North Carolina Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, September 2, 1862.

☞ R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig. [illegible] Butter, Lard, Chickens, in fact [illegible]thing that is in the market.

W[illegible] friends who intend

Those of our [illegible]scriptions in wood, will paying their upon us by bringing it in as confer a [illegible]ssible. soon

The President's Message.

We publish a synopsis of the President's Message, in another column. We should have liked to have published the whole of it, but the necessities of the times and the great scarcity of paper, has compelled us to reduce our paper to such a size as to prevent the publication of many long articles; however we give the most important portions of it, to which we refer our readers. Much fault has been found, at various times, with President Davis and the Government, by persons who seemed to think that the salvation of their country depended on the amount of distrust in the ability and stability of the Government they could inculcate into credulous minds. Every fault committed, and that their has been such we admit, every misfortune to our arms and cause, have been traced, by these would be critics or country-savers, directly to the incompetency and non-ability of our Government and Mr. Davis as its head. It would perhaps be sufficient to ask these gentlemen what they are aiming at? Compel Mr. Davis to resign? Overthrow the Government? Any of these measures would, at this time, ruin our cause, destroy our social and political standing as a nation, and place us before the world as a people unfit to govern ourselves. But who is Mr. Davis? A graduate of West Point, the hero of the battle of Buena Vista, a Colonel in the U. S. Army and Secretary of War of the United States in '56, he has sufficiently established himself before the world as a distinguished Military Chieftain. For many years a member of the U. S Senate, a leader of the Southern States Rights party in Congress, a splendid orator, and a profound logician, he distinguished himself as one of the first Statesmen of the age; with these facts before them, he was chosen by the peoples representatives, at Montgomery, and the choice ratified by the almost unanimous voice of the people, at the ballot box, as the Chief Magistrate of our Confederacy. And nobly has he justified the choice. In less than two years he has organized our Government with its many Departments, organized our Postal Department on a self sustaining basis, placed our financial affairs on a firm footing, organized our armies, met our enemies and though we have met with occasional reverses, in the main, put them to flight; and now at the opening of an extra-session of Congress presents to them a victorious country, who has fully shown her power and right to govern herself, and asks of them their co-operation to carry forward our standard of liberty, untill we, having achieved our independence, may plant it in the midst of our own sunny land, there to remain forever: untill the voice of a united people may shout from under its folds, "a people determined to be free can never be conquered." This is Mr. Davis the man your "croakers" would have you distrust. That blunders have been made, faults committed, we, and no one more readily than he, admits, but recollect, nothing human is infallible—we are all prone to commit error; and if he, the experienced Military Chieftain, the profound Statesman, with the aid and counsel of the most talented men, civil and military, our country possessed, with all the facts before them, committed errors, where is the man, who dares raise his head and say, he would have done better? We wanted not only a Military Chieftan or a Statesman, but the two combined. Where is another man so eminently qualified for the position? Every man wields a certain influence and he is answerable to God and his country for the proper use of it. It is a notorious fact that a great many people hold no opinion of their own in regard to political affairs, but adopt those of the so called "leaders," now if these persons instead of strengthening their country's cause, by infusing confidence into the common mind, in their Government and its head, instead of this, wields their influence only for the purpose of causing distrust, they are committing political suicide, they are "sowing the wind, to reap the whirl-wind." This is not the time when such a course ought to be pursued by any of our people, for, in the language of our President, "it is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale can fulfil its duties." But, after all, success is the great test of all public actions, and Davis, defeated, will always be known as the great "Rebel Chief," but if he succeeds in achieving the independence of our country, a grateful people will not only call him "the right man in the right place," but award him the time-honored title of the "Father of his country."

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

"The careful nursing and close medical attention necessary to preserve the lives of our sick and wounded soldiers, involves the very existence of our country," remarked a gentleman, the other day, and it is true. To rally promptly to your country's defence, in its hour of need, is the duty of every man capable of bearing arms, but when this is done—when the fond mother, heedless of the fact that the boy she is equipping for the fray, is the only one God has seen fit to give her, gives him her blessing and bids him "go and do deeds worthy of his sires;" when sisters take their brothers, the companions of their childhoods days, by the hand, and handing them their fathers sword, bids them, "not to draw it without a cause, nor sheat it with dishonor;" when the fondly loved wife, leading her little ones to her husband, points to them and bids him "strike for his home, his wife and his children;" when we have thus parted with our mothers, sisters and wives, left all we hold most dear on earth, when we, having done our duty to its fullest extent, have met our country's fees, is stricken down on the battle field or in the sickly trenches,—we have a right, our dear ones at home have a right, to ask, that we should receive all possible care, all necessary medical attention: nay, more than that, "it involves the very existence of our country." That our government, through its medical department, has attempted to give our sick and wounded soldiers all necessary attention, we believe; that our private citizens have done much to relieve their sufferings we know, but while we believe this, we also know that much has been left undone that might have been done; we are therefore glad to see that Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, has called the attention of Congress to the matter, in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the general complaint made by the sick and wounded in the army of the Confederate States, of inattention and neglect on the part of the medical officers, whose duty it is to provide for their comfort and necessities, justify the apprehension that such complaints may be well founded, and therefore require at the hands of Congress an earnest and speedy investigation, with such reform in the whole system as will in future prevent these abuses and secure to the sick and wounded such prompt attention as their condition may require; and to this end a select committee of three be appointed by the President of this body to investigate other complaints; to have proof, if deemed necessary, and to confer with the Secretary of War and the heads of the Medical Department, in order that such reforms may be adopted as the exigencies of the case may require.

