THE
North-Carolina Standard
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.
The terms of the *Standard* are as follows:
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Weekly Standard.

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The North-Carolina Standard.

I am neither dismayed nor depressed by the result of the recent elections in this State. I am the same sound and true Conservative I was when the party was formed in 1860; and I believe the existence of the party will be more necessary in the future than in the past. Principle, and not expediency, has been my guide heretofore, as it will be hereafter; and when I follow principle, I have no regrets to express at defeat so far as I am personally concerned, as I would not have exulted over any one if I had been successful. I will never, in any event, humiliate myself at the footstool of the Destructive party, or fuse with that party. Nothing shall separate me from Conservative principles or from the Conservative party, for it is my firm belief that it is the only party that can heal the bleeding wounds of the Constitution, protect and preserve the liberty of the citizen, and secure to the country an honorable and lasting peace. I hold "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other,"—the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives. It would be the height of vanity and arrogance in me to assume that citizens professing to be Conservatives who did not vote for *me* are not good Conservatives, however much I may regret the recent union at the ballot-box of the Destructives and of many tried Conservatives. *It shall not be my fault if this union is continued and perpetuated.* If it should be, the Conservative party will be swallowed up and lost; but if every true Conservative, forgetting the past, and impressed alone with the importance of maintaining his principles in their purity, will dissolve this union, and resolve to have no political affiliation or correspondence of any kind with the Destructives, and will so act on all occasions, whether as a representative of the people or as a citizen, as to put the Destructives outside the pale of his associations, the great Conservative party will be restored to its former integrity and strength, and will be enabled hereafter, as heretofore, to confer upon the country all those benefits and blessings which it was hoped would flow from it when it was formed and organized.

I am a friend to both the Confederate and State governments, and because I am, I am anxious to see them ably and honestly administered. The best friend to the Confederate government is he who submits to its authority, and labors to confine it to its constitutional limitations; and the worst enemy to the government, to the South, and to the cause of liberty, is he who seeks to exalt that government above the States, to enlarge its powers, and to render the judiciary, the freedom of the press, and the freedom and purity of the ballot-box dependent on the mere will of those who have been called to administer its affairs. No personal antipathy to those who may conduct the governments will influence my judgment as to the measures they may suggest or adopt. I shall judge all measures on their merits, without regard to those who may recommend or advocate them. I have already given proof, by my advocacy of Mr. Badger's nomination for the Convention in Wake County, in February, 1861, and by my vote for Mr. Graham for President of that body in May, 1861, when there had been no personal intercouse between us for the space of eighteen years, that I am not to be influenced in my course as a public man by private, or selfish, or personal considerations.

With regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace, my views have undergone no change. It is not true that I have counseled the withdrawal of North-Carolina from the Confederacy, or the submission of the State to federal authority, or the reconstruction of the federal Union. On the contrary, I have uniformly maintained, as I do now, that the war must be prosecuted in self-defence, but that at the same time the President, the Congress, the Governors of the States, and the States themselves should resort to every means in their power to obtain an armistice, so as to transfer the great questions in dispute between the two sections from the smoke of the battle-field to the calm, clear atmosphere of reason and diplomacy in the civil councils, where alone, in the end, these questions *must* be settled. My views are embodied in the following resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives at the last session, by the Hon. J. T. Leach, of this State, and laid on the table by that body:

"*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States*, That the delegations from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the federal government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the federal government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace making power of the federal government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he also be requested to notify the Executives of the several States of the fact, and ask their co operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislature or Convention, to co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with commissioners appointed by the federal government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, and dearest at all times to freemen, we desire to be let alone—we ask no man's property—we fight not for conquest, but for our rights: the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That such terms of peace as are agreed to by the commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection."

