# Murth-Carolina Standard

SOULS, NOT STATIONS.

Who shall judge a man from manners? Who shall know him by his dress? Paupers may be fit for princes, Princes fit for something less Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket May beclothe the golden ore Of the deepest thoughts and feelings-Satin vest could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar Ever swelling out of stone, There are purple buds and golden, Hidden, crushed and over grown; God - he counts by souls, not dresses. Loves and prospers you and me, While he values thrones, the highest, But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows, Oft forgets his fellow; then Masters-rulers-lord; -remember "That your meane it bands, are men! Men by labour, me a by feeling, Men by thought and men by fame, Claiming equal ri, hts to sunshine In a man's enne bled pame.

There are foam e pbroidered oceans; There are little weed clads rills, There are little neh high saplings, out God who c mints by souls, not stations, Loves and prospers you and me, For to him all min distinctions Are as publikes in the sea.

Toiling hands, alone are builders Of a natio, is wealth and fame; Titled lazi res is pensioned, Fed ar d fattene? on the same, By the sweat of other's foreheads, Lining only to refaice, While the poor man's outraged f reedom Vainly lifteth up its voice.

B .t . truth and justice are e' with loveliness a dight,
and start is a mall never prosper, And God, whose anny right;
And God, whose condineard voice is singing Boundless because to you and me,
Will sink prossion with its titles,
As the problem of the sea.

## EXTRACTS FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrons should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, fraire industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay wasto our fields, still, ander a new cultivation, they will grow groen again, and ri-per, to future h arvests. It were but a rifle, even if t ae walls of yonder Capitol were to cray thle, if its lofty pillars should fall, and i's gorgeons decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these Light be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the wellproportioned columns of Constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No, Gentlemen, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art: for they will be the remnant of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw-the edifice of Constitutional American liberty !-Webster's Eulogium on Washington.

The secession of Virginia! The secession of Virginia, whether alone or in company, is most improbable, the greatest of all improbabilities. Virginia, to her everlasting honor, acted a great part in framing and establishing the present Constitution. She has had her reward and her. ench filled the Presidency, and enjoyedthe highest honors of the country. Dolorous oplaints come up to us from the South that old Virginia will not head the maren of secession, and lead the other Southern States out of the Union. This; if it should happen, would be something of a marvel, certainly, considering how much pains Virginia took to lead these same States into the Union, and considering, too, that she has partaken as largely of its benefits and its government as any other State.

And ye men of the Southern States, members of the Old Thirteen; yes, members of the Old Thirteen; that always touches my regard and my sympathies; North-Carolina, Georgia, South-Carolina! What page in your history, or in the history of any one of you, is brighter than those which have been recorded since the Union was formed? Or through what period has your prosperity been greater, cured? What names even has South-Carolina, now so much dissatisfied, what names has she of which her intelligent sons are more proud than these which have been connected with the government of the United States? In Revolutionary times, and in the earliest days of this Constitution, there was no State more honored, or more deserving of honor. Where is she now? And what a fall is there, my countrymen! But I leave her to her own reflections, commending to her, with all my heart, the due consideration of her own example in times now gone by.

Fellow-citizens, there are some diseases of the mind as well as of the body, diseases of communities as well as diseases of individuals, that must be left to their own cure; at least it is wise to leave them so until the last critical moment shall arrive.

I hope it is not irreverent, and certainly it is not intended as repreach, when I say, that I know no stronger expression in our language than that which describes the restoration of the wayward son; "he came to himself." He had broken away from all the ties of love family, and friendship. He had forsaken everything which he had once regarded in his father's house. He had forsworn his natural sympathies, affections, and habits, and taken his journey into a far country. He had gone away from himself and out of himself. But misfortunes overtook him, and famine threatened him with starvation and death. No entreaties from home followed him to becken him back; no admonition from

at length "he came to himself."

