REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1864

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The demands on the Treasury, payable whenever presented, are as follows:

Coupons due and unpaid,	$2,668 3 5 00
State Bonds	94,000 00
Due Banks and individuals on temporary loans,	508,423 00
Unpaid appropriations as follows:	
To counties for support of wives and families of soldiers,	682 685 72
To Commissary department,	245 496 62
To Ordnance department,	20 765 00
To Paymaster's department,	255 385 00
To Quartermaster's department,	203 880 00
To Surgeon General's department,	24 300 00
For sick and wounded soldiers,	185,000 00
For benefit of citizens of Washington,	80,000 00
	$5,100,780 84
The means in the Treasury, (independent of our Treasury notes,) consisting of Confederate Treasury notes, bonds and certificates, is	1,524,412 36
Deficit	$3,576,367 48

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deficiency to meet present demands on the Treasury, excluding State Treasury notes, the issue of which would increase the State debt, is $3,576,367 48

Assuming that your legislation shall continue the State's operations on their present scale, the means to be provided, prior to the 1st Oct. next, when the State taxes are payable, will be

To meet above deficit	$3 576 367 48
To meet ordinary civil expenses,	2,500,000 00
To pay counties for support of soldiers' families, if you make appropriations for this year as you did for last year	2,000 000 00
Annual appropriation for relief of sick and wounded soldiers,	800,000 00
Estimates of Military Bureaux for 1865:	
Paymaster's department,	2,006 905 00
Quartermaster's department,	469 600 00
Ordnance department,	100,000 00
Subsistence department,	1,010 000 00
Total,	$11,962 872 48

To this must be added any other appropriations you may make.

It is probable that a large amount of the coupons due may not be presented for payment, but many more of them are likely to be presented this year than were last year, and it is not likely that Banks will ask for payment of the debts due them.

The State debt on the 30th Sept., 1864, as shown in my last annual report was	$31 442,440 20
The State debt Sept. 30, 1863 was	26 226,434 90
Increase for last fiscal year,	$5,216,905 30

These views do not embrace the debts we owe in Europe on our cotton and rosin bonds, nor the large profits which we are said to have made by blockade running, as to value of which I am officially ignorant. You will doubtless receive full information as to that, from the proper sources.

In this amount of State debt, is included $1,500,000 State bonds delivered to the Gov. to be sent to Europe, and sold, if necessary, as collateral security for the payment of our cotton bonds, which were sent to England but not used, as I learn from the Governor, the cotton bonds having been readily sold without this security.

In addition to this set off, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold the bonds of the State to the amount of $2,234,500; and Gov. Vance has filed in this office State bonds to the amount of $130,000 received for the sale of a part of the steamship Ad-Vance. These sets off, amounting to $8,864,500 being deducted, leaves the

Balance of real State debt		$27,577,940 20
The commissioners of Sinking Fund hold Confederate 7 per cent. bonds to the am't of	$186,000	
And the State holds on the following corporations, or stock in the same, as follows:		
N C Railroad Company,	3,000 000	
A & N C " " about	850,000	
W C & R " "	2,000 000	
Western " "	600 000	
R & G " "	50,000	
City of Raleigh,	48 000	$6 134,000 00
Balance of debt, allowing these.		$21,443,940 20

If all these sets off be deemed reliable, it will leave the balance of State debt $21,443,940 20.

From the foregoing statements it is manifest that the expenses of the State must be greatly *diminished* in future: Or the taxes vastly *increased*, or the State debt enormously *augmented*.

I think the State debt ought not to be increased. The rapid increase of it has already injuriously affected the value of all State securities. The premium at which State bonds or Treasury notes can now be sold for Confederate currency, is greatly less than it was one year ago; and their marketable value will be impaired in the ratio of the increase of the State debt. A State bond for $1000 running thirty years, will bring now about $1850, in Confederate currency,—worth in specie in which we promise to pay the bond, about $74.

It must be a much more grievous necessity than I think now exists, to warrant an increase of the State debt at a sacrifice so ruinous, but if the State should throw on the market any considerable amount of our bonds, they would have to be sold at a still more ruinous rate.

I think our expenses may be vastly diminished, without detriment to the State or the Confederacy. One of the wisest ordinances of our State Convention was that of the 27th of June 1861, turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, and repealing the act of the General Assembly establishing the Military Board. Subsequent legislation, partially reversing this policy, has led to the rapid and vast increase of the State debt. It has not yet reached an unmanageable amount, provided we return to the policy of the Convention.