It is my firm conviction that if the views which I advanced in the *Standard* in July, 1863, on the subject of peace, had been adopted and carried out, an armistice would have been obtained, and commissioners from the two sections would have been in council when the Congress last assembled in Richmond; and it is also my firm conviction that if the foregoing resolutions had been adopted by the Congress at its last session, measures would at this time have been in progress tending to a final and satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue between the North and South. But if these efforts had been made and had failed, we should have been no weaker either in moral or in physical resources at home, while abroad, among the people of Europe and of the North, we should have gained great moral power by the exhibition on our part of an earnest disposition to stay the effusion of blood, and to terminate this awful conflict in accordance with those principles of reason and justice which reflect lustre on civilized, Christian nations. We might then have hoped that the people of the North, giving heed to this appeal, and anxious as they must be for peace, would have risen up at the polls and defeated Mr. Lincoln's re-election in November next, and thus have paved the way for a settlement of our difficulties by the Conservative men of the two sections. As it is, with the temper which seems to govern the rulers of the two sections, I can perceive no reasonable ground for hoping that Mr. Lincoln will be defeated, or that the war will cease until the South shall have conquered the North, or the North the South. We are not fighting for conquest, and we should not incur the risk of being conquered by the North without putting forth every effort meanwhile to terminate the struggle by negotiations.

The *Standard* will continue to be devoted to the rights of the people and to the independence and sovereignty of the States. It will maintain the integrity and independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the press and of speech, and the freedom and purity of the ballot-box, without which our present struggles will be in vain, and our free forms of government an empty mockery. It will insist on a strict construction of the Confederate Constitution, and on a searching but not ungenerous scrutiny of the acts of our rulers. It will inflexibly oppose any and every attempt to render the civil authority subordinate to the military power. And it will oppose, at all times and everywhere, with the utmost earnestness to the last moment, all attempts to subvert our present form of government and to establish a dictatorship or monarchy on its ruins.

As the elections are now over, and as the *Standard* will be relieved for some time to come of the pressure of matter purely political in its character, I will endeavor to render it a more welcome and entertaining vehicle of news, literature, and science. I trust my friends will exert themselves somewhat to increase the circulation of the paper.

With many, many heartfelt thanks to my friends and patrons, I am Very Respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Election Returns.

Orange.—Senate, John Berry, 826. Commons, Samuel F. Phillips, 927, William N. Patterson 780, Sheriff, R. M. Jones 652, H. B. Guthrie 623.

Person.—Senate, Chas. S. Winstead 393, James Holeman 318, Walker 106. Commons, John W. Cunningham 651, John D. Wilkerson 109. Sheriff, W. H. Smith.

Alexander.—A. M. Bogle elected to the Senate from this district, and Dr. J. M. Carson re-elected to the Commons from Alexander.

Franklin.—Wash. Harris re elected to the Senate, and W. K. Davis elected to the Commons.

Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland.—Senate, Cleaveland, Dr. W. R. Miller, 902, Col. C. L. Harris 88. Rutherford, Miller 706, Harris 677. Polk not heard from. Miller elected. Commons, Rutherford, Carson 721, A. R. Bryan 703, Carpenter 600, McCurry 474.

Sampson.—Senate, William Kirby 460, Thos. I. Faison 388, Ward 225. Commons, Powell 825, Murphy 486, Lassiter 331, Giddens 195, Cooper 184.

Washington.—Jesse Stubbs elected to the Senate from Washington and Martin, and Maj. L. C. Latham to the Commons from Washington.

Moore and Montgomery.—Senate, Moore, Dr. J. M. Crump 545, Thomas J. Bright 457. Montgomery not heard from. Commons, Moore, Elam J. Harrington 559, T. W. Ritter 495. Commons, Montgomery, Jordan 293, Davis 256.

Chowan and Gates.—M. L. Eure elected to the Senate, and L. C. Benbury to the Commons from Chowan.

Burke, McDowell and Caldwell.—Senate, Gen. S. F. Patterson. Burke, Commons, J. J. Erwin. Caldwell, Commons, Mr. Isbell.

Yadkin.—Senate, Col. W. H. A. Speer 454.—Commons, A. C. Cowles 741. Sheriff, Speer 584.

Greene and Lenoir.—Senate, Greene, Edward Patrick 242, J. P. Speight 141. Lenoir, Patrick 75, Speight 615. Majority for Speight 439. Commons, Greene, H. H. Best 219, Freeman 158. Commons, Lenoir, Allen W. Wooten 401, W. W. Dunn 202. Sheriff, Fields 434, Pope 159.