And now, ye men of the new States of the South! You are not of the original thirteen. The battle had been fought and won, the Revolution achieved, and the Constitution established, before your States had any existence as States. You came to a prepared banquet and had seats assigned you at table just as honorable as those which were filled by older guests.-You have been and are singularly prosperous; and if any one should deny this, you would at once confredict his assertion. You have bought vast quantities of choice and excellent land at the lowest price; and if the public domain has not been lavished upon you, you yourself will admit that it has been appropriated to your own uses by a very liberal hand. And yet in some of these States, not in all, persons are found in layer of a dissolution of the Union, or of secession from it. Such opinions are expressed even where the general prosperity of the community has been the most rapidly advanced. In the flourishing and interesting State of Mississeppi, for example, there is a large party which insists that her grievance, are intolerable, that the whole body politic is in a state of whole extent of the Mississippi, a londery rings that he confirmed that he rings that he r only remedy is "secession," "second Now, gentlemen, what inthighion does the State of Mississippi suffer under? What oppression prostrates her strength or destroys her happiness? Before we can judge of the proper remedy, we must know something of the disease; and, for my part, I confess that the real evil existing in the case appears to me to be a certain inquietude or uneasiness growing out of a high degree of prosperity and consciousness of wealth and power, which sometimes lead men to be ready for changes, and to push on unreasonably to still higher elevation. If this be the truth of the matter, her political doctors are about right. If the complaint spring from com wrought no merity, for that dises erno const that secession would prove a sovereign remedy. would prove a dition to the Car rol," 1851.

[Cort sponderce of the Mississippian.] HOSPITAL GANGRENE.

MARION HOSPITAL, Marion, Ala, Oct. 17 .- Of all the diseases that are destructive of human life, I know of none that presents a more hideous aspect or is more intolerable to its victim than that which is known to this medical profession as Hospital Gangrene-so called from its frequent occurrance or probable origin in military hospitals. The actual destruction and eating away of flesh, muscles, sinews, veins and arteries, whose progress is visible to the eye, afford a picture of horror that is sickening and shocking even to the experienced physician. This mass of suffering and patrefaction will soon become a corpse, to be transferred from the hospital to the private soldier's lonely burial ground, unless the work of death is speedly arrested and bafiled.

Fortunately for its present and future sufferers. I think, from what I have witnessed in this hospital, there is a method of treating it which will inevitably cure it, if it is commenced before any large vital artery has been destroyed. I have seen more than one case restored to life and comparative health, of whose recovery gentlemen of large professional skill and practice had entirely despaired. I do not know who deserves the credit of originating the treatment, but the merits of its introduction into this hospital is cheerfully accorded by its medical staff to Assistant Surgeon John N. Holman, of Marion, Mississippi.

So uniformly successful has he been (not having lost one case) that, by common consent, every case of gangrene is committed to his care. I take pleasure in recording this fact, as it is equally creditable to the science and skill of an accomplished, zealous young physician, and to the candor and liberality of his professional brethren. As a lover of mankind and a friend of the soldier, I deem it my duty to give publicity to his method of managing it, to the efficacy of which every one here can testify. At the same time it is agreeable to bring before the public the name of a gentleman who could not enjoy that "thrift which follows fawning," and who only aspires to reputation and position by the faithful discharge of his duty and by an independent, honorable life. Such men are rare and should be cherished. He has had the kindness. at my solicitation to give me the following in writing. Trusting that it may be tried in other hospitals. I have no fear in preor your peace and happiness better se- dicting the infallible curative power, if anything of mortal birth deserves that appellation:

