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BY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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A new scheme to Abolitionize the South.

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

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

arms and suddenly elevated to the rights and notions of freemen.

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

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

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the able bodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields, and support our armies? Put the white men and negroes all in the field, and what will follow but general starvation? With the negro in the field and in the trenches he is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the capacity in which Lincoln fears the power of slavery. Five thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and hoe, our slaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands, they at once become a source of fearful weakness and inevitable destruction. We caution the people and the press in all solemnity against countenancing this new and mad scheme of abolition, this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies—to make the slave the equal of the white man—to rob the master of his rightful property—to emancipate the slaves against positive State enactments—to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South, and make to Lincoln and the world the humiliating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.

Lynchburg Republican.

The Yankee Debt.—The New York Herald, says that the debt of the United States was \$1,955,973,716 on the 30th of September, and that it was increasing at the rate of more than \$65,000,000 a month, having swelled from \$1,827,492,175 on the 2d of August to the above sum on the 30th September. Another year at the same rate would make it not much short of three thousand millions. The Herald complains that the government has not nerve to lay taxes, but goes on borrowing all the time. In this respect the Confederacy sets it a good example. Our Government levies high taxes and the people pay them with almost universal cheerfulness.

The above is the officially acknowledged debt, but as the Yankees are proverbially lying, it is fair to estimate that they owe several hundred millions more.

Fay Observer.

From the Danville Register.
ADDRESS FROM GEN. EARLY TO HIS ARMY.

On the 22d inst., three days after the last battle in the Valley, Gen. Early addressed a lengthy order to the officers and men of his command, reprimanding them for allowing the splendid victory, of the morning of the 19th, to be turned into disaster, by their misconduct on the field of battle. He declares that they surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms and wagons and ambulances, with the entire camp of two corps. Had the troops remained steadfast to their duty, and not yielded to a propensity to plunder the camp of the enemy, Gen. E. says that the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war. Many of them, including some commissioned officers, deserted their colors to appropriate to themselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and those who remained at their posts of duty, seeing their ranks thus thinned, by the desertion of their comrades, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, made but a feeble effort to retake the fortunes of the day, gave way to a sudden panic and fled in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster.

The address continues:

Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will be true to your former reputation, your former bravery, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves then to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price.

The Resolutions of the Governors.—The 6th resolution (as published in our last) having been construed by some to convey a recommendation to place slaves in the ranks as soldiers, we are glad to see that it is emphatically contradicted by the Raleigh Conservative, evidently by authority, as follows:

"Such an idea we are assured was not entertained by the meeting. It simply favors the idea of employing slaves, by the consent of their owners, on fortifications, or as cooks, teamsters, ambulance drivers, &c."

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

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

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

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

Blowing 'em up.—It is stated the road at Bachelor's Creek, in front of the enemy's outposts, along which the Yankee cavalry are wont to sally forth to rob hen roosts, kill pigs and steal negroes—it is said, we say, that this road has of late become quite dangerous to travel. Beneath its sandy surface there has lately been discovered an indescribable, combustible substance, which on the slightest touch of the Yankee hoof or foot explodes with the roar of a volcano, sending horse and rider or footman emphatically up spout—away over the tops of the tall pines.

These subterranean fiery balls are equally sensitive to the touch of deserters. About ten days ago, the story goes, two deserters from the 6th N.C. Cavalry were traveling down this road, on their way to the Yankees. Suddenly an unearthly noise, a flash and one of them found himself on his way to—the moon. The enemy alarmed by the noise, sent out a squadron of cavalry to see what was the matter, and on arriving at the fatal spot, old Belzebub again poked the fire, a spark ascended causing another terrible roar as if something had exploded and four Yankees went up spout, but succeeded in getting down again, only to find themselves scratching in the sand, by the side of a dead horse. Surely the Devil's after the Yankees—down about Newbern.

State Journal.

SALISBURY.—Major James C. Holmes of Sampson County having been retired from the 30th Regiment of Colored troops for permanent disability has been ordered to assume command of the post at Salisbury.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.—Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury, gives notice that the sale of non-taxable bonds of the Five Hundred Million Loan, will be continued at one hundred and thirty five, and interest, until further notice.