I TERRESTER - DELECTE VALUE

a change in the prices of provisions, paper add other articles required to carry on business the subscription rates of this paper willbe two dellars for six months, and three deltera for a year.

ADVERTIBLES. two dollars for the first, and one dollar for each subsequent publication April 20th, 1863.

From the Payetteville ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

In replying to the Standard's manefecto of the 23th of August last, published in the Observer of the 27th, contradicted its notion that this war was made by the "secessignists." It was the act of the old Union men, forced upon them by Lincoln after they had utterly de stroyed the secession party in North Carolina. It does not suit the presont purpose of the Standard to take this view, but it was the Standard's own declaration in 1861. See the following: -

From the Raleigh Stundard, Oct. 9, 1861.

ultra setusionists, "and we alone have the cupying the space of a thousand miles right to conduct it," Is this sof Leaving square, rising up spontaneously for the out of view the action of the States which seceded first, and the procumuation of Lincoln, and looking alone to Virginia, and cording to this view the old Union men made the revolution, for the middle States including North Carolina which secoded is May, were not permitted to more until may be temporarily overwhelmed by numthe old Union men gave the word. Every body knows this to be so. What, then, impossibility. The enemy prefers to wade becomes of this arrogant—this insulting c'aim which is made by a portion of the blood, rather than turn back. Be it so! excessionists?

"But we take no such ground as this We atterly repudiate the idea that this is a party war. It is a war waged by the Southern people for their liberties, and there aloud be no party in it."

We do not care to attempt a defi nition of the Standard's present "conservatism." People are familiar with trary. Our readers may suppose the its teaching, which is at variance following to be one of those shockwith the feeling of the great hody of ing arieles in the Observer which so those whom it has heretofore styled "conservatives." These have not vert us into "Destructives." But it changed: they are as true as ever. is taken. Has the Standard changed? One year ago it published a long article glerifying the "conservative" victory in Vance's election. It would up its statement of the meaning of that victory with the following emphatic is a part of the price of liberty. In payand emphasized declaration :-

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 16, 1862. "And that the war shall be waged with renewed viger, and maged until the separation of the Southern from the Northern States shall be complete and final. These were the principles involved in the contest, and this is the judgment of the people .-From this judgment there is no appe Those who question it are factionists, and those who denounce it and attempt to thwart its operation, are enemies to the State, to the South, and to the public repose and salety.

Such is the meaning and the moral of the most signal political victory ever achieved in this State."

of consideration. But what was the listen to the . "Let the people speak, honorable peace, the Standard made Let us seetsome very blood thirsty comments as follows:

From the Raisigh Standard, Aug. 10, 1861. "These it is true, are frank admissions, and they betray doubts, anxieties, and fears; but the main object of the writer in giving expression to them is to rouse the Norshern people still more against us. It is also true that Lincoln's government is embarrassed for money, but he will issue treatility butes and borrers on Wall Street, which will enable him to bold out for so time to come. There are two things, bowever, which cannot fail to operate powerfully against the war, to say nothing not for the South in this contest inspired

From and after this date, and until there is twenty thousand returned volunteers, and devoted Union man, but much a rethe heavy direct tax just levied by Lincoln's Congress. But these agencies must have time to operate. Meanwhile the war will go on. There is no prospect of peace just now. The South cannot make over tablish their independent tures, for the is fighting for existence, and any after on her part to treat would be considered waign of weakness and fear.— All the asks is to be let allow. She is not on the and of the Confederate States, and just so their will the fight. This item is the master can do. If the were to offer loss Standard which contained that the to her evenire, or attempt to do loss, she of Tyuch law "swift destruction" would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people. But with the Rich-mond Whig we say. -

There is a piedge unredeemed of promise unperformed by President Davis. that if the Northers people would not let us have peace, and if they would persist in having war, they should have it in their ours country. It is to be fulfilled. Every nerve will be strained, every hour employed, for the redemption of the piedge; and we learn from a reliable source, that no iess than 5000 brave men of the South are daily tendered "for the war." In all the world's history such a spectacle was never "We made the resolution," says the before presented. An entire people, oc war - a war that to sate man can sup pose likely to be a short one.

