The People's Press.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of your respective States to fix prices under the impressment law, convened by order of the Secretary of War at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Montgomery, on the 20th ult., for mutual conference, with a view for uniformity of prices between the several States, and by a reduction of prices just to the government and the people to sustain the credit of the country, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you on this important subject, and to appeal to you, who of all have it most in your power to bring about this desired result, to come to the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the aid of the Commissioners, and to the aid of your country upon this question, vital to her life, and to your own future interest and welfare.

It is your own government we ask you to sustain—your own cause we appeal to you to support—your own credit we wish you to uphold. But two things are required on your part to do this. One is to furnish your supplies to the government at low rates; the other, to invest your surplus money in government securities. But two things are necessary to bring the war to a successful close. Men and money. Men to fight our battles, and money to provide the means to support our armies in the field. The patriotism of the country has supplied the men, and we appeal to that same patriotism on the part of those at home cheerfully to supply the means.

It must be known that in proportion as the government expenses are reduced, so in proportion will its burdens upon you by taxation be reduced. To reduce its expenses you must give value to its currency, so that its purchasing power may be increased and the largest amount of surplus secured with the least amount of money. There are two ways to give value to our currency. The first is to diminish its volume; the second to have confidence in Government securities. Both these depend upon yourself.

There are two ways to diminish the volume of the currency. One is to furnish the Government with your surplus supplies at a low rate, the other to invest your surplus money in government securities. It must be plain to you that this will sustain the government credit, and that it is in your power to accomplish it. It must also be plain to you that this is to your own best interests, as you will then hold yourselves the government indebtedness which will be returned to you in interest upon her securities, and in your diminished burdens of taxation. But do you distrust the government securities? If you do, you distrust your own cause, and by so doing impede the progress of your independence.

Each one of your States was represented in the Convention, and the Commissioners, after the most mature consideration, determined upon a uniform schedule of maximum prices for the several States, reducing the average prices heretofore about one-third, or perhaps slightly more. An extract from the closing remarks of the President will inform you of the spirit of the deliberations of the Convention:

"Never in all my experience in deliberative bodies have I seen manifested more harmony, more courtesy, and more conciliation between them and the Chair, than have been exhibited in your entire proceedings; and each member of the Convention has, with earnest and conscientious faithfulness, endeavored to discharge his duty to the government and the people.

"We have unitedly taken an advanced step in the reduction of prices by the establishment of a uniform maximum schedule to sustain the credit of the currency, the responsibility of which each one of us has deeply felt, but which necessity compelled us to take in the exigencies of the country.

"The people, I think, will appreciate our action, and approve what duty required and patriotism demanded; but whether approved by all or not, ours is the responsibility; and we leave it to the calm judgment of that public opinion which it goes out to meet and which, filled with a just appreciation of the success of our struggling cause, determine justly upon the measures which we have taken, financially, to maintain it."

Congress has provided that the expenses of the Government are to be paid in treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace, and free from taxation. These certificates are intended to reduce the volume of the currency, and are the most valuable means of payment offered by the government.

We cannot too strongly urge upon all creditors of the government, as a measure for their own interest, and to sustain the credit of the currency, to take these certificates for all surpluses beyond what their necessities may require in Treasury notes accumulating in the hands of the capitalists and others having invested in the purchase of the non taxable six per cent. bonds, provided to be sold for the redemption of these notes, the currency will be reduced to the actual business wants of the country, its credit restored, prices lowered, the expenses of the government economized, taxes diminished and the financial system realized in time of war, such as we have been accustomed to in times of peace.—May we not with reason, confidence and hope, appeal to each individual and to all classes of the community, to unite in accomplishing this most desirable result.

With a part of this address we append a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Commissioners, giving the most concise view of the condition of the government, and the exposition of the reasons which influenced the action of the Convention.

To the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury we can add nothing to the call upon the interests and patriotism of the people to come to the support of the Government in a measure of reform which we are attempting to inaugurate, and the success of which is so essential, if not indispensable, to the life of the Confederacy.

JOHN J. MCRAY,
WILEY M. MASON,
U. B. WILKINSON, } Com.

Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1864.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

IMPORTANT TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

BRITISH LEGATION, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1864.

Sir—I have now received instructions from her Majesty's Government concerning the position of British subjects at Memphis.

Her Majesty's Government thinks, under all the circumstances, that if British subjects who are domiciled or resident at Memphis have a fair option of leaving it, or remaining in it without the privilege of carrying on trade or commerce, and if the military authorities really consider it necessary, for military reasons, that such an election shall be made, Her Majesty's Government cannot insist upon British subjects being relieved from it, however serious the hardships may be. Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to secure to British subjects who voluntarily reside in a foreign city in a time of civil war the same rights which are incident to their natural status, in time of peace, in their own country. Such a demand is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, unreasonable in theory and impossible in practice. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, directed me to apprise British subjects resident at Memphis that, if they wish to put themselves effectually under British protection, they must discontinue their residence in that place, which is governed by martial law, the operation of which law, during civil war, a foreign State cannot, in ordinary cases, interfere with.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYONS.

ANOTHER "LITTLE STEP."—We yesterday visited the Pill Box Manufactory of Messrs. Waterhouse & Co., and found it truly a step in the right direction. The machinery is simple, and works easily and rapidly. The paper and pasteboard used are manufactured at the Lincoln Paper Mills. The working force, which is managed by the Superintendent, (who put up the machinery,) consists of one man and a dozen little girls and boys from 7 to 12 years old. These dozen pairs of busy little hands turn out daily—well, we don't know how many gross of pill boxes, all put up in "nests," and neatly packed in boxes ready for a purchaser. Apothecaries can be supplied at short notice.

We notice in our exchanges another "little step." A firm near Spartanburg, S. C., are making Wooden Shoe Soles, by machinery, in large quantities, and advertise to deliver them at the railroad depot in that town at $250 per hundred pairs.

These "little steps" go to show that our people can make almost everything required for our comfort and convenience. And so soon as our people cease their longing for "Yankee notions," and make up their mind to patronize industry, we have no doubt many other much needed articles will be added to the list of home manufactures.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Experiments with Sorghum Sugar Cane and Treatise on the Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar, revised from the edition published by Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati: J. W. Randolph, 121 Main street, Richmond, Va. This is a pamphlet of seventy pages, the title of which sufficiently explains the contents. It is a book much wanted immediately, and we hope the publisher has sent copies for sale to booksellers generally throughout the Confederacy.

In turning over the pages of this little book our eye lights upon a letter from Paris in regard to the crystalization of the juices of the Sorgho, which we copy below:

PARIS, April 20, 1857.

The crystalization of the sugar of the Sorgho, it seems, should be easily attained in all cases where the cane can be sufficiently ripened; and as the proportion of sugar is an unfailing index of ripeness, it follows that we could always be sure of attaining a good crystalization of juices the density of which exceeds 1,075, while that which is weaker could not yield satisfactory results after concentration. I attribute this peculiarity to the fact, that the sugar is preceded, in the juice, by a gummy principle, which seems to be transformed at a later date, for its proportion diminishes in exact correspondence with the increase of the sugar. The non-crystalizable sugar, or glucose, undergoes the same change—that is to say, it is more abundant before than after complete maturity; but its action seems less favorable to the progress of crystalization. The gummy principle obstructs it in two ways, for, besides being a serious obstacle to the commencement of crystalization, it afterwards renders it almost a matter of impossibility to purge the crystals, if obtained. However, as I observed, this difficulty only presents itself in the case of juices which, for as soon as the juices acquire a density of 1,080 and more, they contain little else than crystallizable sugar, and their treatment presents no difficulty; at all events, it seems to me that the crystalization will not meet with serious obstacles wherever the plant attains a complete maturity.

[Signed] VILMORIN.