The wound is first cleansed with warm water. Then make a solution of chloride of zinc, in the proportion of three drachms to an onnce of water, the wound is then thoroughly packed with pledgets of lint perfectly saturated with the solution .-The pledgets are allowed to remain three or four hours; they are then removed and new ones applied in the same way. If this course is rigidly pursued, it is very seldom that more than one or two dressings are required. The solid stick or ervstal of chloride of zinc is to be preferred, if every part of the wound could be reached by it, but owing to this uncertainty, and the difficulty of procuring it, it is always best and most certain to apply the solution. This treatment, with the occasional application of chlorinated soda, (Larrabaques's solution,) and with full diet, (whatever the patient wishes,) has arrested and will cure the very worst cases .-The protracted application of the caustic, as above directed, is all important. The

simple mopping of the wound will not do. The use of turpentine, creosote and other articles of this class is useless and unreliable, because they divert the attention of the physician from more active remedies, to which he must ultimately resort. No hospital need be without this chloride of zinc. Mr. G. P. L. Reed, one of the dispensary stewards of this hospital, who is very proficient as a practical chemist and a clever gentleman, informs me others warned him of his fate. But the that it can be made in the following man-

and conscience wrought within him, until | found in every Pharmaccepia. I am no chemist myself, but have no doubt of its truth and accuracy. It is so simple and so easily prepared that no hospital need be without it. Zinc, in small, clean fragments, added to muriatic acid unil effervescence ceases, will make the remedy that Dr. Holman uses.

I hope Mr. Editor, that by publishing this communication, you and I may be humbly instrumental in doing much good. EX-EDITOR. Very truly,

### GENTLE WORDS.

"O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought at random cast! Ye were but little at the first,

But mighty at the last."-MACKAY. A corect idea of the power of language is seldom entertained. Many of us forget that our conversation, yea, almost every word we utter, exercises a mighty and lasting influence. We who are Christians fail to realize the great amount of moral power which we might exert oy the loving use of encouraging worlds. We are prone to distrist sun the penitent profligate, and to apt to turn the "cold shoulder" on the church-member who once yielded to temptation, but who is now confessing nis oin and seeking the forgiveness and favor of God. This course is contrated to the spirit of the Gospel and to the example of our blessed Saviour. "seither do I condemn thee; go and sin more," were the gracious words that fell from the line of Jesus like heavenly Music on the ear of the penitent. We who are too censorious forget our own liability to fall, and forget our own manning to member not the Apostle's injur re-"Brethen, if a man be over fault, yo who are spiritual aken in a one in the spirit of me, restore such a thyself, lest thou c' ckness; considering We may .... be tempted."

strugglir joster good resolutions in a .g heart, by a single word fitly aen. Sunshine and dew are not greater blessings to the drooping flower than smiles and gentle words of hope and love to the tempted soul. On the other hand, how many spirits emerging from the gloom of error and sin into an atmosphere faintly illumined by the first rays of truth and holiness-how many spirits beginning to aspire Godward, have been astonished and wounded by harsh or thoughtless words from an ill-tempered, morose Christian -An ill-tempered morose Christian! What a contradiction of terms!

> Speak gently; for an angry word May probe a tender part, And be a keen-edged knile to pierce A tempted, struggling heart.

Let gentle words-words of admonition. encouragement, faith, and love-fall ever from our lips.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE -It is owing mainly to their delight in out door exercise that the elevated classes in England reach a patriarchal age, not withstanding their habits of high living, of late hours, or wine drinking and many other health-destroying agencies; the death of their generals, their lords, their earls, and their dukes, are chronicled almost every week, at 70, 80 and 90 years; it is because they will be on horseback, the most elegant, rational, and accomplished of all forms of mere exercise, both for sons and daughters. But the whole credit of longevity to these classes must not be given to their love of field sports; it must be divided with the other not less chareteristic traits of an English nobleman-he will take the world easy; and could we, as a people, persuade ourselves to do the same thing habitually, it would add ten years to the average of human life, and save many a broken fortune and broken constitution .- Hall's Journal

SWEET POTATOES .- This crop may be dug the latter part of the month, as soon as the vines are wilted by the first frost. When the frost comes on very late they can be dug when ripe, which is thus indicated: Pull several potatoes from different parts of your patch, break them, and give them time to dry, and if the fresh broken part dry over perfectly white, the potato is ripe and should be dug; but if of a darkish hue, the potato is not ripe, and should be left to ripen. Put up your potatoes in small banks of 25 or 30 bushels, rejecting all cut or bruised roots .-Let the foundation of the bank be a foot or more higher than the surrounding surface, so the water may not stand. Put up your potatoes dry and protect them, by an internal coat of pine straw and corn stalks, with a good thick external one of earth, from frost, leaving a small vent at the top, covered with a little straw, until cold weather comes on; some, however, cover entirely at once. A few planks should be arranged over the banks to carry off the rain. Southern Cultivator.