Nash.—Senate, Taylor 412, Jenkins 321. Commons, Lewis 357, Avent 318, Matthews 46. Sheriff, Cooper 276, Morgan 225, Barnes 128.

Onslow.—Senate, Sanders 260, J. F. Murrill 151, J. H. Foy 125. Commons, A. J. Murrill 352, Porter 207. Sheriff, E. Murrill, Jr. 440.

Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of this State, in place of Rev. W. E. Pell, resigned.

RELIEF FOR PETERSBURG.—Many of the citizens of Petersburg, driven from their homes by the merciless shelling of the enemy, are encamped in the neighborhood of the city, out of reach of the enemy's guns, but cut off from supplies of all kinds. Their condition is a sad one indeed, and appeals forcibly to the citizens of other more favored sections of the Confederacy. In relieving the wants of other persons thus situated, in contributing of their means to aid the government in this deadly struggle, and in ministering to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers whom the fortunes of war had thrown among them, the citizens of Petersburg have been exceedingly liberal. They should not be left to suffer without aid or sympathy in this season of sore trial. Contributions in money sent to P. F. Pescud in this city, or to the Bank of Petersburg now located in this city, or to R. Ragland, Petersburg, will be appropriated as directed. Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. will furnish a car to convey supplies of clothing and food, if a sufficient quantity is sent in to justify it.—*Bib. Recor.*

The Pacha of Egypt has lost a daughter aged fifteen, who was betrothed to one of His Highness's aid-de-camps. Since her death the Viceroy has not left his residence at Ghise, and receives no one.

WAR NEWS.

We make some extracts from the *Sentinel* below, and other papers. Mobile seems at present the principal point of interest. The news from that quarter is unpleasant.

MOBILE, August 7.—Friday night Lieut. Col. Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the Fort. The enemy yesterday and today are shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Murphy and Burnett, of the Navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, August 8.—I am painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half past nine o'clodk this morning, by Col. Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama.

This powerful work was provisioned for six months and had a garrison of six hundred men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce without the sanction of Gen. Page. Page enquired by signal what his purpose was and received no answer.

His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed—"Hold on to your Fort." The same night Page visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet, arranging the terms of capitulation. Page left a peremptory order for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender, and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signaled this morning, no answer was received, except the hoisting of a Yankee flag over the ramparts. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Mobile bay is an estuary, or more properly, the mouth of the Alabama and Apalache rivers. It is 30 miles long opening into the Gulf of Mexico by two channels—one, the eastern and main ship channel, drawing 18 feet water, and the other, or western channel, only 5 or 6 feet. Between the two channels is Dauphin island, upon which Fort Gaines is located, bearing upon the main channel. Fort Morgan is opposite Fort Gaines upon a narrow neck of main land running out some distance between the Gulf and Bay. The main channel is not more than two or three miles wide, and vessels are forced to run very near both these forts. The bay is on an average 12 miles broad and filled with obstructions of various kinds, and although 17 of the enemy's vessels have succeeded in passing Fort Morgan and perhaps the same number are beyond Fort Gaines also, nevertheless the vessels will have to pass all obstructions and another bar at the head of the bay, besides encountering works of great defensive strength. Mobile itself is situated at the head of the bay at the immediate mouth of the Alabama, and 30 miles from the outer forts. Within Mobile bay is another smaller bay, called Bon Secours. Vessels drawing more than 8 feet water cannot traverse the main bay, nor approach the city. Choctaw Point is a point of land about a mile below the city extending into the bay. There are several little villages upon its shores—the principal of them, Alabama City is on the Eastern side. Dog river nearly opposite is a small stream, entering from the west. The bay itself is pear shaped.—These are the chief peculiarties of this now interesting sheet of water.

Official Account of the Mine.

HEADQUARTERS, &c., August 6th.

General S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

An experimental mine was fired successfully last night, in front of Gracie's line. The enemy appeared much alarmed. All quiet to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

From the Peninsula.

