RALEIGH: TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1863.

Christmas Holidays.

In order to give our hands an opportunity to participate in the Christmas halidays, no paper will be issued from this office on Friday next.

We shall send a half sheet on the Tuesday succeeding to our Weekly and Semi Weekly subscri-

We tender to our numerous readers the compliments of the season, and trust the sun of Christmas, 1:64, will rise in the blessed atmosphere of Peace.

AVERILL'S RAID .- The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says: Averill's raid in Southwestern Virginia is like to prove an interesting affair. Our latest from him is, that he retreated from Salen on Thursday evening, but re-appeared there yesterlay morning under circumstances that led to the beref that his route to Kanawha had been stopped by our forces. We are in possession of some facts relative to the movements of our men, which it is not thought advisable to publish just now. It is believed that Averill will attempt to get to Danville and liberate the Yankee prisoners confined there." Dates from Lynchburg to the 20th leave the impression that Averill was retiring towards Fin-

Glen Anna School, Thomasville, will commence on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1864. Board \$50 per month.

We are constantly receiving complaints from our subscribers in the army of Virginia that they do not receive their papers regularly. We assure our subscribers in the army that their papers are mailed regularly, and if they do not receive them the fault is not ours. A private in the army of Virginia writes us as follows:

"I have been informed that your paper is stopped in Richmond. Is that so? I think it very hard, indeed, that men who have been serving their country for nearly three years in the ranks should be deprived of the privilege of reading a paper published in the capital of their own State. Why don't they say, 'you shall read this paper, and none others.' instead of secretly suppressing your paper ?"

As ldier writing from Weldon, says: "I am very anxious to get the Standard, as it speaks my sentiments. We can scarcely get one in our regiment. I sometimes buy one from a citizen after it is nearly worn out, at 25 cents a copy, and glad to get it. Our officers swear it shall not come here, but I have concluded to risk a subscription. Three fourths of our regiment endorse your course.'

We learn that the Standard is not permitted to circulate in certain Hospitals in the Eastern part of this State, and that soldiers who endorse Holden are refused furloughs when they are entitled to them ! Party spirit, it seems, is every where, cursing and ruining the country. Weather beaten, wounded, sick, exhausted soldiers are punished because they think for themselves! And this in a free country.

A PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS-Q. M. D.-When Congress is done with the currency question we trust it will take a peep into the Quartermaster Department. There is something rotten there, and the loud and deep, are hurled against the A. Q. M's. Why is it that quartermasters in the army, as a general thing, ride the finest horses, wear the best clothes, live the highest and drink the deepest? Where does the money come from, when it takes six months' pay of a captain to buy a suit of clothes ? Let Congress look to it. Napoleon occasionally shot a few quartermasters for the "benefit of the army." He was a very successful commander. Perhaps we had better imitate his example in this, as in other things .- Macon (Georgia) Confederate.

The Quartermasters and all other Executive officers are under the control of the President. Why is it that he does not compel those of them who are corrupt and negligent to be honest and faithful? It is a common thing to hear of neglect and corruption on the part of subordinate Executive officers, and of military officers who oppress and trample on the people, and who hold political meetings in the arm v and mob printing offices; and yet if the country could hear that even one of these officers had been nunished by the President, the country and all honest men every where would have more confidence in the President.

Some Excellent Resolutions.

The following resolutions were introduced in the House of Commons, on the 12th instant, by Mr. Foust, of Randolph, and postponed on account of want of time to act upon them, till the third Tuesday in May. These resolutions embrace three important points, and take the correct ground in relation to them. We regret that time was not allowed

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the repeal, by the Confederate States' Congress, of the laws by which persons skilled in certain trades and professions are exempt from military service, and the substituting therefor of a system of details to meet the wants of the country, would be, in the judgment of this General Assembly, exceedingly unwise and improper; because of the danger that the persons entrusted with the power of making such details, would often execute the duty injudiciously and with partiality. usly and with partiality.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the "privilege" granted to conscripts and soldiers in the service by the Congress of the Confederate States, to furnish substitutes, after such substitutes have been furnished and accepted, became a "contract" which the government cannot Constitutionally, or in good conscience, violate.

Resolved. That any plan for restoring the currency, so far as it contemplates compulsory funding. and repudiates the contract of the government with the holders of its notes that they should be receivable in payment of public dues, is impolitic; because a breach of contract cannot restore, but tends to destroy all confidence in the government.

Northern News.

Northern papers to the 77th have been received

The correspondent of the Boston Herald, at Charleston harbor, says that Dahlgreen is preparing for a great movement of the ironclads. He will not leave the department until the old flag waves over Charleston or its ruins.