NOTHING ALL DARK.—The velvet moss grows on sterile soil-the mistletoe flourishes on naked branches-the ivy clings to the mouldering ruin-the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the receding year-and, Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the human heart.

In a contest between Lincoln and McMlel'an, the New York Herald has been like the bat in the war between the beasts and the birds-neither side owning it. It has coquetted with each by turns, but its issue of the 10th speaks ontemptuously of both.

" A PUZZIE FOR THE FUTURE HISTORIAN.-When the future historian of the rebellion sits down to his task, nothing will appear to him more wonder ful than the fact that, during our present difficulties, two great parties in this country should have been so stupid and deficient in sagneity and patriotism as not to have selected and rallied round the greatest and best men of the time to extricate it from its difficulties. Two men of mediocre talent and less real claims have been taken up as standard bearers, while our really great men are overlooked or ignored. While we have before our eyes the fact that five or six splendid men, who with pens as pointed as the swords, displaying infinite tact, talent and courage, are serving the Union at the risk of their lives, two men of small account are set up to claim the suffrages of the people, without the least positive merit, for the highest office in their gif. What a subject of historic contempla-tion! How will this look a balf a century hence? hour of reflection had come, and nature ner. The formula, he tells me, can be tifying record of our want of common sense." Happy are those who shall live to read such a mor-

List of Casualties. In the forty-seventh N. C. Regiment, in the en-

gagement near Burgess' Mill, on the 27th Oc-Company A-Wounded, sergt W D Cone thigh slight, privates J Hogwood severe in thigh. Missing, E Abernathy, R T Abernathy, E F Ross, J T

Brantly, A M Carpenter, W Gardner, A J Henderson, W Liles, C A Joyner, J R Strickland, A Taylor, J Vick, P Whitley. P. Killed, private L Perry. Worners sergt Allen severe in thigh, sergt

Allen severe in thigh, seret mortally in bowels, corpl Purry series in Lingh, private Those Perry knee severe, P. nogers, slight in breast.

Missing seret M J. Harris, privates S S Allen, B. Bryant G A Lunn. Bryant, G A Lune, J Frazier, A B Johnson, J Lloyd, H H Merlin, M J Mess, J W Upchurch, S Wood.

C-Wissing, Sergt J C Syme, W J Hall, J Stephers, J Bishop, P Kelly, E D Matthews, R Matthews, H Pollard, S King, J A Pool, R Phillips.

P-Killed, privates B Winston and T W Short. ounded, R Pullen slight in leg. Missing, L D W Barnes, R C West, B Thompson, E Pullen, G Proc-

ter, B Roe, E Rose, B B Pearson. E-Wounded slightly, W Terry, N Wheeler, J Barlow. Missing, J H Norwood, W A Dann, W 1 Barlow. Missing, J H Norwood, W A Dunn,
Belvin, M Furguson, W Glenn, J S Glenn
Hight, W Jones, W King, D Pugh, J
T Pope, J L Smith, J A Sykes, J
Yearby, J M Maynard.
F-Killed, A Jones. Pope, W

Warren, S M Sergt S F Ellis, J.P. aissing, Lt II R Critchton, J Mitchell, D W Long, A U Mitchell, J J Alford, .. Fuller, W May, G Bridges, J Cham-

opencer, C Wilder, G D Tunstall, A C J Overton, R Stricklap, J B Uzzell, J Phelps. H-Wounded, W Batchelor severe in breast, S Johnson thigh, J. Cwis Yates in hand. Missing, H. T. Johnson, J. N. B. ling, A. Beckwith, R. Barber, W. Carpenter, E. Dampin, W. Faggett, I. Green, B. Green, P. H. C. L. D. King, M. R. P Herr don, M Herndon, L King, A B King, M B

Marcom, W H Davis, C McGee.