We learn from the Peninsula that Grant is removing all the Federal forces from Yorktown and Williamsburg.

It is said that Hancock, in the affair of the 30th of July lost very heavily.

Great numbers of sick and wounded are collected at City Point.

Great activity prevails in the enemy's shipping in the James river; and it is believed Grant is sending troops to Washington, as a large number of transports are passing down the river.

From East Tennessee.

Private accounts from East Tennessee, represent the country between Bristol and Knoxville to be in a deplorable condition. Deserters from both armies, and desperadoes of every kind, are indiscriminately robbing and murdering the helpless citizens, both Union and Confederate, the notorious Kirk being the chief actor in most of the notorious cases committed.

From the Valley.

It was reported on the street yesterday that General Early had again defeated the enemy near Winchester. Nothing is more probable, though we were unable to trace the rumor to any authentic source. That our victorious forces are entirely able to hold the Valley from which they have driven the enemy, we have no doubt. The news from that quarter will be looked for with great interest, as the last accounts represented the enemy, thirty-five thousand strong, marching to attack General Early.—*Sentinel.*

From the United States.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—A dispatch has been received here, stating that an engagement was fought yesterday, at 4 P. M., with the raiders, at New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, twelve miles east of Piedmont, towards Cumberland. The fight was desperate.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Gen. Kelley telegraphs officially to this city: "My forces repulsed the enemy yesterday at New Creek, under McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The enemy attacked our post to day at 3 o'clock P. M. The fight continued until late in the evening. The enemy then retreated leaving their killed and wounded.

"Their loss was severe. Ours light—not exceeding 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison made a gallant resistance."

Gov. Curtain has called for thirty thousad militia. In his proclamation he says:

"I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of this State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force."

Gen. Couch has issued an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania. He urges them to prepare themselves for defence, to put their guns in order, get in the cover of their cornfields, forests, buildings, &c., as a rebel raid is not impossible at any time during the summer.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Five messengers from Gen. Averill have reached McConnelsville, and report that the rebels, three thousand strong, were crossing the Potomac at Hancock. They further state, that our pickets were being driven in towards Cumberland.

LATER.—Intelligence, just received, confirms the fact that the rebels occupied Hagerstown in force, at nine o'clock this morning.

The greatest consternation once more prevails along the Southern portion of the Cumberland Valley. The farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock, and the population in general is panic stricken by this sudden, and to them unexpected, occupation by the rebels.

Later from Europe.

The Saxia, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. Cotton was unchanged. Breadstuffs declining.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, in response to an inquiry whether England intended acting in concert with other European powers, in endeavoring to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, stated that he thought no advantage was to be gained by meddling.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

It is reported that Mr. Slidell is on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Alexandria *Gazette* of the 1st says:

The differences of opinion between the leading democrats of the North, which have heretofore divided them into "War" and "Peace Democrats," seems to be vanishing. The New York *World* (war) says: "The new President to be nominated at Chicago and elected in November, must be a man ready and willing to meet any and every overture for peace, a man who shall represent truly the dignity and power of the nation, and who will not be unwilling even to tender an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States." The New York *News* (peace) agrees to this, saying: "The peace Democracy will endorse a nomination that faithfully represents the sentiment here stated. They are willing to trust to the good sense and patriotism of the people for the realization of a definite Peace as the sequel of an Armistice and National Convention."

It thus seems likely that "an armistice suggesting a National Convention of all the States," will be the main feature of the platform of principles to be put forth by the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Chicago on the 29th of August.

Georgia.

During the late raids through Georgia the Yankees threatened both Macon and Milledgeville. Gov. Brown promptly retained the State militia at the former place and dispatched also a sufficient force to the defence of the latter, notwithstanding a reception by him of a request from Gen. Hood to forward on the militia to him immediately. The result sustained the judgment of Gov. Brown, for Macon was attacked by a large force of the raiders and repulsed by the militia.

Most of the raiders have been captured or dispersed in Georgia.

Latest News--From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The explosion (?) of yesterday is still unexplained. The enemy are still contracting their lines on our right (their left,) and receding from the direction of the Weldon railroad and showing themselves in diminished force. Every thing indicates that the enemy are throwing themselves on the defensive. Little or no sharpshooting and scarcely any artillery or mortar firing to-day.

