

We find it impossible to make a support for our family at the present price of our paper. No other Weekly paper in the State is published at less than \$3 a year, we believe, and most of them at \$4 and \$5 a year. After the next number a new volume of our paper commences, and after that time the price of the Age will be \$2 for a single copy, or four copies for \$10. All subscribers now on our books will be furnished the paper to the end of their subscription years at the rates of \$2 a year, and also all who may subscribe between this time and the first of the new Vol. But after that time, the price will be as stated above, \$3 a year for single subscribers, or \$2.50 for clubs of four subscribers (and upwards) sent at one time. Every thing we eat, wear and use is increasing in price every day. Every body else is demanding more for their labor and what they have to sell, and we have to pay it, or starve. We are therefore compelled to ask more for our labor, or else stop the paper altogether and seek some other means of support. We intend increasing the size of our sheet at the beginning of the new volume, if the paper can be had.

The News of the Week.

Very little of importance has transpired in our armies during the past week. The enemy continues his attack upon Charleston, but makes very little headway. Our batteries and forts have disabled two of their mortar boats and they have withdrawn from the contest. Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island, has been made stronger than ever, and the authorities speak with confidence as to our defenses around the city being competent to resist any force brought against them.

Gen. Lee's army has left Culpeper and is now west of the Rapidan. This movement it is said, was inevitable, the army not having been in condition numerically, to advance against Meade, as was expected, while the latter has been strengthened by large reinforcements.

The report given in our last that General Dick Taylor had given Banks a lamming at Donaldsonville, La., is confirmed. Banks' loss is said to be six thousand, including four thousand taken prisoners. Taylor and Magruder's forces have united at Thibodeaux, which will enable them to blockade the Mississippi below that point.

The yankees seem to have abandoned their attempt to get to Weldon, but they may strike for some less vulnerable point. Let the troops and citizens in Eastern North Carolina be on the look-out.

Nothing of interest from the armies in Tennessee and Mississippi.

President Davis' Appeal.

We call attention to the soul-stirring Appeal of President Davis, to be found in our Advertising columns, appealing to soldiers absent from their posts to return immediately, and invoking the aid of all persons out of the army to exert their influence in inducing their return. A full pardon and amnesty is offered to all, except those twice convicted of desertion.

We are not vain enough to suppose that we can add a word to President Davis' appeal, that would cause any one to respond to the important call made upon all. But we cannot refrain from urging all to read it, and then go straight forward in the line of duty—soldiers and citizens—mother, wives, sisters and daughters. Our armies need every man at his post now. To be absent at such a time, imperils all. With full ranks, we can conquer, and achieve freedom and independence. With shattered remnants of armies, they may be overpowered, the whole country overrun, and then comes inevitable subjugation, ruin and degradation to every man, woman and child in the South.

We rely especially upon the influence of the Women of the South to give their whole influence to induce their sons, husbands, brothers and friends to return at once to their respective commands. If they will do so, he must be a craven wretch and coward who would resist their appeals. We are glad to see and learn that the absentees are returning to the army with alacrity and in great numbers.

DISTILLERS.—A correspondent of the Confederate Baptist asks: "What ought the church to do with a member, who will run up corn, at public sales, to four and five dollars, on wives of soldiers, while he is engaged in distilling corn into whiskey?" The Baptist answers: "Turn him out of the church, persecute him for violating the law, and get the soldiers' wives to take their broomsticks, and drive him out of the district."

Tax in Kind.

We are glad to learn that President Davis has removed Major Edward Bradford from the office of chief Tithesman in North Carolina, to which he has been inconsiderately appointed. Major B. is not a citizen of this State, and our people objected to his exercising the delicate duties of this office here, and we think very justly objected. The President has however very promptly removed him, and signified to Gov. Vance that he will appoint whoever he may recommend for that office. Captains D. Pender, Jas. M. McGowan, L. Hilliard, Johnson H. Byan, C. R. King, J. M. Finger, and Carter B. Harrison have been appointed Assistant Tithesmen.