1-Missing, W Anderson, W B Bryan, J C Blake,
1-Missing, W Anderson, S Edeington. J B Crabtree, A Deal, J H Freeman, S Edgington, Thos Ladd, J W Massey, T Mullins, R Rigsby, E Ross, Rufus Nance, J Suggs, J L Wood, John Watts, K-Wounded, J A Tarpley. Missing, 1st Lt Thos Taylor, Z L Apple, J M Apple, P H Apple, W Foster, J W Hicks, M A Huffnines, J Loy, G W Sutton, D Watkins, M D Byram, H Waggoner. S. W. MITCHELL,

Capt. Command'g 47th N. C. Regt.

At a public meeting held in the infantry camps near Baldwin, East Florida, on the 19th of October,

On motion of Col. McCommick, Colonel P. Turncy was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Serg's Rouse, Col. McCommick was appointed Secretary; when, on motion of Serg't Rouse, a committee of five-consisting of Capt. S. F. Row, of the 2d Florida cavalry; Capt. J. B Spencer, Capt. J. H. Bryan, and Ser't Rouse, of the infantry, and Lieutenant Allen, of Abel's light artillery-was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; and, on motion of the Secretary, the Chairman was added to the committee.

The committee, after having retired for a short time, returned, and, through their Chairman, submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the policy and propriety of enlisting negroes as soldiers in the Confederate armies is now being discussed and advocated by some of the newspapers in the land, we, as soldiers, feel impressed to an expression of opinion upon the subject; and, therefore,

1. Resolved, That in our opinion such a plan is impolitic, unnecessary, and rumous to our cause; that while we are willing to see negroes employed as teamsters, cooks, laborers in the quartermasters and commissary departments and other menial positions, we are now, and always opposed to having arms placed in their hands.

2. Arming of negroes would only add to the number to be fed and clothed by the government, with out giving any additional strength to the effectiveness of the armies. 3. The position of the Confederate soldier is hon-

orable, responsible and dignified, and should not be degraded by placing the negroe by his side. 4. We believe the policy proposed, if carried out,

will result in causing an hundred told more desertions than ever has been in our armies. 5. We have no confidence whatever in the pride or courage of a negro, keeping him in the discharge of his duties as a soldier. We are of the opinion

that a large majority of them would desert, and we ask the advocates of the measure if they are willing to trust them with the out post duty, now requiring a large proportion of our army on every line. 6. The measure is the initiation of abolitionism; is the beginning of the overthrow of every principle upon which we are defending ourselves against the

usurnations of the United States government. If

once introduced, it will result in the obliteration of every difference in principle between the two contending governments, and reduce the war to the singie issue of men without respect to measures. 7. The prospects of the Confederate cause are brightening; and we bave full confidence in the steady arm and brave spirit of the Confederate sol-

diery-it can and will whip the fight if allowed to continue on principle.

8. That our armies are greatly depleted; but this can be vastly remedied by purging the Commissary and Quartermaster departments of the able-bodied men; returning detailed men to their commands, and revoking thousands of unnecessary exemptions. There are entirely too many able-bodied white men in soft places for the argument of exhaustion of men

9. That copies of these resolutions be furnished the Floridian and Journal, Quincey Dispatch, West Florida News, Family Friend, Lake City Columbian, Cotton States, Savannah Republican, Savannah News, Richmond Enquirer, Examiner and Sentinel and Charlotte Carolina Times, with request to pub-

The meeting then adjourned. P. TURNEY, Chairman. C. H. McCommick, Sec'y.