In the federal House of Representatives, on the 16th, Mr. Rollens, of Missouri, offered a resolutionin substance the same as the Crittenden resolutions -that the war was brought on by disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation. When obedience to the Constitution and laws are secured the war ought to stop.

Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table -yeas 52, nays 114.

Washburne, of Illinois, express a wish to debate. The resolution was laid over. On Tuesday, Fernando Wood submitted a resolution that the President be requested to appoint three commissioners, empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution. Washburne moved that the resolution

be laid upon the table. Yeas 78, nays 59. A resolution was introduced instructing the committee of the judiciary to report a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law. Laid on the table by eight

majority.

The latest quotation of gold, 150.

Provide for the Soldiers' Families.

We will soon be in the midst of a cheerless winter, and the families of our brave defenders will suffer from its rigors in various ways. They will want bread, and meat, and clothing, and firewood. Those who formerly provided these things for them are either in camps, or in the hospitals, or disabled by wounds, or in their graves. The tithing law which takes all the farmers have to spare, and the impressment law which demands more still, will render it exceedingly hard for those who have made little or nothing, barely to live. But, by the blessing of God and the aid of such as have, they may go through the winter, though their sufferings will be great. It is the duty of every slaveholder who has any thing to spare, to divide it among his needy neighbors. See to it, that the needy white people are as well provided for as the slaves. It is a burning shame to reflect that some of our negroes have their meat once, and twice, and even three times a day, and all of them a certain allowance of meat per week, while thousands of white people, who lived comortably before the war, do not taste meat for weeks, and some of them not at all. If this war is to be continued for the negro, to the impoverishment, stargation, and ruin of any portion of the white race, it is certainly time to take steps to close it honorably; for, devoted as we are to this peculiar institution, it annot be insisted that it shall starfil in the way of the existence of the white race. It is to the interest of the slaveholder to attend to the wants of his needy neighbors. If he refuses to do so, whether from a spirit of indifference or the promptings of avarice, he will "sow to the wind

and reap the whirlwind." We learn that Dr. J. T. Leach, of Johnston County, the member elect to Congress, sent his negro hands last winter, and is doing so this winter, to the houses of the families of soldiers, to cut wood for them, so as to keep the women and children warm, and thus relieve them from the heavy labor of cutting it themselves in the sleet and snow, and carrying it long distances on their hips and shoulders. This is practical patriotism. True benevolence is always thoughtful. Who will imitate Dr. Leach's example? Every slaveholder will do it who has a heart in his bosom, and who properly appreciates the condition of the families of those brave men, who are staking their lives in our defence.-Send your negro men, gentlemen, or negro man, as their condition may require, and cut down the wood and cut it up near their houses; so that they can have a supply in the dead of winter. Do this, and spare them besides what you can of meat, and meal, and clothing, and the God of mercy will bless you, and many a noble-hearted soldier will thank you for it as long as he lives-and if he should die in battle or in the hospital, it will be a consolation to him in his last moments to remember that he leaves his family among those who will think of and provide

While on this subject we would invite attention to the communication which we publish to day from Col. Henderson, of Davidson County, in relation to the best means of distributing a portion of the tithes. If the plan suggested by Col. H. should What are we fighting for? Liberty? If so, let us | be adopted, as we trust it will, the soldier's pay of eleven dollars per month will be of some service to his family at home. The prices of meat and breadstuffs, as fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement for this State, are as follows: Bacon 80 cents stench is dreadful. All over the army, curses, both | to \$1 50 per pound-beef 45 to 90 cents per pound -pork 75 cents to \$1 per pound-corn \$5 per bushel-flour \$32 to \$34 per barrel. Let the sold er have the right to give an order for the amount of his pay in favor of his family, to the officer in the County who has charge of these or any other articles collected as tithes, and let his family have the benefit of these reduced prices. It is impossible to send all the articles tithed to the army. Much of what is collected will decay, but by adopting this plan no loss would occur, but every pound of meat and every grain of corn and wheat might be saved and used. The officers are allowed to purchase their supplies at government prices-why not allow the soldiers the same privileges? Is this a free government of equal laws and equal privilege? It was intended to be so. Then let the soldier share equally with the officer in the privilege of purchasing supplies for his family.

Confederate Finances.