Some men are complaining because they are required to pay the Government one-tenth of certain farm products. We beg such to remember, that if the yankees get possession of our country they will allow the producer only one-tenth, as they are doing in Tennessee and other sections in their possession. We reckon the farmers in Tennessee (who are living under a yankee yoke) would gladly give one-tenth of their corn and wheat and meat to the Confederate Government to be permitted to enjoy the remaining nine-tenths. But the yankees take the nine-tenths and allow the producer one-tenth. Away with all grumbling and growling among those who have enough to supply their own wants and the wants of their Government. A man who embarrasses the Government, by refusing to give it a cheerful and liberal support, does not deserve to be free.

Those who have the means must not stop now to argue the constitutionality of paying taxes. It would be far better to give one-half of all our property to sustain the Government, than be overrun by blood-thirsty and brutal enemies, and lose all.

What is Every Body Doing.

What are the "Sons," or others, doing in the cause of Temperance in these days of trial, gloom and anxiety? Have they surrendered all the mighty interests of this great enterprise, and given up every thing to the devil and strong drink? We fear so. We no where hear of Divisions, Societies or individuals doing any thing to stay the ravages of this fearful destroyer. If all exertion in this respect be withdrawn, the consequences are dreadful to contemplate. Let any one look out upon the state of affairs in our country with regard to the use of strong drinks, and if the heart is not made sick, and the fond hopes of patriots and good men be not greatly darkened and saddened, then callous indeed must they be to their country's welfare, or woefully disregarding of the direful evils that threaten us as a nation.

From the present unrestrained and unrebuked intemperance so common in the land, will grow up giant evils that will corrupt every pure fountain and bring sorrow and mourning of the darkest hue into every home. Who can contemplate the prospect without a shudder! And yet, who makes the slightest effort to avert the gathering storm?—Who is there now that sends out a warning voice? Alas! the preachers of the temperance gospel have become dumb. Men who were once such zealous defenders of temperance principles have turned to speculation and money-making, and there are none to sound the alarm, or give a kindly word of admonition! What are the "Sons" doing? Nothing! What are Ministers of the Gospel doing? Nothing! What are even the Women of the country doing, who suffer so much from this cause? Nothing! Every body is doing nothing, and the flood rolls on unchecked and unrestrained.

But what are boys, our young men and old ones, too, doing? They are gulping the devil's broth at a dollar a drink, and fitting themselves to be a curse to their country, and for a home with old Nick! What a prospect—and yet who stirs? Nobody.

We learn that Mr. Jas. M. McGowan, of this City, who was a clerk in the Quartermaster's department of Gen. Bragg's army in Tennessee, has received a Captain's commission and been assigned to duty in the tithing department in North Carolina. Mr. McGowan is a young man of excellent business qualifications, and we are glad to announce his promotion.

We are gratified to learn that Col. John A. Graves, of Caswell, and Capt. Jo. Davis, of Franklin, who were reported as killed in the battle of Gettysburg, are prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

We learn also that William H. Young, of the 3d regiment, and Simeon Young and Britton Utley of the 26th, of this County, are prisoners on Davis Island, New York.

Feeling Flat.

Perhaps a man never feels so decidedly flat, as when he puts his hand in his pocket to put out his money, and finds it gone! Such was our sad, sorrowful, grievous, decidedly flat feelings on Tuesday last. We had had the enormous sum (for an Editor) of over two hundred dollars paid to us, when shoving it in pocket, feeling as rich as Croesus, off we strided up town to get a barrel of Flour and otherwise replenish our larder which our good housewife had informed us was getting distressingly low. In we strutted into Creech Hitchford's, order a barrel of Flour at \$47, as large as life, thrust our hand into our pocket for the "needful," when, lo! it was gone! Off we rushed down the street at a gait, to look where we had dropped it. But our search was vain. Our two hundred and odd dollars were gone. Some more fortunate fellow than we, had found it, and what a worse, he has not returned it to its lawful owner, altho' it was in an envelope with our name on it, by which he could easily have earned to whom it belonged. But perhaps he has not noticed that. We hope he will, however, on reading this notice, and bring it forward and let us divide. We can assure him we need our share of it as much as he does all of it. That barrel of flour has not been paid for, nor has the other things been bought we started out after. So we do hope the finder will be liberal and return us at least half. We assure him we are decidedly flat.