THE LARGEST GUN IN THE WORLD .- The grand test of the twenty inch Rodman gun at Fort Hamilton, on Wednesday proved to be an entire success. At the hour announced, 12 o'clock, for the first loading of the heaviest piece of ordnance in the world, the parapets of the fort were thronged with distinguished officers and ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to witness the trial of the great gun .-Considerable delay was experienced in the proper adjustment of the piece, as it was not until half past two o'clock the first discharge, a blank cartridge of one hundred pounds of powder was fired. The concussion following the discharge was slight, and the recoil of the gun much less than was antic-

The piece was next loaded with a charge of fifty pounds of poweer and a thousand pound shell.-The time taken in loading was about half an hour. The second trial was as successful as the first, the ball, in consequence of considerable depression of the gun, striking the water at a quarter of a mile distance, recoiling several times. The gun, on examination, being found to have received no strain. preparations were made for the final test. At 5 o'clock the piece was again loaded with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder and a ball weighing one thousand and eighty pounds-one of the larges ordnance projectiles ever cast. Owing to the rather impromptu arrangements for raising the ball, it was found to be anything but an easy task to adjust it. However, at the hour mentioned, the piece was loaded, and every body stood clear for the last grand trial. The gun was raised to an elevation of twenty-five degrees, and the discharge was deaf-

ening.
The ball was twenty four seconds in the air, and fell at a distance of about three miles and a half .-Considerable applause followed the final shot, and all concerned in the management of the piece were warmly congratulated. The following are the dimensions of this last great achievement of Captain Rodman: weight of of gun 116,497 pounds; length 21 feet; bore 20 inches; usual charge of powder 100 pounds; average weight of ball 1,000 pounds.—N.

> " A Sabbath well spent Brings a week of content, And health for the toils of the morrow. But a Sabbath profaced, Whatsoever may be gained Is a sure forerunner of sorrow."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes oft bailed; and men fail in their schemes not so much for the want of strength, as from the ill direction of " The weakest living creature, by ill direction of " concentaccomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything.

The drop, by continual falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and no leaves trace behind. - Carlyle. TRUE POLITENESS. - When George IV was Prince

of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea where there happened to be some young' deeply versed in the code of etiqu adies not nocent creatures, in the sim" otte. These in never dreamed there wancity of their hearts, ing their tea into " any dire enormity in pourran round th one saucers, to cool; and a titter ...e table, among the polite guests, but ace observing it, and taking the occasion to aleve the embarrassment of the young ladies,

poured his own tea into his saucer. The Confederate corvette, Florida, was lately spoken near Havana.

The Chicago negroes insist upon sending their children to the public schools.

We all within our graves shall sleep A hundred years to come. No living soul for us shall weep A hundred years to come! But other men Our lands will till, And others then Our strects will fill, While other birds will sing as gay, As bright the sun shine as to-day!

Edward A Pollard, of Richmond, the historian, is on parole in Brooklyn, New York, and in wretched

A hundred years to come.

PERILS OF PETROLEUM .- A frightful accident has just taken place at Ulm from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theatre, 24 lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spec tators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of 20 of them were in firmes, and most serious burns were the consequence.-One of the ladies was so dreadfully injured that she died in a few hours after.

RATIONALE OF CHURNING. -According to Boussingauit, the butter milk is in the form of minute globules, each globule being enclosed in a very thin, transparent pellicle, which prevents them from adhering together. During agitation by churnings these delicate particles break, and the fatty globules immediately unite, and form granules of butter .-There is no absorption of oxygen during the process, as was once supposed; the operation succeeds in vacno, and with the churn filled with carbonic acid or hydrogan gas.

JERUSALEM. - At a cost of about \$550,000, Rus sians of the Greek Church, aided by liberal contributions from the Emperor, have erected at Jerusa lem an immense building, which includes a church an Episcopal palace, a pilgrim's house, a hospital and houses for lay and clerical officials.

