge.

And the worst of the Yankee criminality, the meanest and basest of their conduct is, that they do not mean the negro to profit by his own labor and exposure and sacrifice, but they are employing by his side races of foreigners who have ever been the uncompromising foe to the negro, and who have always attacked him wherever they have come in contact with him; and foreigners are to be the settlers of our then common government. Nevertheless, they, the present Yankee race, and their less remote ancestors, shamelessly violated their obligations of faith—annulled and broke the guarantees, and waged continual hostility on our rights of property, until they forced us to dissolve our association with them, and to form a new government of our own. That since then, they have by artful dissimulation, fraud and cheating, as well as by force, gotten possession of numbers of our slaves, and have beguiled some and forced others into their ranks as soldiers, and employed them to fight for us, in behalf of cowards who are afraid to fight the war they advocate and urge.

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State Relief Association

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, held on Monday, the committee appointed at previous meeting, submitted through their chairman, Mr. W. W. Holden, the following report: The committee to whom it was referred to suggest some plan for the supply of provisions for the citizens of Raleigh, during the ensuing year, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following as the result of their deliberations: 1st. That an association be formed to be called the Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association, of which any person may become a member who shall subscribe a sum not less than one hundred dollars.

2d. That upon such subscriptions, the subscribers shall be entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the money shall be refunded; but in the event of any loss being sustained, the subscribers shall be entitled to receive pro rata upon the sums subscribed.

3d. That the sums subscribed may be refunded in whole or in part at any time; that the Executive Committee may think proper, and any subscriber may require his money to be refunded, to him at any time after six months from the time of subscription, upon giving thirty days notice.

4th. That the sums subscribed shall be laid out in the purchase of provisions and articles for the supply of the citizens generally, and of the immediate vicinity, who shall be permitted to purchase the same under such rules, regulations and instructions as may be adopted by the Executive Committee.

5th. That as soon as the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the subscribers shall meet and appoint an Executive committee out of their own body, to consist of five members, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision and management of all the business of the association and the adoption of such rules and regulations as they may think proper.

6th. That the subscribers shall be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, and a Storekeeper, and one or more Purchasing Agents, and the approval of the Executive committee, may employ such clerks and servants as may be required to assist him in the discharge of his duties and to rent such stores or warehouses as may be necessary.

7th. That the salaries of the Storekeepers and Treasurer, and of the Purchasing Agents, shall be fixed by the subscribers in general meeting, who may require such bonds as they may think proper from these officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

8th. Besides the foregoing and for the purpose of providing for the necessities of the poor and indigent citizens, they recommend that a separate subscription be taken up for voluntary contributions, for the purchase of provisions for that class of citizens, and that the sums thus contributed be placed under the control and at the disposal of the same Executive committee, and that the articles purchased with this fund be kept separate and distinct from the other, and be appropriated exclusively to the use and benefit of the poor and indigent, after defraying such portion of the general expenses incurred as the Executive committee may think right and proper.

9th. That this Association shall continue in operation for twelve months, unless sooner discontinued at a general meeting of the subscribers, and when discontinued, a statement or exhibit shall be made of its operations, and if any loss shall be sustained, the same shall be approved by the Executive Committee and the subscribers, according to the amounts respectively subscribed; and should any profits have accrued, after refunding to the subscribers the amounts subscribed with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such profits shall be apportioned among the subscribers so as to entitle them to receive not more than ten per cent upon the amount subscribed; and the surplus, if any, shall be appropriated to the fund for the relief of the poor and indigent.

The Committee, pursuant to instructions, have had a conference with the Mayor of this City, who assured them that arrangements had been made by the City authorities for procuring an ample supply of wood for the use of the poor of the city, and they therefore did not deem it advisable to propose in any manner to interfere with their arrangements.

The report was read *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed, to procure subscriptions to the funds of this Association, and also that subscription papers be left, at the several Auction and Book stores of the city.

The following Committee were appointed: Mr. Crowder in the Western Ward; Mr. Landdell in the Middle ward, and Mr. Jas. J. Litchford in the Eastern ward.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish the City papers with a copy of the above report and proceedings for publication.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, and the citizens generally are invited to attend.

J. N. O. BRYAN, Chairman.

A. M. GORMAN, Secy.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, November 1st, LIZZIE BRANDON, only daughter of the Hon. D. M. Brintner, aged 13 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Died in this City, on Tuesday morning, October 25th, 1864, Mr. SIMON BRYAN, consort of Mr. David Royster, aged 85 years.

She was the daughter of Mr. Elisha Sims, deceased, of Warren County, N. C. Sixty-two years ago she came to Raleigh a bride. All around the house she occupied, were wild woods and fields. Few families were then living in the place—only one man is left who was here when she came, and since that time she has never moved. Her funeral was preached in the same room she first entered a bride. In the sixty-two years of her married life, she never left her home without her husband and children, and never more than a few days at a time, and in that long period she and her husband were never separated a week at one time till death, the fall destroyer, took away from the old man the "light of his eyes," and left him alone. She has left to mourn her loss 8 children, 44 grand children, and 15 great grand children, all of whom, except 3 grand children, reside in this City. Four children and twenty grand children have "gone before." One from beyond the Mississippi, one from the Oneida's land, the gory field of Gettysburg, and two from dreary hospitals on Virginia's coast.

The other half of the "Crying" group of this City—Mrs. Royster was of most cheerful disposition, even while drawing near the close of her long life, and suffering much pain. During the last few days of her life, her mind wandered from the present back to the scenes of her early years, and she spoke of the events of childhood, and the friends of her youth, as if actually before her eyes. She was for more than forty years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and leaves to her large and sorrowing family, her example of patience, resignation and piety, and the bright hope to comfort them that their loss is "her gain." [Con.]