We publish extracts to-day from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the condition of

the Confederate finances. The Secretary, in urging his forced loan, and the

take its new notes?

consequent repuliation of such notes as shall not be "No contract, however solemn, can require national ruin; and, in such case, the maxim must pre

vail that the public safety is the supreme law." No nation can be saved by a repudiation of solemn contracts. The nation that attempts thus to save itself will be lost. Confidence is as indispensable to nations as to individuals; and the nation that loses the confidence of the people who compose it, can never regain that confidence. Mr. Memminger and Mr. Davis advocated secession from the old government because a minority of the American people threatened to break the "solemn contract" of the federal Constitution; and now, in three short years from that period, they propose that the new government, whose affairs they have been called to administer, shall break its "solemn contracts," and in the language of the most desperate leaders of the French revolution, "the public safety is to be the supreme law!" Constitutions, and contracts, and plighted faith are nothing! Is this political morality? Are we to "do evil that good may come?" If the Confederacy breaks its word to-day, who will believe what it says to-morrow? If it repudiates its present or old issues of treasury notes, who will

We enter our solemn protest against this whole doctrine. We intend to maintain truth and urge the redemption of plighted faith, happen what may. To break faith-to enact a lie on the ground "that the public safety is the supreme law," would be to disgrace the Confederacy and dishonor the sovereign States that formed it. Save us, save us, oh some benignant power, from the political morality of Memminger and Benjamin! If "the public safety is to be the supreme law," Mr. Davis may be crowned King, or invested with the imperial purple, for such a doctrine would justify that, or any thing else .-What would the people of North-Carolina have said, if they had known, in 1861, that in less than three years after they joined the Southern Confederacy its highest officers would advocate a doctrine which would put under foot Constitutions, plighted faith, and solemn contracts? So it is. But why dwell

" Earth is sick. And heaven is weary of the hollow sounds, Which men and nations use whene'er they speak

Of Truth and Justice " COSCRESS. -- The committees appointed are regularly at work, and important reports are expected in a few days. No measure of any importance has been perfected and passed since our last.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed to the command of the army, and was expected at Dalton. Gen. Hindman. of Arkansas notoriety, had arrived and recumed command of his old corps.

FASTING AND PRAYER. - One of the first acts of the Legislature has been to request the Governor to set apart a day for a general fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the Governor has fixed upon Thursday next, the 10th inst, as will be seen by his proclamation. Nothing could be more proper for a people who acknowledge a prayer-hearing God, who alone can give the victory and incline the hearts of our enemies to peace. To Him alone can we look, upon Him cast all our care. Let our whole people do this, in His own recognized way, trusting that He will bring it to pass .- Fay. Obs., Dec. 3d.

There's life in the Confederacy yet! Only let us conquer the croakers, and the Yankees will be subdued in God's good time - Fay. Obs., Dec. 7th. If the people of the Confederacy fail to achieve their independence, it will be ewing to their neglect of the Bible and want of confidence in the God of the Bible, and in each other. This is the plain and simple truth, reader, and in years after, should you unhappily live to see the South pass under the Northern yoke, and yourself and children the bond-men of abolition, you will remember and acknowledge the justice of God's dealing with you and your brethren in bondage, and own that your and their NEGLEET of the God of the Bible and its hallowed precepts, brought the curse of slavery upon you

and yours. May God avert the dread calamity

from us and our children .- Wadesboro' Argus. In our first article on the subject of peace, July 17th, 1863, we said: "We grope in the dark like children looking for the designs, and endeavoring to interpret the workings of Providence in the affairs of nations. The birth of a nation on this planet is a great event. The decay and death of a nation is a great event. If it should please Him to build up and perpetuate this new nation of Confederate States, He will do it; if not, He will not do it. This is all we know about it." This, with subsequent articles on the subject of peace, so excited the ire of the Observer that it assailed us for months, questioning our motives, ridiculing the socalled peace meetings, and at length, when our offire had been mobbed, leaving the impression on the minds of its readers that the mob was not much to be deplored if it would only teach us the necessity of changing our course. The Observer was confident then that man would be able to achieve a great deal in the way of Confederate success; but now it acknowledges what we said in July last, that we can look only to GoD for deliverance .-But after all, as we are pained to observe, the Observer qualifies its faith in Providence by its wish to "conquer the croakers." It is evidently of the opinion that "God's good time" will not come until the croakers are conquered. How does the Observer know? It may be that the "croakers" are doing as much for independence as the unreasoning or selfish zealots. Who knows? The ways of God are not as the ways of men. We know infinitely less of His purposes than an infant knew of the thoughts of Baron Von Humboldt, the wisest

The Argus is of the opinion that if we fail to achieve our independence it will be owing to the neglect of the Bible. This may be true. All wars re scourges for sin. Punishments are intended to reform, not destroy. Are we reformed? Are our people better than they were before the war? They are worse. There is more sin the country, less confidence in God, and less regard for human kind, than two years ago. Every body knows this. What then? We do not know--we only know that "when the wicked rule the people mourn." Nearly every man we meet has either "married a wife" -or "bought a yoke of oxen" -- or is busy in his "merchandize." The country and its liberties are thus left to take care of themselves. We are reminded when thinking of these things, of the man with the muck-rake described in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,

"This done, and after these things had been somewhat digested by Christiana and her company, the Interpreter takes them a part again, and has them first into a room where was a man that could look no way but down-wards, with a muck rake in his hand. There stood also one over his head with a celestial crown in his hand, and proffered him that crown for his muck rake; but the man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straws, the small sticks, and dust of the floor. Then said Christiana, I pursuade myself that I know somewhat the meaning of this; for this is a figure of a man of this world: is it not, good sir?