Tennyson's new poem, "Enoch Arden," has met with a rapid sale. The first edition of seven thousand copies was exhausted in two days, and was soon followed by a second, of ten thousand co

In Pittsburg, Pa., the grave question is now be fore the Courts: Can fare be collected from a passenger who is compelled to stand on the platform of

The Holston Conference, in session at Bristol, Tenn., have decided to hold the next annual session of the Conference at Marion, Va. Sweet OLD Age -God sometimes give to a man

a guiltless and holy second childhood, in which the soul becomes childlike, not childish; and the faculties, in full fruit and ripeness, are mellow, without sign of decay. This is that sought for land of Beulab, where they who have travelled manfully the Christian way abide awhile, to show the world a perfect manhood. Life, with its lattles and sorrows, lies far behind them; the soul has thrown off its armor, and sits in an evening undress of calm and holy leisure. Thrice blessed the family or neighborhood that numbers among it one of those not yet ascended saints!

"A PAIR of scales before him, a rich man sat and weighed. A piece of gold-a widow's all, and unto her he said:

"Your coin is not the proper weight, so take it back again, Or sell it me for half its worth; it lacks a single

grain. With tearful eyes the widow said: "Oh! weigh it, sir, once more:

I pray you be not so exact, or drive me from your "Why I see yourself, it's under weight! your tears

are no avail." The second time he tries it, it bears down the scale But little guessed that rich man, who held his gold so dear.

That the extra weight which bore it down had been the widow's tear." The Louisville Journal makes a good suggestion ;

one, however, like many good suggestions to the same party, little likely to be carried. Says the "If the Administration wants to make any more arbitrary arrests, let it arrest Lee, Beauregard & Co, just as arbitrarily as it pleases.'

A boy of eighteen, named Eads, employed in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, has obtamed fifty thousand dollars by forgery and decamped.

ONE WAY TO GROW RICH .- Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is to trust nobody; to be friend none; to heap interest upon interest; cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feeling of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment and a miserable

God only knows who is the greatest sinner, but every humble sinner will think that he is the

A Parisian physician relates a curious case of poisoning by tobacco. A man had wrapped tobacco eaves around his body on the naked skin, in order to smuggle the article across the frontier, but the perspiration caused by walking in hot weather gave rise to the absorption of the active principle of the tobacco through the skin, which led to dangerous symptoms.

FATTENING POULTRY .- It is asserted in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts" that there is a great advantage in fattening geese, turkeys, and, in short, fowls of every discription, on potatoes mixed with meal: On this diet they are said to fatten in less than one-half the time ordinarily required to bring them to the same condition of "excellence" on any kind of corn, or even meal itself. The potatoes must be boiled and mashed fine while they are hot, and the meal added, just before the food is to be presented.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND .- Beween twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning, September 26, there was a shock of earthquake in the North of England. At Leeds, Skipton, Silsdon, Rochdale, Hebden Bridge, Manchester and other places, the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awakened by the general tremor and various decriptions of the phenomenon are given, some comparing it to thunder felt but not heard, others to shaking and

Religion is not only a ruler in the soul, but also a cheerful companion through life.

Several of the London theatres have been opened for religious worship on Sundays.

"Bishop Andrew has given notice that the next Conference of the M. E. Church, heretofore apppint ed to be held at Mobile, will be held at Tuscaloosa, on the 23d of November."

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH. The Ameri. can Quarterly Leview contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory penines, the Po, and the Admatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than one thousand, four hundred years ago, on moral principles, industry, and ty, and has preserved its liberty, and in amidst all the wars and discords. amound it. Bonaparte research which have raged bassy to express his pacted it, and sent an emfraternity. It sentiments of friendship and

is governed by a Captain Regent, opple, (sixty-six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, and justice, A thousand people have starved to death in the

Cape de Verdes, and the famine still continues, The number of blockade runners captured or destroyed cff Wilmington since August 1, 1863, is

Two hundred thousand Poles have been sent to

Russia must wish to make "frozen Poles" of them The proprietors of the Westchester (Pa) Jeffer. soniun, a Democratic paper, have recovered dam. ages by verdict for \$500 against the U. S. Marshal for suppressing their paper.