The President appointed Messrs. Simms, Hill and Clay to constitute the Special Committee.

The Committee of Reform is appointed and invested with full powers to bring all the facts before them, the matter is now in their hands. The country expects of them, nay demands such action as will insure the welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers in the future.

☞ We are requested by the Church Council, of the Lutheran Church, at this place, to state that mischievous boys have been breaking the lower windows of that church, with rocks; and that they earnestly request parents and guardians to exercise their authority in restraining their children from committing depredations of this kind. Glass is impossible to be had at present, and it is therefore of importance that the windows of the church should remain undisturbed.

The Gubernatorial Election.—Col. Z. B. Vance has been elected Governor of this State. The following is the result of the balloting:

Vance,	53,823
Johnston,	20,174
Majority for Vance,	33,649.

☞ Gen. Morgan has issued his proclamation declaring his intention of putting the law of retaliation in *force*, since the Yankees will not permit his *Paroles* to be recognized.

☞ The British steamship, Alice, formerly the Matagorda, arrived at Mobile on Thursday morning from Havana. She brought 50,000 pounds of powder, 20,000 pounds saltpetre, and an assorted cargo. She passed the blockaders without the slightest difficulty.

☞ A new weekly journal, to be styled "*The Southern Illustrated News*," is to be issued in Richmond, about the 1st of September. The first number will contain a likeness of "Stonewall Jackson."

☞ General Price is said to have commenced his forward movement from Tupelo. Where he is going and on what route, he knows himself, and has not told the public.

Is the Straightning of Tryon-Street Required for Public Convenience?

Editress Charlotte Whig:

The avenue through Charlotte—known as Tryon-sreet, is a great public thoroughfare, opened at the first settleman of the county, and curved at each extremity, as it leaves the town. On the North side, a hill has been gradually cut down to an easy grade, which *if kept in proper repair*, is sufficient for all purposes of general travel and transportation. Unless such old roads are put in condition, it seems useless waste of time and money, to open new routes to be equally complained of.

The depot of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Retherford Rail Road being on a clay soil, in a deep cut, near the outlet of numerous springs, any public road leading to it, specially in winter, must necessarily be difficult of access, unless planked or paved and "kept in good order." Hence, numerous applications, said to be made to the Town Commissioners to open and extend Tryon-street, were offered with the *ostensible* purpose of facilitating transportation to and from this depot.

Half a dozen small tenements erected upon the West side of the old road, as it now runs, must have an outlet. That road cannot be vacated. There is certainly on public necessity for the street and the road both. The plan usually pursued, of which there are numerous instances is to vacate one of two contiguous routes.

If Tryon-street be straightened to please the fancy of some neighboring householder, it will run nearly parallel and close to the public road, which must be kept in repair within the town limits. The act will also leave a narrow strip of valuable land alongside of the *extra* street, causing useless injury to desirable building lots, through which the public road already passes, for the deeds of the proprietors, call for the West side of the old road as one line of their land.

The subject of extending Tryon street by a straight line after it was *settled* on a crooked one, was presented to the Town Commissioners several years ago and successfully resisted.

"Disinterested Freeholders," *from distant* parts of the town were then invited to view the premises and offer their opinions. These gentleman declined to recommend such an useless undertaking.

On that occasion, the late John Irwin suggested, as a substitute, the opening of the street called "College Street," East of Tryon Street, which possesses a better level, more firmness of soil, and leads directly to grounds purchased by the Rail Road Company for the convenience of their depot, where there is room for wagons to load and unload without obstructing the public highway, or intruding destructively upon private property immediately adjoining it.

This plan may now properly be urged, and favored as a judicious and indispensable improvement.

Application, we learn, has been made to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to appoint commissioners to assess damages to the owners of two Town lots about to be seriously injured by the proposed straight line project.

According to the requirements of the 29th Section of the ammended Charter "five disinterested freeholders" must be *selected*.

Some persons however may plausibly be named to the Court as a Jury, for such purposes, who are not only *directly interested*, to reduce the sum of immediate damages, in order to facilitate an expense not required for the public service, but at the same time, to prevent the extension of a more useless and economical route, which is strongly demanded for general convenience.

Would it not be proper, on all occasions, calling for increased public expenditures, or damages to private property, that the Town Commissioners *notify all parties interested in land*, that they may have the benefit on the rules of common law and justice, as well as to secure freeholders against obvious disadvantages from secret combinations and management.