Interpreter. - Thou hast said right, said he, and his muck rake doth show his carnal mind. And whereas, then seest him rather give heed to rake up straws and sticks, and the dust of the floor, than to do what He says that calls to him from above, with the celestial crown in his hand; it is to show that heaven is but as a fable to some, and that things here are counted the only things substantial.

Christiana, -Then said Christiana, O deliver me from this muck rake! Interpreter.-That prayer, said the Interpreter. has lain by till it is almost rusty. "Give me not riches" is scarce the prayer of one in ten thousand. Straws, and sticks, and dust, with most, are the

great things now looked after." The reader will make the application.

USEFUL ENQUIRY .- In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Quartermaster and Commissary Departments inquire and report whether the tax in kind may not be garnered and husbanded with more security and less expense to the government by citizens residing in the respective localities of such provisions, and who are not liable to military duty, than by the present system of collecting and preserving it; and whether such a change would not, at the same time, tend greatly to strenghten our army by placing in the field the officers and soldiers now engaged in that business.

Outrages by the Military.

We continue to receive complaints as to the bad conduct of some of the Confederate troops in the Western part of this State. The ladies of Wilkes County complain that a detachment of troops in the neighborhood of Trap Hill, instead of arresting deserters in a proper way, are plundering houses, taking grain, stock, and provisions from women and children, getting drunk, fiddling, dancing, &c. And a friend writes us from the same County that some of the soldiers have recently driven from thirty to forty head of cattle to Jefferson, Ashe County, sold them to the highest bidder, and pocketed the money Can this be possible? If so, we blush to record such conduct on the part of any of our leave de-

We also learn that the inhabitants of Davidson. Forsyth, Madison, and other Counties are afflicted in the same way. Now, who is to blame for this? We answer, the

officers who command these troops. We learn that the attention of Governor Vance has been called to these outrages, and that he is making efforts to prevent their repetition. But some atonement is due for the past. Punish the officers, and our word for it the soldiers will do better in future. We are glad to have it in our power to say that many of the soldiers conduct themselves as they should. We appeal to all of them not to trample on the weak and helpless. Let them remember that they too have wives, and mothers, and sisters, and that it is wrong to punish the innocent on account of the guilty : and let them also remember that all their sacrifices in camp and on the battle field will be in vain, if law, and order, and respect for persons and property are not maintained.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY. - The Petersburg Express, which affects to be an ultra Southern paper, and which has heretofore lectured us for our comments on the wretched administration of public affairs, is at last coming to its senses, as the following extract from that paper will show :

"It smacks to much of military tyranny, this premature organization of all male citizens between the ages of 45 and 55 into a reserve corps. We hold that as long as one half of the whole number of soldiers whose names are now on the muster rolls, are suffered by the government to remain absent from their posts-to throng the streets of our towns, and to crowd every rural thoroughfare and neighborhood as they do, there is no occasion for disturbing and harassing elderly men above the age of 45 with these interferences of the government, in their pursuits. And what, we would respectfully ask Mr. Sparrow, is to become of the hundred thousand stragglers, about whom he does not vouchsafe us a single word ! Does he imply by his silence on this head that he is not in favor of a compulsory process to bring them back to their duty? Is he for letting them go on in their shirking ways unmolested by the arm of the government? Here is at once an ample supply of rigorous bone and muscle to meet the demand from the army which he is for satisfying by enrolling a reserve to be composed of young boys ("seed corn," as the President calls them,) and old men, just as if it was thought that, should future exigencies require the services of those exempted classes of our population, they would refuse to aid in delivering themselves, their wives, children, property-everything dear to the citizen-from total, dire and irretrievable destruction at the hands of a brutal and lawless foe. We call particular attention to the following sec-

men brick of the pile: "Secrion 5. That all persons liable to duty in he reserve corps shall enroll themselves within such time and at such place or places, in their respective counties or parishes, as may be prescribed by the President, and that upon their failure to do so the person so failing shall be conscribed to the