We have received several complaints from our subscribers in Gen. Lee's army, that the Age has not been received by them since their return from Pennsylvania. We assure all such that the fault lies not at our door.—The paper is regularly sent to Richmond, with the Company, Regiment, Brigade and Division marked on each package. With such a plain address, if they are not received, it is very evident that it is wanton neglect on the part of Post office officials. One of our army subscribers writes us that he learned the Age was regularly received at Winchester, during the absence of the subscribers in Pennsylvania, and that they were given out to any one that asked for them.—This accounts for the subscribers not finding the back Nos. of the paper on their return to that place.

THE POSITIONS OF THE STANDARD AND GOV. VANCE.—In an article replying to the Richmond Sentinel, the Standard says:—"So far as Gov. Vance is concerned, it is proper that we should state that he is not responsible for the course of the Standard.—The Standard is an independent Conservative paper, and is not the organ of either Presidents, Governors, or Generals. It is due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the Standard, that we should state that he does not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as anxious as we are to see an honorable peace established as early a day as possible; but he regards peace movements among ourselves, with no overtures of the kind from the North, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest and patriotic in these views we have no doubt.—Our views are well known to our readers.

These views of ours may be erroneous, but they are honestly entertained. They do not separate us from Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we cannot cease to fight as long as we are invaded; and both of us hold that liberty among ourselves must be maintained while we are fighting for it against a common enemy, and that the rights and interests of North Carolina as one of the Confederate States, must be upheld and respected at all hazards."

PAROLED YANKEES SENT AWAY.—Yesterday morning 780 sick and wounded prisoners were paroled and sent Northward, in return for the same number of paroled Confederate prisoners received on Saturday. The great majority of the Confederates received were either very ill or very desperately wounded. Several died on the passage up to City Point. Not one slightly wounded prisoner was sent up. The game of the Yankees being thus explained to be the retention of all the well and sound prisoners in their hands, Commissioner Ould very properly gave them as good as they sent, and not one well Yankee was forwarded in return.—Rich. Enquirer.

We are rejoiced to learn that Lts. Iowa Royster and Gaston Broughton, of this city, reported killed at Gettysburg, are both living, though in the hands of the enemy and likely to recover. Doubtless many others reported killed will be found among the prisoners in the enemy's hands.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PRICE.—The Montgomery Mail of the 1st says, Gen. Price has resigned his command and retired from the army in Arkansas, in consequence of being placed in a position subordinate to Gen. Holmes. Don't believe it.

The Mississippi Troops.

A few days since some inconsiderate person sent over the telegraph wires the announcement that the Mississippi troops were deserting Johnston's army in large numbers and going home. Thereupon, some very inconsiderate editors commenced giving their views upon the subject; and endeavored, if possible, to make matters really worse than they would have been even if the announcement had been true in every particular. Knowing full well the character of the Mississippi troops, and the well merited reputation they have always had for bravery, we at the time doubted the correctness of the report put in circulation, and thought that those editors who commenced abusing them upon a mere telegraphic rumor, exhibited but little discretion—to say the least.

A gentleman just from Mississippi has given a true statement of the case. From his account it appears that the soldiers, who went home were the paroled Vicksburg prisoners who cannot fight until exchanged, and who had a perfect right to pursue the course they did. Those editors who have "made a mountain out of a mole hill" will do well if they correct the false rumors they have published, and remove the erroneous impressions they have made on the minds of their readers.