YANKEE ARRESTED BY A LADY.—We have just heard of a handsome exploit by a lady of Caldwell county, Mrs. Dr. Scott, living near Lenoir. On Tuesday the 4th instant, some of the little negroes of the Doctor's family saw a man slipping around a fence on the premises and ran and told their mistress of it. She took her watch-dog, a large and courageous brute, and led by her little informers, went directly to the place designated, and finding the man still there, commanded him to surrender. In terror of the dog, which only needed a signal from his mistress to throttle the man, he immediately surrendered, and marched before her to the house, where she kept him in custody until she could hand him over to other safe hands. He turned out to be a Yankee prisoner, who was trying to make his escape into East Tennessee.—*Watchman.*

STRAYED

FROM my premises near Philadelphia Meeting House, some six or seven weeks since, a BRINDLE and WHITE SPOTTED HEIFER, about 4 years old, not marked. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her. Will be thankfully received.

MAL. THOS. FRYE.

Oct. 18, 1864.

THE FREED SLAVES.—The Philadelphia "North American" submits the following carefully prepared estimate of the number of slaves thus far set free by the Administration, or by the events of the war:

Mississippi, one third	155,540
Alabama, one third	145,023
Arkansas, two thirds	74,074
Virginia, one third	163,629
South Carolina, one sixth	57,066
North Carolina, one sixth	35,176
Louisiana, two thirds	201,150
Tennessee, two thirds	183,012
Delaware, one third	592
Maryland	87,188
Missouri	114,065
Texas, one sixth	30,427
Kentucky, one third	76,168
Georgia, one third	154,066
District of Columbia	3,185
Indian Territory	7,360
Utah and Nebraska	44
Aggregate	1,378,650

BIBLES FROM THE NORTH FOR HOOD'S ARMY.—Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled America. Washington Irving relates in his Knickerbocker History of New York, that the pious Spaniards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there, by shooting them, burning them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and other such mild measures. The New York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee General propose to send us there.

The Selma Mississippian, of the 16th, says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening, en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented to the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New York! They came by way of Memphis.

DATES OF SECESSION.—The Richmond Dispatch places Georgia next to South Carolina in the order of secession. In a note to section 5, 100 of the "Georgia Code," the Compilers say: The following is the order in which the several States seceded from the United States, to wit:

1. South Carolina, Dec. 20th, 1860.
2. Mississippi, January 9th, 1861.
3. Alabama, January 11th, 1861.
4. Florida, January 11th, 1861.
5. Georgia, January 19th, 1861.
6. Louisiana, January 26th, 1861.
7. Texas, February 1st, 1861.
8. Virginia, April 17th, 1861.
9. Arkansas, May 6th, 1861.
10. North Carolina, May 20th, 1861.
11. Missouri, August, 1861.

Southern Recorder.

HATE OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford "Times" has a letter from its editor, at Chicago, which says:

There is throughout the West a widespread and growing feeling of dislike toward New England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any party, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling that to New England fanaticism the country is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of its profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and treasure, is more generally entertained and freely expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. In this sweeping condemnation, there is a liability that but little justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate, Lincoln should be reelected and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New England.

CURIOUS RECORD.—We have seen two Gen Orders issued by Adjutant General Cooper, giving the names of no less than 664 officers dropped from the Rolls of the Army between the 1st January and 1st July, 1864—in the month of June 250 of them were dropped. What is the meaning of this? Were there so many incompetent officers? Or are they the sick and wounded? Or loiterers at home, away from their posts of duty? The Orders assign no cause in any case.

Whatever may be the reason for this wholesale dismissal, we are rejoiced to find that the proportion of North Carolina names is very small. There is no doubt, we think, that she has one fifth of all the forces in the field; but instead of finding one fifth of the dismissals from among her officers, there is but one in twenty-one, viz: 31 out of 664. The dropped from this State are, one colonel, six captains, ten 1st lieutenants, eleven 2d lieutenants, one quartermaster, one surgeon, and one chaplain.—*Fay Ob.*

GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.—Yankee Brig. Gen. Naglee has lately written a letter to Judge Kelly, in which he reviews the campaign of McClellan in Virginia, and contrasts it with that of Grant. The result is, of course, greatly in favor of the former, the letter having been written for electioneering purposes. It affords full confirmation of the enormous losses said to have been sustained by Grant in his campaign from the Rapidan to the south side of the James.