ion of Mr. Sparrow's bill, which is a mere speci-

army in the field." We have underscored the exceptionable passages in this section to mark them for the reader's reflections. Here is an increase of power proposed to be given to the President, which we protest against as violative of the whole spirit and tenor of the Constitution. The President is Commander in-Chief of the Army, but citizens between the ages of 45 and 55 form constitutionally no part of the army unless by their own voluntary enlistment in it. He has power enough already to enable him by a wise and right exercise of it, to conduct the war to a triumphant conclusion. Let him use it in driving back to their places the hundred thousand and upwards of absentees, and then there will not be the least necessity for Congress either to disgrace the government by a deliberate and outrageous repudiation of its solemn contract with persons who have furnished substitutes, or to confer upon the Executive additional and extraordinary authority, which would be susceptible of the grossest and most vexatious abuses, as reccommended by Mr. Sparrow. The idea of his bill becoming a law, in any thing like its

present shape, is simply preposterous.'

We beg the Express not to take so gloomy a view of public affairs. The time has arrived for saving the country, and the country will be saved. The original secessionists will do it. They said, a long time ago, that when it was indispensably necessary that they should enter the army, they would do so The time has arrived. They also said that each one of them could whip ten Yankees. There are at least ten thousand of them in this State who have not gone, but who were going when the time came. If one man can whip ten Yankees, ten can whip one hundred, one hundred one thousand, one thousand ten thousand, and ten thousand one hundred thousand. They are going. Meade's army will be whipped. The tide of invasion will be rolled back from Richmond, and even Petersburg with its worthy Mayor, who is so much distressed at the idea of the Standard newspaper circulating in that ancient borough, will be relieved. Courage, brother Express. The secessionists of North-Ca- good at rushing to the rescue. They in a to show by their conduct who are the set offen. Room for them on the public equares of Petersburg!—room for them in your hearts, Petersburgians!-room for them, and provisions for them, for they are all poor men. not having made quite all the money that has been realized in this State by extortion and speculation. Only allow them to fund their surplus money in Confederate bonds bearing six per cent, interest payable in specie, and convince them that they are ac-

conflict as to a festival. CONFEDERATE VICTORY .- It is stated that Johnston's division attacked a force of mounted infantry, about four thousand strong at Bean's Station on Monday, and gradually drove them back, after a stubborn resistance, with heavy loss, in the direction of Knoxville. The pursuit continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday during which time we captured a train of seventy wagons, laden with stores and clothing, and ninety prisoners. Our forces are moving in the direction of Knoxville, to which place the Yankees have fled. Our loss in killed and wounded about three hundred. Gen. Gracie was slightly wounded in the arm, and is here, on route for Mobile. Two hundred and twentyfive prisoners have arrived here.

tually needed in the ranks, and they will rush to the

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,) December 17, 1863.

The campaign of 1863 may now be said to be over. The troops are doubtless in their winter quarters, and the condition of the weather to-day leads us to believe that all warlike operations are now at an end until the vernal suns of 1864 shall bring a more favorable season for military movements. The enemy is in Culpeper county, with the bulk of his infantry, consisting of four corps, lying around the Court House and Brandy Station, and with his cavalry pickets reaching out to and beyond Mitchell's Station. One corps is beyond the Rappahannock, for the purpose of guarding the railroad. It is not true that the enemy have ever destroyed any part of the railroad, or that they intend to change their base of operations. On the contrary, as soon as spring opens Meade will either push for Richmond or be forced back to Wash-

A party of prisoners, five in number, brought in yesterday evening, say that the enemy are busily occupied in constructing mud huts, and in cordu roying the roads so as to make them fit for travel. Our men are similarly occupied, and already have constructed very comfortable quarters; whilst the pioneer corps have been unremitting in their efforts to improve our roads. The road passing through Orange C. H. has been converted into quite a good

Frequent inquiries are made as to how the army is fed. In response I would say that the army receives an abundance of good flour and beef for five days, and bacon for the other two days of each week. Occasionally there are issues of sweet and Irish potatoes. The army has also been receiving during the last ten days supplies of new clothing and some shoes. The troops are well fed, and in the main well clad, the only much needed article to the soldiers comfort being blankets. The lack of them could readily be supplemented if the people only possessed a tithe of the patriotism they exhibited in the outset of this war.

The field hospital accommodations in this army are as follows: A general hospital for corps No. 2, under Dr. Black; one for corps No. 8, under Dr. Higginbottom. There is also a receiving and for warding hospital, under Dr. Clagsett, assisted by Or. Newton. All of these are now located at Orange C. H. Persons coming here and seeking information of their sick friends can get it by applying at one of the three departments.