All accounts from Mississippi concur in proving that the spirit of the soldiers from that State is not in the least dampened in consequence of the recent disaster to our arms in that section. On the contrary, the outrages that have been committed on their families, homes and property, will only incite them to brave other dangers and endure greater sufferings, in order to be able to punish the vandals who have despoiled their inheritance. They will need no urging, after a few days' rest, and the fact of their having been exchanged is properly made known, to rally at the call of Gen. Johnston.

GEN. LAWRENCE BAKER.—We learn that Col. Lawrence Baker, who was in command of our forces in the recent fight near Brandy Station, has been appointed a brigadier general. This is a merited and well-deserved appointment. Col. Baker was appointed in 1861 lieutenant colonel of the 1st North Carolina cavalry regiment, then commanded by Colonel Robert Ransom, and upon his appointment to brigadier general, he became colonel of the 1st. He has seen hard service, and his regiment has well sustained itself. He is a graduate of West Point, and been in the old United States army from the time he graduated till the present war commenced, when he immediately resigned his commission.—He is very badly wounded in the arm, about two inches of the bone being shattered. Gen. Stuart, we learn, called to see him Monday morning, and stated that he was sent to him by Gen. Lee to inform him that he had been appointed a brigadier general, and to make known to him his regret that he had been wounded, and to tender to him his thanks for the successful and creditable manner in which he had conducted the forces under his command.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE RAID ON WELDON A FAILURE.—A gentleman who left Suffolk Sunday night, reached here yesterday afternoon. He states that the entire cavalry expedition which lately made an effort to reach Weldon, composed of Spears and Dodge's cavalry, reached Suffolk Sunday forenoon about 10 o'clock, and at 8 p. m., took up their line of march for Norfolk. A battery of eight pieces, known as Howard's Regular U. S. Artillery, which also accompanied the expedition, proceeded to Murfreesboro, whence it will be shipped to Newbern, N. C. The expedition was under the command of Col. Spear, and the men freely acknowledged in Suffolk, that the expedition was a complete failure.

These men will not be allowed to remain idle. We may expect to hear from them again soon. They will next turn up probably on the north side of James river, or may go round to Meade's army, as it is known that the General's cavalry force has been much reduced during the past five or six weeks.—Pot. Express, August 4.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP 54TH N. C. REG. Near Madison, Va., July 30th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: As we have halted for a day's rest for the first time since we left Fredericksburg on the 4th of June, I will give you a glance into my Diary. I will begin with Winchester: On the 13th June we left the turnpike to our right, went by Newtown and formed on the left of Winchester, some four miles from town, while Gen. Johnson went to the right. Our Brigade (Hoke's) was on reserve on the 13th.—At night we marched round in charge of a battalion of Artillery till we reached Romney road in the rear of the fortifications, where our Regt. was halted to guard the pass on the Romney turnpike, where we remained quiet till the evening of the 14th, when our guns which had been put in position opened on the fortifications with a heavy fire—some fifty guns. While this was going on and the attention of the enemy was drawn in that way, Brig. Gen. Hays with his Brigade slipped up in the rear, unperceived by the enemy until in a short distance of the fort, when the gallant Louisianians raised the dreadful Rebel yell and charged them out before they knew what they were about. Our artillerists went in and took charge of the guns, turning them on the large fort on the hill in front of town where Milroy had drawn the most of his forces. We shelled him till it was dark, when the storm of battle ceased and all nature appeared to sleep, until about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, when we were awakened by the rattle of musketry on the left, in the direction of Martinsburg. Then the truth was clear that Milroy was attempting to escape. Every man was up in a moment, with musket in hand, eager to go to the assistance of the Stonewall Brigade. Soon orders came; we marched in double quick about five miles, but were too late to fire a gun. The yankees had shown the white feather and were marching back towards Winchester under guard.

We camped there until the evening of the 16th, when the boys washed and put on clean yankee pants, shirts and boots. Our Regiment, the 54th N. C.—went back to Winchester on the 17th, drew