Grant crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May last. According to General Naglee, his army at that time was estimated variously at 120 to 180,000 men. He prudently strikes the lower figure, and says that he subsequently received reinforcements to the amount of 45,000, and added Butler's army, 40,000, more. Under his own eye, then, at the lowest estimate, he had 205,000 men. He estimates Sheridan's forces at 80,000, making 285,000. On the first of September, Grant's force, exclusive of Sheridan's (which is put down at 80,000, but which we know to have been reduced below the half of that amount) was 50,000 men. Of course he had lost, according to Yankee accounts, 155,000 men—more than he crossed the Rapidan with on the 4th of May. Had he not been reinforced, indeed, he would have lost

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Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

Counties	Vance	Johnston	Vance	Holden
Alamance,	970	176	780	2.0
Alexander,	749	115	341	219
Anson,	826	108	889	30
Allegany,	227	18	279	38
Ashe,	648	15	597	58
Beaufort,	534	102	824	30
Bertie,	525	105	840	174
Bladen,	831	344	734	77
Brunswick,	316	264	592	19
Burke,	886	289	861	156
Buncombe,	1,823	274	843	236
Cabarrus,	587	304	740	85
Caldwell,	838	40	548	85
Camden,	137	18	161	
Carteret,				
Caswell,	540	270	907	32
Catawba,	605	555	897	40
Chatham,	1,518	197	209	640
Cumberland,	1,015	364	1,484	136
Cherokee,	621	184	292	5
Chowan,				
Clay,	279	88	169	65
Cleaveland,	528	575	137	137
Columbus,	297	496	468	116
Craven,	117	118	580	14
Currituck,	81	94	271	
Davie,	736	122	542	128
Duplin,	100	961	985	69
Davidson,	1,805	162	892	501
Edgecombe,	118	508	989	6
Franklin,	524	378	863	60
Forsyth,	1,374	244	200	572
Gaston,	379	427	612	269
Gates,			481	
Guilford,	1,977	74	1,209	896
Granville,	942	445	1,189	186
Greene,	330	144	241	204
Hallifax,	451	538	1,076	97
Haywood,	299 maj.		537	118
Harnett,	415	204	482	224
Hen'd'son,	1,208	82	900	246
Hertford,	190	51	595	8
Hyde,	281	15	517	
Iredell,	1,544	161	1,106	97
Jackson,	604	117	375	61
Johnston,	1,000	194	552	643
Jones,	63	29	183	9
Lenoir,	267	140	688	80
Lincoln,	605	367	556	104
Macon,	670	103	885	76
Madison,	619	165	871	59
Martin,	282	280	545	35
McDowell,	728	104	478	40
Mecklenburg,	425	1,435	1,708	148
Montgomery,	727	18	381	235
Moore,	1,060	120	687	465
Nash,	317	282	1,578	105
New Hanover,	287	1,287	3,611	53
Northampton,	385	299	828	16
Orange,	1,451	872	1,321	227
Onslow,	342	293	537	119
Pasquotank,	163	20	347	10
Perquimans,	85	18	388	40
Person,	559	191	721	75
Pitt,	649	229	793	42
Polk,			117	98
Randolph,	1,357	56	543	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1,348	67
Richmond,	631	97	588	203
Robeson,	931	320	1,168	131
Rockingham,	569	273	950	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	799	879
Sampson,	463	704	873	179
Stanly,	943	10	345	199
Stokes,	653	82	501	249
Surry,	658	201	484	336
Tyrrell,			242	14
Union,	556	417	879	322
Wake,	2,269	489	1,581	1,27
Wayne,	706	466	859	144
Warren,	174	464	716	15
Washington,			426	4
Watauga,	423	62	272	95
Wilkes,	1,615	76	584	567
Wilson,	183	466	643	57
Yadkin,	1,172	58	534	216
Yan'y Mitch'l,	714	186	372	89
Sampson, Fort Pender,			5	
Tyrrell, 17th Reg't N. C. T.,			1	
Tyrrell, 40th Reg't N. C. T.			1	
3rd N. C. Battery Light Artillery,			17	
	54,423	20,448	58,070	14,491
	20,484		14,491	
Vance's maj.	33,975		43,579	

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their schedule of prices for the next sixty days, in view of the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our finances, and consequent increased security of our currency, which will, without injury to the producer, lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the consumer, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of the country. This lowering of the prices must again set in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency increased as it has been by the speculations of individuals of all classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly manifested by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be pleaded for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people is sustaining our war and driving Tennessee—Mr. Trenholm—has so shaped his policy as successful in putting our financial affairs on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Morehead, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia.