The Washington Republican urges the seizure of Weldon by the Yankees, during the Fall or Winter, so as to cut off the "rebels" from supplies by rail beyond the Northern boundary of North-Carolina, and leave them to such "lean pickings," as can be found in Eastern and Southern Virginia. This step is urged by the Republican in view of the early com pletion of the connection between Danville and Greensboro', North-Carolina.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury-Receipts and Expenditures of the Southern

ECCEPTS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO SEPT. 30TH, 1863. For eight per cent. stock, \$107,292,900 70 seven " 38,737,650 70 " six 6,810,050 00 " five " " call cert. 22,992,900 00 " four " 432,200 00 Cotton certificates, act April 21, '62, 2,000,000 00 Interest on loans, 140,210 11 War tax, 4.128.988 97 Treasury notes, 391,628,530 00 Sequestration, 1.862.550 21 Customs, 984 798 68 Export duty on cotton, Patent fund, Miscellaneous, (including re-payments by disbursing officers, 24,498,217 93

\$601,522,893 12 EXPENDITURES DURING THE SAME PERIOD. War Department, \$377,988,244 00 Navy 38,437,661 00 Civil, miscellaneous, &c., 11,629,278 00 Customs Public debt, 82,212,290 00 Notes cancelled and redeemed. 59,044,449 00 Total of expenditures, \$519,868,559 00 Total of receipts, 601,522,893 00

Balance in Treasury, From which is to be deducted the \$82,154,834 00 amount of Treasury notes which have been funded and brought in for cancellation, but have not been regularly audited, estima-

65,000,000 00

\$17,154,384 00 FUNDED. The public debt (exclusive of the foreign loan at the same period, was as follows: Eight per cents., \$ 207,128,700 00 Seven per cents., 42,745,600 00 Six per cents., 41,006,270 00 Six per cent. cotton int. bonds, 2,035,000 00 Total. \$292,915,620 00

UNFUNDED. Treasury notes: General currency, \$ 603,632,798 00 Two year notes, 8,477,975 00 Interest notes at 3 65. 627,450 60 . 7 30 122 582 200 00 Under \$5. 4,887,095 00 Five per cent. call certificates. 26,240,000 00

\$766,447,519 00 Deduct amount of Treasury notes funded and cancelled, above re-65,000,000 00 ferred to.

\$701,447,519 00 In order to estimate the amount of Treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions kees are whipped and they return, should they ever for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedules.

The balances of the appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on 30th September, tood as follows: War Department, \$395,502,698 00 Navy Department, 24,418,645 00 Civil, miscellaneous, &c., 56,240,996 00 294,460 00

\$476,451,799 00 The estimate submitted by the various departments for the support of the government, are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are as follows: Legislative Department,

Executive 52.350 00 22,583,359 00 Treasury 438,078,870 00 13,624,945 00 Navv 544,409 00 Justices 222,988 00 Post Office

\$475,498,493 00 n these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the undrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of \$1,427,-448,778, which Congress is formally called upon to provide. It is obvious, however, that the amounts to the credit of undrawn appropriation cannot be called for, inasmuch as there remain but three months of the present calendar year to be provided for, and the expenditures are limited to fifty millions per month. So too as to the estimates. Any measures which will promptly reduce the currency will act upon prices and thereby materially reduce

the estimates. But the larger figures exhibit to us in a distinct and tangible form the problem which we are now required to solve. The currency has by this time attained dimensions of five times its proper size .-The estimates are based upon prices fixed by this condition of the currency. If these estimates are to be supplied by new issues of currency, prices must again increase and large additions must be made to the figures which represent both currency and estimates. It is obvious, therefore, that some other mode of raising supplies must be devised; and the necessity is equally obvious of reducing the currency. We are thus distinctly presented with these two conditions, as necessary elements of the problem to be solved, namely, reduction of the existing currency, and a supply from some other source than Treasury notes.

The astounding propositions which have signalized the first days of this present session, for placing the entire population of the Confederate States in the field, leaving no producers of food to feed the enormous army so raised, and no tax-payers to find the money to furnish it, have created a considerable sensation. A feeling of despondency has been produced by them among reflective observers; not by the prospect of the universal cessation of national life and organization, which the realization of those wild projects would certainly cause-for no one can fail to see that there is no danger of realizing a patent impossibility; but by the singular want of discernment which they indicate. It is difficult to believe that many members of the Congress really intend the establishment of a dictatorship in this country, still less to make Mr. Davis dictator. Yet it requires but little reflection to perceive that such a law lately suggested in his nessage, a suggestion which members of Congress have taken in trust from it, is nothing more nor less than that. An entire nation cannot remain in the field more