The war making power belongs to the Confederacy. The grand sources of revenue are duties on imports and exports. The Constitution gives to the Confederacy the exclusive right to levy these duties, and consequently the ability to sustain the vast expenses of war. When a State keeps up a war establishment, the expenses must be paid by direct taxation. Besides, military operations are more efficient and less expensive when directed by one head and one government, than when under different commands, and supplied by competing Commissaries and Quarter Masters Our military establishment, therefore excepting so much as may be deemed necessary for police purposes and the execution of the laws, ought to be turned over to the Confederacy, or disbanded, and made subject to conscription, where the turning of them over would not violate any pledges of the State under which the troops entered into the service

We have generally undertaken the execution of the Confederate act of conscription, so far as arresting deserters is concerned. It seems to me that it is an anomalous proceeding for a State to assume the burthen of executing an act of Congress; and that the expenses incurred ought to be paid out of the National Treasury.

I have been forced into this reference to the State military operations, a subject apparently foreign to my department, because I could not otherwise present the recommendations expected from me.

Whether you adopt this recommendation or not, the amount to be raised must be very large. I recommend that the amount required be raised by taxation; and if this course be adopted, unless your appropriations be very small, a collection should be made at as early a day as practicable.

If you adopt taxation as the means of supplying the Treasury, you will co-operate with the Confederate Government in the early plan, in my opinion, materially tending to sustain the currency.

It is possible that the pressing wants of this department may be relieved by the payment into the Treasury of some of the large profits said to have been realized from blockade running; or by an act of Congress, reimbursing to the State a large amount expended by us in the early part of the war

Under the act "to provide ways and means of supplying the Treasury," ratified Dec. 20, 1862, I appointed P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, to collect the debt due the State from the Confederate government. As soon as the vast number of vouchers necessary to support the claim could be put in order by the State Auditor, Mr Winston proceeded with them to Richmond, and has since prosecuted the settlement with great zeal and industry, and with as little expense to the State as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. Many difficulties have retarded the settlement of the claim in Richmond. Some time elapsed before the Secretary of the Treasury could assign to this duty the necessary clerical force; and the work has been repeatedly arrested, by the calling of the clerks to the field to repel attacks of the enemy. Within the past few days, the auditing of about $2,100,000 of the claim has been completed. It is now before Congress for an appropriation to pay it. I have good reason to hope that it will be paid, either in currency or bonds. The act of 1862 aforesaid, directs the Treasurer, out of the money collected on this claim, to pay off, by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of these bonds would exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds, payable on the 1st January 1895, and also to pay the debts due the Banks by way of temporary loans, with a like option to the Banks to take 6 per cent. bonds. Some $500,000 of this claim, which could be paid under existing appropriations, was paid some months ago. I advertised my readiness to pay the 8 per cent. bonds, or to make the exchange of bonds, provided for in said act. A few of the holders of the 8 per cent. bonds have exchanged them for the sixes, but none of the bond holders or the Banks have received payment in Confederate currency. The ground on which they refuse to receive payment is, that the State received from them currency much more valuable than that now offered in payment.

Another instalment of our claim is now made ready by our State Auditor, to be submitted to the Confederate Auditor. As the principles on which he allows or rejects our claims are now settled, and our accounts are put in better shape than those of the early part of the war, it is presumed there will be little delay in settling these claims.

Should Congress act favorably on the amount now audited, it will relieve our Treasury materially, and diminish, to this extent, the means to be provided by you.

We get nothing for the bounty we pay our troops.

The total expenditures of the State on military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are $21 928,407 73
Amount reimbursed 8,091,892 23
Excess 13 831 515 50

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

By the act of Dec. 20, 1862, the sum of $62,500 per annum, for the years 1863 and 1864, was appropriated for the support of this Institution, and at the extra session of December 1863, upon the representation of the Directors that this sum was inadequate, a further appropriation of $150,000, for the year 1864, was made, making the total appropriations for 1863 and 1864 $274,500. The whole appropriation was drawn long before the end of the fiscal year 1864, and the alternative was left the Treasurer of honoring the drafts of the Directors, unauthorized by any appropriation, or allowing this beneficent Institution to be disbanded The General Assembly having heretofore repeatedly legalized the drafts of the Directors of this Asylum in excess of appropriations, I continued to pay their drafts, amounting to $75,000 above the appropriations. I respectfully ask that the payments, not authorized by the appropriations, may be legalized—and I earnestly urge, either that the Directors be authorized to draw at discretion, or some other remedy be devised by which the Treasurer be protected from the personal responsibility of making payments not authorized by law, or allowing the Institution to be dissolved for want of adequate support. The unsettled condition of the currency and prices makes it impossible to make estimates of the wants of the Institution, approximating accuracy.