Then on to Washington! We must But if we cannot take Washington, this campaign the enemy will concentrate an army there of 300,000 men, and Virginia bers. Peace is impracticable—it is an through, or be submerged in an ocean of

There were taxes in 1861. In presenting its readers with a synopsis of the first Confederate Tax Law, the Standard did not solemnly in form President Davis that if so and so were not removed from the office from North Carolina. On the conmuch offend the Standard and con-

From the Ruleigh Standard, Aug. 24, 1861. "This law is necessary to support the government and carry on the war. Every true may-all the women are true-will pay this tax promptly and cheerfully. It ing it we support the government, we furport and sustain our brave troops in the field, and we purchase our liberties in this struggle with arbitrary power. Two hundred thousand gallant volunteers are paying their part of this purchase in blood and wounds, and suffering, and death; let us poor out our money as freely as water

or the common arr." Some people in North Carolina, friends and followers of the Raleigh Standard, have beld "peace" meetings, purporting to be attended by large numbers-in one instance the Standard's report said 500 to 600 were present - and declared for "the The Standard had something to Constitution as it is and the Union say about "l'eace" in 1861, and has as it was." We asked the Standard a good deat to say about it now .- to put a stop to this sort of talk. This we suppose, justifies a claim to among "the people" who met to enconsistency, at least in the subject dorse its Editor, but it would not Standard's talk in those dayed Cop said the Standard; "it is refreshing ying from a Northern paper some to hear them," What said the Standespondent paragraph, urging an dard to this sort of "people" in 1861?

> From the Releigh Standard, July 24, 1961. "The Old Union .- We concur with the Western Sentinel, that "no matter how much we may have loved the old Union and the government of the United States, while it was administered according to the Constitution and the laws, that Union is now severed forever, and the government has become an engine of oppression in tyrant's hands.

There are traiters to the South in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but we them leave at once an take

news of the first victory at Manacois, then thought to be overwhelming and likely to end the yankee efforts for our enlyingstion. The "refreshing" resolutions in favor of "the Union us it was" were passed after the disasters at Vicksburg and Get-

Impressing Southern men into the

Yankee Army-It has been repeatedly said, and truthfully, too, that if this war is stopped short of the independence of the Confederate States, the Yankees would force Southern men into the Lincoln army and make them fight either against their own people or against England and France. In fact, the impress ment of Southern citizens into the Yankee army has already commented in localities where the enemy hold possession, as will be seen by the following extract from an order issued by Gen, Hurlburt, the Yankee commander at Memphis Ten-

Headquarters 16th Army Corps Memphis, Nov. 14th, 1863.

All persons residing under the protection of the United States, and physically capable of military duty. are liable to perform the same under martial law, and particularly in the city of Memphis, where it is known many have fled to escape li ability to military service at home. This rule will be strictly applied.

In pursuance, therefore, of orders to this effect from Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Department and the Army of Tennessee, all officers commanding districts divisions, and detached brigades of this corps will immediately proceed impress into the service of the U. States such able-bodied persons, liable to military duty, as may be required to fill up the existing regiments and batteries to their maximuin. These persons levied upon if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress; if not, they will receive clothing and rations, and be borne at the foot of each company roll, with remarks stating their time of service and the advancements made by Government in clothing. The question of pay or other compensations will be settled by the proper authorities hereafter. They will be discharged when no further military necessity appears for their enforced order of

Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlburt.

Would it not have been much bet-Memphis to have joined the Confederate army, than be forced into the Yankee army to fight against who are struggling for liberty !

Reform Needed .- Considering the great demand of the people and army for corn, we think much might be saved if the Secretary of War

eight dollars a month may be allowed for each bors , to which the officer may be entitled. A certificate and mustered."

month for feeding all horses over one kept by an officer, it would have been more just to require him to dispense with all but one.

Western Democrat.

George's Revolving Cannon. non have been constructed, under your resolution, and inspected and (inspected and) approved by the ordnance officer of the State, whose report, together with the reports furnished by Gen. Hampton and Capt. Thomas as to the utility of the arm; are herewith communicated. The Capt. George at an early day. In order to have them fully tested, I another I delivered to Gen. Hampproposed to replace it with another, which he has ordered to be construced. Two others I have, within the last few days, sent to Gen. Beauregard, at his request, he thinking them useful at Charleston. The fifth is at the Arsenal, for the inspection of the military committees. I re- have done for itself. fer you, for further information on ordnance officer, herewith communicated."

We understand that the reports of Gen. Hampton and of the ordnance officer, are highly favorable to Capt. George's gun. Capt. George de-serves success, for he has spent a great deal of time and labor in perfeeting his invention. The gun will fire from 30 to 50 shots in a minute. Western Demoerat.

All are agreed that taxation must be employed as a means to uphold the credit of the currency and reduce prices. But taxation alone will not suffice. If the Goverament bring its Treasury notes to the par value of gold, it must be put upon the legal footing of gold, and be endowed with its functions as a business medium.