han twenty-four hours, under the penalty of death by starvation. A law requiring the whole population to take up arms and go into camp, is a nullity. Few will dispute the remark, and the President blandly proposed that the power and discretion should be given him to "detail" such persons as he pleased to continue the pursuits of civil life. -The relative numbers of those in the army and those out of it, might not be changed by a law of universal enrolment if accompanied by this provision. The sole difference between the present and prospective condition of the military force and nation, would be the change of "details" for "exempts." One of these words designates persons who continue the work that must be done in war and peace, under the authority of a law; the other, those who go about their business because of the favor of the President and his office-holders, great and small. This is a proposition to give them despotic control over every individual in this country, and to destroy every check upon their will. The parasites of power are pleased with it. There exists a small faction in this country who have long clamored for this measure, because they expect power, profit and revenge from it.-R

GEN. GRANT. - The Yankee Congress have unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Grant, and requested the President to cause a medal to be struck with suitable devices and inscriptions, to be presented to him.

A resolution has also been introduceed to confer upon him the rank of Lieutenant General. Halleck, Banks, Dix, Hooker, Thomas, Sherman and three others will probably be promoted also to the same

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE IMME. diately, 1,000 or 2,000 pamphlets, for per, in large or small lets. Apply at once.

For the Standard. To the People of the Confederate States. Mr. Holden:-I have thought much of the dis-

tressed condition of the families of the soldiers, and I can conceive but one remedy to prevent them from suffering seriously. The tithings, if properly distributed to the families of the soldiers, would relieve them greatly-that is, that part of the tithings that can not be got to the army, and that will rot and waste in the hands of the government officers. Let the common soldier

be given an order on the commissary of his County for corn, wheat, or becon, in lieu of such part of his monthly wages as he may be able to devote to the support of his family, and his family be entitled to receive these supplies at government prices. By adopting this plan, much of the tithings would be saved, the government would not be required to issue so much paper money to pay the soldiers, and the families of the soldiers would be provided for. I learn that in many localities government officers are compelled to sell articles to keep them from spoiling, and in this way supplies, which are precious, are passing into the hand of speculators.

I verily believe that if the plan herein suggested should be adopted, it would work beneficially to the government and to the soldiers and their families. W. F. HENDERSON.

Rich Fork, Davidson Co., N. C.

For the Standard. MR. EDITOR :- We were in hopes that the Legislature would take some steps towards peace. The people of this District, White Oak, are for peace, and judging by the Conservative vote for members of Congress, so is the State. May I not add that the Conservative party is gradually permeating the whole Confederacy, and that the day is not far distant when its power will be every where visible. Let us keep our army in the field, but let us talk for peace at the same time. Negotiations must commence, and why should not North-Carolina commence them? She has more troops in the field, than any other State in proportion to population, her citizens have ever been forenost in all contributions for this war, and now why may not she be "first in peace?" Let us have a Convention. We can then have peace. I remember the Destructive speeches of Mr. Lewis & Co., in 1861, just before the first Convention. He was going to swallow all Yankeedom. If you talk to them now about peace, they cry out for "the last man and last dollar."-Why don't they all volunteer in defence of their bloody principles, as there is no law that ever I saw to hinder them? But, Mr. Editor, if we are in reality reduced to the last man and last dollar what good has all this strife effected? Who is benefited? They remind me of the man, his wife Bettie, and the bear. The bear chased them awhile, when the old man took a tree and left Bettie to escape as she could; but Bettie killed the bear, and the old man sliding down the tree, bawled out "look here what a bear I and Bettie killed." They won't fight, but will be willing enough, should our arms be victorious, to say we killed the bear.

But our boys in the army say that when the Yanhear a no fight war man say we whipped the Yankees, they will whip him. I close for the present. WHITE OAK.

MARRIED,

In this City on the evening of the 15th, by Rev Thomas Quigley, Mr. Alfren Updivided and Miss Ann Eliza Rer-

In this City on Tuesday evening, 15th instant, at the sidence of J. G. Bromell, by Rev. Mr. Prit C. HARRELL, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss R. F. M. Garr-At the residence of the bride's father, in Wake County,

on the 17th instant by Nathan Ivey, Esq , Mr. N. B. Will-LIAMS to MISS SARAH A. PENNELL. IIAMS to Miss Sarah A. Pennell.

In Wake County, on the 7th December, by Haywood Griffis, E-q, Mr. LAWRENCE LITTLETON, of the 53d Reg't.