This Institution is supported by direct appropriations from the Treasury, but the laws contemplate the reimbursement of the amount expended for charity patients, by the counties from which they are sent

The act of 1858 appropriates not exceeding $25,000 a year for the support of the Institution, and provides that "no county shall be required to pay more than at the rates of $144 per annum for each individual insane person sent to the Asylum."

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution is as follows:

For 1863 appropriation	$62 500
Amount over drawn for 1863,	7,500
For 1864 appropriation,	212,500
Amount over drawn,	75,000
Total expenses	$357 500

From this it will be seen that while the expense of supporting this institution for the year 1863 was increased nearly three fold and for the year 1864 more than eleven fold, this amount to be paid by the counties, has not been increased.

The amount actually re-imbursed by the Counties in 1864 is $18,819 47.

The act of 1858 provides that each paying patient shall not be charged less than at the rates of $200 per annum. At what rate paying patients have been charged by the directors since the expenses have run up as above set forth, I do not know.

I recommend that the counties and paying patients be required to pay in the ratio of the increased expenses of the institution.

The amounts due from the several counties on account of indigent patients, up to January 1st 1864, as per the official certificate of Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the institution, have been paid, with the following exceptions, to wit:

Wake,	$2 277 94	Polk,	$235 00
Washington,	1 085 80	Haywood,	98 00
Cumberland,	574 00	Pasquotank,	1,570 66
Hyde,	92 58	Alleghany,	130 00
Franklin,	3,200 13	Wilkes,	931 00
Beaufort,	720 00	Buncombe,	144 00
Chowan,	782 00	Ashe,	79 60
Burke,	1,165 00	Union,	152 00
Craven,	1,171 00	Davidson,	361 60
Yancey,	730 66	Wilson,	634 00
Halifax,	144 00	Richmond,	229 00
Johnston,	1,349 20	Cupritack,	126 00
Warren,	1,294 72	Carteret,	582 00
Stokes,	155 00	Northampton,	7 20
Tyrrell,	978 00	Madison,	139 00
Martin,	827 60		
			$22,774 69

I issued notices, as required by the act of 1858 chap. 2, sec. 6, to the solicitors of the several circuits in which were counties in default as to the tax due on account of indigent patients as set forth in my annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1863. What action they took therein, or whether any, I do not know.

[The Treasurer here recommends provisions for facilitating the collections from the counties.]

DEBTS DUE THE BANKS FOR TEMPORARY LOANS

No change as to the debts due to the Banks, by way of temporary loans, has been made since my annual report for 1863, and I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in said report, to which I respectfully call your attention

STATE BONDS NOW DUE AND DUE IN 1865.	
Registered bonds issued under acts of 1848 and 1850	$53,000
Coupon bonds issued under act of 1852, chap 2, sec 49, due July 1st, 1864.	41,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due Jan 1st 1865.	67,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due July 1st, 1865,	44,000
Due to individuals, (see report for 1864,)	37 055
	$189,055

Many of the holders of these claims would accept State bonds falling due 1st January, 1893, in payment, and I recommend that authority be conferred on the Treasurer to pay them in this way

THE SINKING FUND

The commissioners of this fund will submit to you during your session, a full report, and I therefore deem it necessary to make little comment in relation to this fund. If the State debt be not increased, this rapidly increasing fund gives the most reliable security to the holders of our State bonds and notes, that they will all be punctually paid. The corporation was organized on the 11th December 1857, and has been most ably managed to this date without any change in the commissioners In this short period its stocks have run up to $2,370,500, consisting of State bonds, with the exception of $136,000 in Confederate 7 per cent. bonds, and is being rapidly increased by large Railroad dividends, and the accruing interests on its stocks.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The act of the last session of Congress authorized the States to exchange, during the present year, one half the Confederate non-interest bearing Treasury notes held prior to the times when they ceased to be fundable for new issue at par; and for the other half, to take 6 per cent. bonds; under the 12th section of the currency act approved 12th February 1864; (which bonds would be liable to taxation in the hands of a purchaser from the State,) or in 4 per cent untaxable bonds and under the resolutions of the General Assembly in May last, the Public Treasurer was vested with plenary discretion to make the best disposition he could of the old currency, so held by the State. As the wants of the Treasury would compel me to sell the bonds I might receive, and it was uncertain whether either class of bonds which the State might receive would fall for two-thirds of their face, I submitted the question to the Secretary of the Treasury whether the State could take one-half in new issue at par, and the other half in new issue at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. He referred the question to the Attorney General, who decided that if the State took one-half in new issue at par, she must take the other half in bonds. The bonds were not ready to be issued. I then requested of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deemed it consistent with law, that the depositary might be required to issue his certificate to the State for one-half the amount of such currency with leave to the Public Treasurer to take either the 4 or the 6 per cent bonds from time to time and in such proportions as he might think proper. He readily assented to this proposition, which will enable the Public Treasurer, when he has occasion to sell the bonds, to elect the class which, at the time, shall command the highest price in market. I hold the certificate of the depositary in conformity with this arrangement.