The *Express* of the 9th says:

"There seems to be little doubt that Grant is moving large bodies of his troops cautiously and quietly from our front. Where he is sending them, we of course do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river. His steamers, loaded with troops, have been seen within the last two days moving off. He will probably endeavor to head Early off, and stop the career of that Confederate General, in his wild crusade through the Valley and into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The shelling of the city has ceased either for want of ammunition, or because the enemy has become tired of a practice so cruel and diabolical, or because the heavy guns with which he has been wont to greet us daily, have been removed from their positions. The latter reason is more probably the true one, for we cannot think of the Yankees as being out of ammunition, or tired of a barbarous practice. It is believed that they are engaged in moving their heavy artillery."

Most of the Northern papers charge Grant's late failure to the cowardice of the negro troops. A Washington correspondent says:

"The wounded officers that have arrived here from Petersburg claim that the explosion of the mine was a complete success, and our failure to accomplish the object in view was owing to the bad conduct of the negro troops. After capturing and holding for some time the first line of rebel breast works, a division of the Ninth corps, which is composed of colored troops, were ordered to charge, but, being exposed to an enfilading fire, they broke and ran, and pitched pell mell into the supports, causing considerable confusion. The rebels, taking advantage of this, poured grape and canister in upon our forces with terrible effect."

Grant is still supposed to be mining at several points, but is being closely watched by our Generals.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Last night a soldier's train ran into a land slide between Pollard and Montgomery and killed 12 and wounded 57 of the 1st Mississippi battalion artillery. Last night two white men and one negro, were arrested for cutting the wires. Some Federal vessels are crossing into the bay.—The garrison in Fort Morgan are in fine spirits.—Otherwise all quiet below.

There is nothing later from this point, although heavy fighting is still going on and the result is in doubt.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 9.—Last night and this morning passed without any demonstration on the part of the enemy. Some few shells are still thrown into the city without doing any damage. The enemy evince no disposition to extend their right further, which rests near the Cambleton road. A Captain and Lieutenant, from McCook's raiders, who deserted from our army last winter, were captured yesterday.

Gen. Henry R. Jackson has gone to Atlanta with orders to take command made vacant in the army of Tennessee by the death of Brigadier General C. H. Stevens.

A Northern telegram dated Nashville, the 5th, says:

"Gen. McCook, supposed to have been captured near Newnan, has come in with 120 of his men; 500 had previously arrived at Marietta, as reported. He was successful in breaking the Macon road, and capturing and destroying a wagon and railroad train. He captured 72 officers and 85 men, but was obliged to let them go. His safe return, with so many of his men, reduces his loss very materially. More will probably yet come in."

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—Flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night, bringing thirty Surgeons and two Chaplains.

The Baltimore *American* of the 9th says advices from the upper Potomac represent that the rebels have again left Maryland. The retreat is said to have been made with great haste, the movement of the Federal forces on the South side of the Potomac threatening their rear. The main rebel force under Early is reported retreating on Winchester. Sheridan has been temporarily placed in command of the department of the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that Averill overtook the rebels, under McCausland, at Moorefield, Sunday, attacked them and captured all their artillery and five hundred prisoners. The *American* is much elated by this news and the reports from Mobile. Nothing important from Grant. Both armies are engaged in strengthening their defensive works. Telegram from Fort Smith claiming a victory over the Confederates under Cooper and Standwaite of the 31st ultimo.—European advices unimportant, Confederate loan active at improving rates. Latest gold quotation in New York 257.

Garibaldi has been chosen Grand Master of the Free Masons in Italy.