N. C. T., to Miss Mary Creece, of said county.

In Harnett County on the '0th inst., by Rev. G. A. Rus-

sel, Mr. Malcon A. McLEOD to Miss MARGARET CAMEBON daughter of James Cameron deceased. NOTICES. , as orange Court House, Va., on the 30th of Nov. tast, from a wound teceived in the left lung on the b attle field on the Rapidan river, RANDOLPH H. REESE. Captain of Co. H, 2d N. C. Cavalry, and 19th regiment N. C. troops. Captain Reese was a native of Northampton county, was twenty nine years old, and among the first in his county who volunteered for the war. He entered the service a

private—was appointed a non-commissioned officer by his Captain from which he rose to 3d Lieutenant, then 2d, and afterwards 1st, and by his Captain's resigning was promo-ted to Captain. He was highly respected and esteemed by his regiment—was kind and generous to his men, and was warmly beloved by them. In the field he was bold and dashing, and in a fight, as was said of him by a brother officer: "a glorious fellow." He fell gallanily leading a company of sharp shooters, driving the enemy before him The Confederacy has not lost a braver or a better soldier than Capt. Reese. DOOKS OPENED! -BOOKS OF SUB-MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be

pened immediately in Raleigh under the superintendence opened immediately in Mateign under the separateleacters of George W. Mordecai, Esq., and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and at Lockville under superintendence of Capt. E. Bryan, J. N. Clegg, Esq., and John W. Scott, Esq.

THOMAS D. HOGG, Pres'nt Board of Commissioners. December 21, 1863.

December 21, 1863.

State Journal, Progress, Payetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin, copy three times and forward bills

CITY ELECTION .- THE FOLLOWING PER-SONS have been appointed to hold an election for Mayor and nine Commissioners of the City of Ruleigh, on Mayor and dine Commissioners of the Mayor's box, M. B. the third Monday in January, 1864: Mayor's box, M. B. Royster, Esq. Western Ward, William Robert Andrews, Esq. Middle Ward, P. F. Pescud, Esq. Eastern Ward, Robert Andrews, Esq. M. B. ROYSTER. Esq. Middle wars, Robert Andrews, Esq. Baleigh, Dec 21, 1863.

IDES! HIDES!-JUST RECEIVING A BEAU-TIFUL lot of HIDES, some of which I will sell. D. W. C. BENBOW. Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863. 102-4tpd.

NOTICE.--ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVE-RY month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge. Surgeon General of N. C. Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1363 102-8m.

JONESVILLE SCHOOL, YADKIN COUN-TY, N. C., will open the Spring session the 14th January, 1864. J. G. Marler, Principal. Parents and guardians who expect to patronize this school, should inform the principal of the fact as early as practicable Young ladies can enter this school with propriety, as there will be but few, if any, large boys connected with it. Special pains given to those who are preparing themselves to teach in our N. C Common Schools. The Principal is a teacher of experience.

TERMS OF 20 WEEKS. Tuition and board at the old price, if paid in produce at the old price; but if not, or where it is not convenient to do that, our terms in money will be as moderate as we can afford - as cheap as any other school. Payments in advance.

Address J. G. MARLER, Jonesvil le, N. C.

102-2tpd. THEN DOLLARS REWARD ... STRAYED away from the subscriber about the first of November ast, a large white cow with brindle head, no horns, marked with two slits and under bit in the left year, and two slits and crop off the right. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the cow to me, or for any information so that I can get her. County Rangers are respectfully invited to notice this advertisement. My residence is two miles East of Yadkin Institute P. O., Yadkin country, N. C. SARAH A. JARRETT.

ANTED, BY AN EXEMPT SOLDIER. www a situation as Teacher in some School or private family, where little walking would be required; could fill some one of the many "shade offices" about to be vacated by the present Congress—is a graduate, and has the best of references. Address, William Marcom, Raleigh,

December 21, 1863. HOUSES AND LOTS TO RENT .- WILL be rented to the highest bidder at Towles' auction and commission store on Saturday, 26th inst., at 12p'clock, the dwelling house, known as the West House, now occupied by Mr. II. Gorman, and the House on the corner of the lot West of Mr. E. E. Harris, now occupied by Mr. Lumeden, both situated in the Western Ward of the City

and convenient to the N. C. R. R. Depot JAS. M. TOWLES, Aug. NOTICE .-- HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER

cent. certificates for coupon bonds of the Confederate States, issued by Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this City.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,

Raleigh, N. C.

102-81.

CORRENT .-- A SMALL COTTAGE BUILDing, with the necessary outhouses, a fine garden, con-The house belongs to the estate of E C. Belvin, deceased The house belongs to the estate of E. C. betvin, deceased, and adjoins his former residence. Possession given on 1st day of January, 1864. The house and lot will be rented at public outery by Creech & Litchford, Thursday Dec. 24th.

R. K. FERRELL, Adm'r.

Baleigh, Dec. 10, 1873.