The Republican procession in Washington, Saturday night, burnt the McClellan flag, hanging from the Democratic Club House.

They who are eminently successful in business, or who achieve greatness, or even notoricty in any pursuit, must expect to make enemies,

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPRESS MAIL, FOR ARKANSAS, TEXAS, AND LOUISIANA, Leaves Brandon, Miss., Weekly.

POSTAGE.-Forty Cents prepaid for Let. ters weighing half an ounce, for Forty Cents for each additional fraction of an ounce.

Letters should be to BRANDON or MEREDIAN. Miss., and plainly marked "By Express Mall." Nov. 7, 1864.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS. A LL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISO.

ners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free

following named persons will be prompt
of charge:
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville,
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton,
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville,
Dr. J. I. Nesgle, Greensboro',
Mr. A. Bagan, Charlotte,
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem,
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh,
Lucarh A. Worth, Fayetteville. Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville, E. Murray & Co., Wilmington, Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarbo o' Mr J. A J. Askew, Colerain,

Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfresboro Mr. F. L. Roberts, Muriresboro

The bexes should be well hooped, properly marked, and
delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves
Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

WANTED!

\$5,000 BANK NOTES. 3,000 OLD N. C. COUPONS. 2,000 N. C. RAILROAD COUPONS.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & Co., Raleigh, Oct 24, 1864.

NEW NORTH-CAROLINA BOOKS! BY FRANK I. WILSON. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL: Price 81 50. SKETCHES OF NASSAU: to which is added the DEVIL'S BALL-ALLEY, a curious and

interesting Indian Tradition: Price 83 00.

The usual deduction made to the trade. THE ABOVE WORKS ARE NOW READY. and will be sent PERE of postage on receipt of the price annexed to each, or both books will be sent for \$4. When five or more copies of either are ordered by one person, BETHEL will be sent for \$1 25 per copy, and

When five of bulk will be sent for \$1 20 per copy.

137 To soldier for to others purchasing to be given to soldiers, Bether will be sold at \$1 per copy, and the Skercues at \$2. Address,

FRANK I. WH.SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
66-tf.

CARD NOTICE!

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED from this Department to the different Counties in the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22.50 per part to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are nor intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be used to the sample of soldiers as fast as they can be used. made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

October 20, 1864.

65-44. October 20, 1864.

# MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE OF F. & A. M. OF North Carolina will meet in this City on Monday North Carolina will meet in this City on Monday evening the 5th December next, at 7 o'clock, for the trans-action of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or have special delegates appointed as the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge re-

WIELFAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 17, 1864. E. A. WHITAKER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS

WILMINGTON AND RICHMOND.

BI CARBONATE SODA, BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE, ENGLISH PICKLES IN QUART JAES.

Gentlemen's Felt Hats, Knives and Forks, Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Handker-chiefs, Head Handkerchiefs, 4-4 Bleaching, Needles, Pirs, Fifte Coarse Combs, Looking Glasses, Coates' Spool Cot-ton, all numbers.

ton, all numbers. A LARGE SUPPLY OF GUPTAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS Toilet Soap. A supply of Hard Washing Soap daily expected. All grades of Tobacco, Brooms, Fancy Pipes, wholesole and retail. Femily Gruceries constantly of hind. A few dozen Tombiers and Wine Glasses left. Call soon. Highest market price paid for country produce at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

8 Rajeigh, Oct. 24, 1864.

### Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1384. WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department, RAISIGH, N. C., June 9, 1884.

AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for 3 pounds of Washed Wool. " " " Unwashed " AGENTS have been appointed to make the exchange at e following places:

Attrivity have been appointed to make the following places:

Oxford,
Catherine Lake,
Hendersonville,
Asheville,
Favetteville,
Favetteville,
Foresteville,
Fo

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