The fact is, the country is without any such legal medium at present, and will continue to be without one for a long period of time, unless Treasury notes be made a legal tender. And yet the States being expressly prohibited by the Constitution from making anything but the precious metals a legal tender, it is the imperative stitutionally, to supply one, Congress, by prodical issues of paper money, having driven out of circulation gold and silver, it ter for these Southern men about is simply impossible, for that reason, if , for no other, any longer to look to, that source for a legal tender. Is there, then, to be no legal tender in the country during the war, and for an indefinite time afterwards? their kinsmen, neighbors and friends Is the eating canker of interest to be allowed to go on with its insatisble appetite!

The puolic interest, as well as justice, demands that every class, and, if possible, every man, certainly every property bolder, should be interested in the public debt. This will be one of the surest pledges of its ultimate redemption. Every propertywould compel Quartermasters, Com-missaries, and other officers station-ed at posts (not in active service in the field) to dispesse with some of man sees who is invited to invest in Con-

their horses, and not keep more than is according recessory to transmit their vite A to buy bodds when he need his measures. Some of these affects in payment of debts upon the ground in payment of debts upon the ground alone that they are not prove the fact is they do not prove the currency to allow a class in the countries detices in the patidic service. When Congress meets, we hope some member will initiate measures and the success of our most righteons cause.

some member will initiate measures for a reform in this respect.

We are glad to see by the following order from the War Department that the matter is attracting a little attention:

"Forage in hind will be issued to officers, entitled to it stationed by orders from the War Department, at posts and not in the field, for but one horse each. In lieu of forage, eight deligram month may be allowed. creditor class, and to save that harmless smid the general ruin which they prog-nosticate will overwhelm the finances ! If in each case will be given, that the that be the reason, it is no wonder that Trea-horses are actually kept in service sury notes depreciate when the power that Instead of allowing eight dollars of confidence. The debt will be paid and must be paid, so says the brave hearted Wigfall,

But the efficacy of the recommended

measure is denied. One fact within the brief financial experience of the Government will refute this notion, if what we have already said has not done so. When these Confederate notes were first issued, Gov. Bonbarn, in his late message the business community were at a los to the Legislature of South Carolina what virtue to attach to them. The farthus speaks of the gun invented by our townsman, Capt. Asa George: refused, to receive them for any supplies.

But a convention of the Southern Presidents of the Southern banks assembled at Richmond, and Mr. Caskie, who saw to the bottom of the business, proposed that Confederate currency should be taken in settlement of balances due the banks. In a spirit of patriotism, which is worthy of imitation, the proposition was adopted, and at once Treasury notes passed everywhere as money, so powerful was the patronage remaining two will be completed by of those corporations. What was this but making Treasury notes a legal tender in the business of the banks? If the banks sent one to Gen. Beauregard, and had continued to do their usual amount of business their action would, to a great exton, to be carried to Virginia, where tent, have sustained the value of the Trenit can be tested in the field. He sury notes. But after they closed up business the force of their action cented to be felt. It is not difficult to conceive the desastrous effects upon the public credit and upon the war which a contrary course on the part of the banks would have produced. But seeing their way clearly in the business, the banks did for the Goverument what the Government ought to

If the banks had refused to receive Treathese subjects, to the report of the sury notes in settlement of balances, one good result would have ensued: Congress would have been compelled to have declared their notes endowed with the legal characteristics of money. - Raffi

How did the Northern Congress not in respect to this vital point ! They did not imitate our Southern sages, and flood the country with a currency which they neglected, and afterwards refused, to make money, but broadly and distinctly, upon its foreliead, each note was declared to be a legal tender. This lies at the four dation of the superior credit of greenbacks. Such is the efficacy, that under a series of military disasters United States Treasury notes for a long time stood at par with gold.—Rich. Examiner.

Yankee Prisoners .- The morning report of the Libby Prison at Richmond Friday, shows the following number of Yankee prisoners now in confinement in and around Richmond :- Prisoners of war, 12,741; citizen prisoners, 3; negroes 22total 12,775. Among these are 958. commissioned officers of different grades, from Brig. General down to Third Lieutenant. There are also 84 Surgeons in the lot. Seven hundred of these prisoners were on Friday last sent to Danville, and 700 will be sent daily to that point, until 4000 are thus disposed of. It is stated that several thousand will also be sent to Lynchburg .- Pet. Ex.

Revival in Greensboro'.- We learn that the church in Greensboro has been visited with the presence of the Holy Spirit, and that many have been brought to a knowledge of the Saviour. Edgeworth Female Seminary has shared largely in the blessings of this revival .- N. C. Preshuterian.

At a late auction sale in Abbeville District, S. C., a lot of about forty negroes were sold at an average of