As an evidence of Gen. Hood's determination to increase the strength and efficiency of the army, I was shown to day an order just issued from headquarters, requiring all able bodied men in the different departments to report at once to the front, and requiring, whenever it can be done, the heads of departments to perform their own clerical labor, and when that is impracticable, the employment of men unfit for the field. This order is directed not only to Quartermasters, Commissaries, Commandants of Posts, Provost Marshals and Surgeons, but also to the Generals. Enforced, as I have assurance he intends it shall be, it will bring several thousand additional men to the field. It will be received with great satisfaction by our gallant men now confronting the enemy, and I trust will not meet the displeasure even of those upon whom it is intended to operate. The sentiment behind the army should contribute to its enforcement.—*Correspondence Griffin Rebel.*

THE DYING MOZART.—Wolfgang Mozart, the great German composer, died at Vienna in the year 1791. There is something beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung—the *Requiem*. He had been employed upon this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspirations of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality.—After giving it its last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his "cygnean strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emilie awoke him. "Come hither," said he, "my Emilie—my task is done—the Requiem—*my* Requiem is finished."—"Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it—I am sure we will nurse you well again—let me bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid, in this my dying hour.—You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie—take these my last notes—sit down to my piano here—sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother—let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solacement and delight." Emilie obeyed, and with a voice enriched with tenderest emotion, sung the following stanzas:

Spirit! thy labor is o'er!
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,
Or the pleasures of earth with regret—
Pause not on the threshold of limitless life,
To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,
No wicked have power to molest;
There the weary like thee—the wretched shall find
A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing,
Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God,
Their loud hallelujah to sing.

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still passionless smile which the rapturous and joyous spirit left—with the seal of death upon those features.

NAPOLEON TOO CAUTIOUS TO BE POISONED.—A Paris letter writer tells the following:

I was in a circle, a few days back, composed of both native French and newly arrived Parisians.—At last the conversation turned upon the Emperor, and the late arrivals were full of marvellous stories of attempts upon the Emperor's life. One "yarn" ran as follows:

A beautiful young Italian girl was requested to make him a drink, which she did. As it accidentally, in receiving the goblet, he contrived to drop into it a small knife with which he had been toying, as he sat. The knife almost immediately turned black from the presence of some poison which the Italian has dropped into the beverage—probably as a "flavor." She was quietly sent back to the Orleanist tribe, whence she came, disgraced.

Another damsel offered Napoleon the larger piece of an apple, which she cut before his eyes, and while in conversation with him. (She was French, and a privileged member in the household.) With true politeness he requested an exchange, he to eat the smaller piece, and she the other. The lady demurred; she could not each so much. He seized both pieces and bowingly retired. Next day the lady consented to "waste her sweetness on the desert air," of a convent, where she can reflect that the very first trouble which arose in the world, in the year one, came from Eve offering Adam an apple not fit for his mastication at that time.

THORNTON, THE MISSOURI GUERILLA.—The Thornton who figures so conspicuously just now in the dispatches as a guerilla chief in Upper Missouri, is personally known to a good many people in this vicinity. He graduated at Bethany College in 1853, and he was then, as he is now, a sort of fire-eating guerilla. He is a brother-in-law of the noted Colonel Doniphan, of Missouri, who figured conspicuously in the Chihuahua expedition during the Mexican war. He was known at Bethany, as he is now in the newspapers, by the name of "Coon" Thornton, and was regarded as an eccentric desperado, his chief delight apparently being to wear tall boot legs outside of his pants, with a bowie knife stuck inside, and to use the biggest and oddest words he could glean from the dictionary. He was a quiet, moody, pale faced fellow, who drank a good deal of whiskey at times, and had very few companions. He was a tolerable sort of student, and not without intellectual ambition.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 20.*

TRAITORS IN RICHMOND.—The *Examiner* insists that there are traitors in high places in that city.—We hav'nt the slightest doubt of it, and hope they will be detected and punished. The *Examiner* says:

There can no longer exist a doubt that we have traitors in some of our high places. The assignment of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, to the command of our armies in Northern Virginia, and the removal to that quarter of a large body of his veteran troops, was not known in this city beyond the circle of the initiated of the War office. Yet we see the whole of our plans, as regards our campaign of invasion, spread before the world in the columns of the New York *Herald*. It behooves the authorities to probe this matter to the bottom, and discover and punish the traitor.