A Tax Payer.

Heavy Movement against Vicksburg.—Vicksburg, Miss., is again threatened The gunboat fleet has not only returned, but is accompanied by a land force, supposed to be 12,000 strong. The *Citizen* says:

It is supposed that this is Curtis's army, and that it is the important move which we have heard was about to be undertaken by that army. Whether the demonstration is to be made against Vicksburg is not known, and by some much doubted. Whatever, the important move may be will probably be developed in a few days. It is also said that considerable skirmishing was heard towards Richmond yesterday. They have dragoons, light artillery and infantry, and are overrunning the country like a swarm of locusts. The landing of these troops no doubt accounts for our not having any intelligence from Milliken's Bend.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution.—The next session of this Institution will commence in Raleigh, on Monday the 1st of September. Parents and guardians are earnestly requested to send in the pupils at the beginning of the session. They are also advised to furnish the pupils their winter clothing at home as far as possible.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

We copy the following synopsis from the Charleston *Courier*:

The President compliments the troops for their gallantry and good conduct, illustrated on hard fought fields, and marked by by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. The zeal and unanimity of the great body of the people give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph. The vast army which threatened the Capital of the Confederacy has been defeated, and the enemy are now seeking to raise new armies on a scale, such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment. Our enemies are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and dictates of humanity. The wanton destruction of private property, the murder of captives, and orders of banishment against peaceful families, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to a foreign sway.

The President refers in this connection to the Confiscation Bills, the forgery of monied obligations of the Confederates by the citizens of the United States, and the apparent complicity of that Government in those crimes.

Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection and arming slaves. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his act. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benj. F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by a public meeting and portions of the press of the United States.

Enquiries have been made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that Government. The answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting. No method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute. Vengeance will not be wrecked on unarmed men, on women, or children, but stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war an occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

The President refers to the reports from the heads of the several Departments.—He approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an increased issue of Treasury Notes, convertible into 8 per cent. bonds.

He invites favorable consideration to the recommendation of the Secretary of War relative to the Conscript law, and expresses the opinion that it may be necessary, hereafter, to extend the provisions of that law, so as embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty five.

The vigor and efficiency of our present forces inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary. But wise foresight requires that means should exist for calling such additional force in the field, without awaiting the re-assembling of Congress.

The President states that in spite both of the blandishments and threats used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, Indian tribes within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty, and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagement with this Government.

The President concludes: "We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy, and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks, and humbly to ask of his bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

NEWS.

From the Western Democrat.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, August 30.—The Lynchburg Republican says that Carlisle, who represented the Pierpont usurpation in the Lincoln Senate, is stumping the Western part of Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarksburg he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the anti-slavery party, and that it was folly to talk about subjugating the South.

It is represented that the enemy have evacuated Kanawha Valley, and that in their retreat the enemy attempted to burn the Kanawha Salt Works, but failed.

The citizens of Northwestern Virginia are flocking Eastward to join the Confederate army.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia, as far as received, continues to be most cheering.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Wednesday last, Capt. Baylor's company, doing duty in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., captured a Yankee railroad train on the Winchester and Potomac railroad. The road was obstructed and the train brought to a halt, when the cars were entered, and the Yankee soldiers on board, to the number of 8, made prisoners, the Express safe was then opened and money to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars in Federal treasury notes extracted, together with several other articles of value. The U. S. mail was secured, which contained important official despatches from Gen. Pope. The train was then set on fire and destroyed.

A released Yankee prisoner, who had been confined in Richmond, writes to the Boston *Courier* that the issue now is whether Richmond or Washington shall fall.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

It was yesterday stated on the street, that the enemy's pickets had been advanced a few miles this side of Williamsburg.—Whether this is an indication of another change of base by McClellan, or whether it was intended to forage and pillage in the adjacent country, is not known. It is not at all likely that the young Napoleon contemplates another advance on Richmond.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Mobile, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, 28th, says:

"Colonel Faulkner, with three hundred Confederate guerillas, attacked a Yankee scouting party on Tuesday, near Rienzi, driving them back into their camp, where Colonel Faulkner's command was met by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry' who drove them back in turn. No estimate of the loss on either side has been received."

Intervention.—The Havana Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"A report was in circulation at Havana that Russia would soon take strong grounds between the North and South in favor of peace. Report says only one month will be allowed the North to accept the mediation, and if refused, an armed force will be brought to effect the same. England and France will sustain Russia."

DIED.

In this place of Dyptheria on the 29th August, LULA, daughter of Charles and Sarah Frazier, aged eleven years one month and nine days.

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Charlotte Market, September, 1, 1862.

Flour is selling for $18 to $20; Corn $1 00 to $1 95 with a downward tendency; Wheat $2 50 to $3 25; Cotton 15 to 17 cts; Bacon 30 to 33 cts; Butter 35 cts—demand good.