Apples, dried, good peeled per bush	35 00
do Apples, Mountain, per bushel, do	30 00
do with bandies, each,	10 00
Bacon, per pound, hog round,	2 25
Brandy, white or corn-skin, per bu 60 lbs	8 00
do apple, per gallon,	10 00
Beef, prime, per gallon,	6 00
do fresh, per pound,	80
do fresh, gross, per pound,	60
do salted, per pound,	5 00
Candles, tallow, per pound,	3 00
do adamantine, per pound,	5 00
Chairs, per pair,	11 00
Cloth, woolen homespun, per yd	
do Yard wide, 10 yards and over,	
do Yard wide, 10 yards or less,	
do Yard wide, per yard,	
Cotton, raw, per pound,	3 00
Coffee, Rio, per pound,	5 00
Corn, shelled, per bushel, 56 lbs	50 00
do in sacks not included, per bu	50 00
Corn Meal, superfine, per bu 56 lbs	50 00
Bribs, coarse, per bu 56 lbs	45 00
Flour, superfine, per bbl 196 lbs	350 00
do superfine, per half bbl 98 lbs	175 00
do fine per bbl 196 lbs	300 00
Fodder, per 100 pounds	7 00
do per 100 pounds, delivered	8 00
Hay, per 100 pounds	7 00
Hides, green, per pound	5 00
do dry, per pound	10 00
Horse, Mare and Filly, 14 years, per head,	800 00
Iron, per lb, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do Bloom, per ton 2,000 lbs	710 00
do Smith's square or round per ton, 2,000 pounds	1,030 00
do service for railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans, wool, domestic, per yd	20 00
Leather,	
Lumber, rough, per 100 feet	50 00
Lath, per 100	50 00
Leather, sole, per pound,	6 00
do upper, per pound	7 00
do harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses, per gallon	5 00
Nails, per keg	1000 00
Oil, castor, per bottle	20 00
do sperm, per gallon	500 00
do 3rd class, per gallon	200 00
Oats, per bushel	50 00
Pork, per pound	5 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	50 00
Rice, per pound	5 00
Salt, per sack of 200 pounds	1000 00
Shingles, per 100	50 00
Sugar, brown, per pound	5 00
Tallow, per pound	5 00
Wool, per pound	5 00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Whisky, per gallon	20 00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Wool, per pound	5 00
Fees, per bushel of 60 pounds	5 00
Fodder, per 100 pounds	5 00
Pasturage, per month	50
Hire of one hand per month	75
Hire of two hands per month	1 50
Hire of three hands per month	2 00
Hire of four hands per month	2 50
Hire of five hands per month	3 00
Hire of six hands per month	3 50
Hire of seven hands per month	4 00
Hire of eight hands per month	4 50
Hire of nine hands per month	5 00
Hire of ten hands per month	5 50
Hire of eleven hands per month	6 00
Hire of twelve hands per month	6 50
Hire of thirteen hands per month	7 00
Hire of fourteen hands per month	7 50
Hire of fifteen hands per month	8 00
Hire of sixteen hands per month	8 50
Hire of seventeen hands per month	9 00
Hire of eighteen hands per month	9 50
Hire of nineteen hands per month	10 00
Hire of twenty hands per month	10 50
Hire of one horse team, per day	5
Hire of two horse team, per day	7
Hire of three horse team, per day	10
Hire of four horse team, per day	15
Hire of five horse team, per day	20
Hire of six horse team, per day	25
Hire of one horse team, per day	1
Hire of two horse team, per day	1 50
Hire of three horse team, per day	2
Hire of four horse team, per day	2 50
Hire of five horse team, per day	3
Hire of six horse team, per day	3 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	15
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month	15
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	15
Hire of horse, per day	1 50
Hire of horse, rations furnished by government, per day	1
Hire of horse, rations furnished by owner, per day	1 50
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	5