We have no doubt but Bennett's gold unlocks all the important secrets of our government and thus becomes the means of frustrating some of the plans of our Generals. It is very well known that the "detectives" of the various departments at Richmond, including the war office, are men of desperate characters, generally gamblers, pugilists and the like. Cases that occasionally come before the Police Court, one of them no longer than last week, prove this. But who is to blame for all this and who is to reform existing abuses? We don't know.—*Progress.*

The Prince Del Drago recently found some beautiful ancient mosaic pavement on one of his estates in the country, and he has just now exhumed from the cellar of his palace, in Rome, an exquisite statuette of Venus, minus the head and arms, unfortunately, but perfectly beautiful as to the body and lower limbs. It is about three feet high.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?—A friend inquired of us—"what's the difference between a government contractor and a government chaplain?" Not immediately *seeing the point*, he replied, "One prays for the government and the other preys upon it!"

We *caved in* and left. SQUIBS.

Montgomery Mail.

Franklin, hearing the remark that what was lost on earth went to the moon, asserted that there must be a great deal of good advice accumulated there.

THERE IS CORN IN THE OLD LAND YET.—A correspondent, writing to the Mobile Register, says: "I have passed through the biggest cornfield I ever saw. It stretches from Demopolis to Selma, and for miles it really does seem to be one vast cornfield. There is yet an abundance of old corn all through the country, and I doubt if it can all be gotten away in time to make room for a new crop."

A subscription opened in Denmark for the widows, orphans and wounded of the war, produced in a single day at Copenhagen alone upwards of 300,000f. The King put his name down for 12,000f. a year during a period of ten years.

THE END OF THE WAR.—We are asked fifty times a day, more or less, when we think the war will end. As we have no right to think, in the absence of data to think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will relate a dream that a friend of ours had upon the duration of the war, which may throw some light upon the subject. He dreamed that he awoke from a dream of fifty years, and found himself upon the south bank of the Rapidan. He saw at a little distance from the spot where he awoke a Corporal with 17 men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked the Corporal what this little gathering meant. "This," replied the Corporal, "is the Army of Northern Virginia." "Where are the Yankees?" inquired our friend. "They are on the other side of the river," replied the Corporal. "They have the advantage of us in numbers and transportation—as they have 21 men and two wheelbarrows—but we expect to get the advantage in position, will whip them, and then the war will end."

As this is the best and all the information we have about the probable duration of the war, we give it free gratis for nothing at all.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

QUININE AS AN ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.—From an article in the Confederate States *Medical Journal*, by Dr. Samuel Logan, on the prophylactic effects of Quinine in Malarious localities, we copy the following summing up of results. The Quinine was administered in four grain doses, daily, morning or evening:

Total number who took no quinine, 230; had fever, 184; ratio per 1,000 of fever cases to patients, 582.60, or 1 in every 1 71 patients; ratio per 1,000 of severe cases to total cases, 218 48, or 1 in every 319 cases.

Total number who took qhinine irregularly, 246; had fever, 96; ratio per 1,000 of fever cases to patients, 890 24, or 1 in every 256 patients; ratio per 1,000 of severe cases to total cases, 291 66, or 1 in every 8 71 cases.

Total number who took quinine regularly, 506; had fever, 98; ratio per 1,000 of fever cases to patients, 193 67, or 1 in every 5 16 patients; ratio per 1,000 of severe cases to total cases, 326 53, or 1 in every 3.06 cases.

TEACHING CHILDREN RHYMES.—Some one, in urging upon parents the duty of teaching the children spiritual songs and hymns, very appropriately remarks that "there is a chord in every human soul which is touched by poetry;" hence the magical power of ballads, national songs, and religious hymns. Listen to the snatches of popular ditties which you hear in the street from passers by, after you have gone to bed, and you will own that metre and music have avenues to human souls, and, consequently, that they should be largely employed in religion. There is reason to believe that versified truth has peculiar force upon the commond mind, as it is certain that it affords aid to the memory. Luther and the other reformers felt this, and hence arose the wonderfully rich collection of hymns in the German language, to which there is perhaps, nothing comparable on earth. To this stock Luther himself contributed much. He was aided by Hans Sachs, the poetical shoemaker. In a later period came Paul Gerhardt, the greatest hymn-writer of Germany, if not of the world. Wherever there are pious Germans you find them with their beloved hymn books; and, from frequent use they generally know great numbers of these hymns by heart. It is an error to confine children to the learning of children's hymns, because when they become older these will have lost much of their fitness. Why should we not fill our children's minds with the choicest evangelical hymns in the language? These they will remember after we are dead and gone. They should not merely be learned once and then left for others, but repeated again and again, and sung over in order to fix them in the memory, and to lay a basis for lasting associations. The old words and the old tune come back to us with indescribable tenderness. Let the pious mother, when causing her boy to learn some sacred song, say to herself, "Perhaps, years hence, my son will remember the saving truth of this hymn, as having been taught by his mother"

COTTON AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINT.—Dr. Nott, of Mobile, recommends cotton as a substitute for lint, in hospitals for the following reasons:

1. Its abundance, cheapness, and general dissemination.

2. Its value in padding splints, where there are fractures to be treated.

3. Cotton has always been used as a soothing dressing to burns, when the inflamation is of the highest possible grade.

4. I have used for twenty years on dressing stumps, wounds of all kinds, including gun-shot, cotton and lint, indiscriminately, and could never see any difference, where both articles were good.

5. Buggrave, Surgeon to the King of Belgium, has written a volume on the advantages of cotton dressings, and other surgeons in Europe recommend it.

6. Under the name of *patent lint*, surgeons have been using, for many years, a kind of flimsy cotton flannel, which is *nothing but cotton;* and the profession has, therefore, fully sanctioned its use.

When I was Medical Director of Gen. Bragg's army, at Corinth, I had the hospitals freely supplied with cotton; and after the battle of Shiloh, it was almost entirely substituted for lint, and answered all the indications.

With the exception of Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, I believe I have done more operative surgery during the last thirty years, than any man South of the Potomac; and my experience is too conclusive, to my own mind at least, as to the value of cotton.—I do not hesitate to say that I would prefer really well made, fine charpie for general use as a dressing if I could get it in abundance, but the cotton answers so well that it is ridiculous to keep our ladies wasting their time in scraping lint. Most of the lint sent to the army is very coarse, and far inferior to good cotton.

There are certain ideas which seize on the world and which cannot be eradicated; such as bleeding after concussions, putting irritating substances into fresh cuts to make them heal; tieing up the wool on a negro's head to draw his palate up, &c. So is the prejudice about cotton, which I hope you may do much towards eradicating.

SHELLS.—The following from the Richmond *Sentinel* should prove a warning to those who are in the habit of handling shells, or other explosive missiles with which daily familiarity renders careless:

Some old shells believed to be empty, which had been sent to Bradley's Foundry, in Winchester, to be cleaned up, were being taken out of a wagon by some negroes. Several little white boys were playing about the wagon, and persisted in handling the shells though repeatedly driven off. While the wagon was being unloaded a shell which turned out to be loaded exploded on being thrown in the pile already collected on the ground. Instantly fifteen or twenty shells in the pile also exploded, causing the report to be heard in the city, and killing almost instantly five negro men and three white boys. The victims of this sad tragedy were horribly mutilated. One of the boys and two of the negroes were literally blown to pieces.

The fragments of shell flew far and wide through the town of Manchester, striking a number of houses and producing a great excitement. It is surprising, considering the number of persons moving about the streets, that the casualties were not more numerous. The foundry where the accident occurred is but a short distance from the cotton factory.

A town meeting at York, Pa., has recommended the Council to appropriate $75,000 to aid in filling the quota of the borough with volunteers.

A GREAT CHEESE REGION.—At a Convention held at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., representatives were present from sixty-four cheese factories, which employed 32,670 cows. Of these cheese factories, 34 were in Oneida county. The others were in Herkimer, Chataique and Courtland counties. The largest of these factories is one in Courtland county, which has 1500 cows, and one in New Woodstock, which has 1200. There were nine private dairies represented, which have together 416 cows. The system of manufacturing cheese upon a combined plan and on a large scale is one of recent origin, and this list shows it has absorbed the daly interest of that region.