[Here follow some suggestions of a local and unimportant nature.]

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

Treasury Notes of the Old Issue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Nov. 11 1864.

TO the end that every facility may be afforded to the holders of these notes in effecting the exchange for new, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Pay Depositaries, and the Depositaries whose duty has been hitherto limited to funding, are hereby authorized to receive the notes for exchange These not supplied with funds will register the names of the depositors, receiving all notes offered for and entitled to exchange, until the 1st day of January 1865 inclusive The notes received and registered must be forwarded by express to the Treasurer at Richmond with a copy of the register, and new issues for the payment of the depositors will be immediately forwarded in return.

The Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries are hereby instructed to republish this notice

G. A TRENHOLM,
Sec'y of Treasury

FAYETTEVILLE DEPOSITORY, Nov. 22, 1864

New Issue will be paid for the old, on presentation at this Office

87 3rd W. G BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

Tax in Kind, Richmond County.

THE Farmers of Richmond County are requested to meet us at the following times and places, prepared to list their crops Corn, Short Corn, Buckwheat, Rough Rice, Irish Potatoes, Fodder, Hay, Molasses of Cane and Sorghum, Peas, Cotton and Ground Peas, to-wit:

At Steele's, on the 5th and 6th December.
" Mineral Springs, 7th "
" Rockingham, 8th and 9th "
" Laurel Hill, 12th and 13th "
" Stewartsville, 14th and 15th "
" Williamson's 16th "

Each producer must make return of the entire quantity of each of the above articles produced by him during the year; whether gathered or not

Five bushels corn per hundred pounds of net pork, will be allowed free of tax, for raising and fattening hogs The tax payer must furnish a list of the number pounds he expects to slaughter; and claim the deduction at the time the estimate is made. The friends of those absent in the army are earnestly requested to list for them.

W. D. TOWNSEND,
PETER McRAE,
Assessors 83d Tax Dist N. C.

Nov. 12. 85 t5D

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $135 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration; it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice. AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-13m

Files! Files!

FLAT BASTARD FILES, ass'd, 7 to 14in.
Taper Saw Files, " 8 to 4½in
Horse Rasps, 1½in

For sale at the Store of the late
JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 22, 1864. 87-5tpd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act to prevent the removal of soldiers' families out of such houses as they may now occupy, until the close of the present war.

Nov'r 21, 1864. 87 8trd

AUCTION SALES.

By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
8 Bales 4-4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles.

Nov'r 17. 85-its

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Richmond papers contain fuller reports than usual of a lively discussion in the House of Representatives on this subject on the 19th inst. The report is a poor one, as the reader will find every gentleman's speech a reply to a speech which the report does not indicate was made by the preceding speaker. Such as it is, we copy it as of interest to the people of this State:—

Mr Staples, of Va, from the Committee to which was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of applying to the several States for such a modification of the action of the States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from military service of State officers, reported that they considered it highly expedient that an appeal be made to the several State Legislatures, so to modify their exemption laws as to leave subject to military service State officers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years whose presence at home may not be essentially necessary to conduct and carry on the operations of their respective governments The Committee recommended the appointment of a joint committee to consist of one member from each State, on the part of the House, and such members as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers in each one of the several States exempted by existing laws from military service in the armies of the Confederate States for the purpose of carrying on the government of said States, and if the number so exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require, that the committee prepare and report to the House an address appealing to each one of said States to so modify their respective exemption laws as to render liable to military service all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years, whose services in their several offices may be temporarily dispensed with without detriment to the government of such State

Mr. Staples said that the resolution just reported provided a remedy for an evil of considerable magnitude Whether it would accomplish the object desired, the future would determine. All would agree that it was desirable to obtain some modification of the laws relating to the exemption of persons employed in the service of the States The country would be amused to learn the number of persons so employed and exempt from military duty Virginia has about 1400, N. Carolina more than 14,000, S. Carolina about 400, Alabama 1074 Mississippi 110 In Georgia the precise number is not known—including the State militia it will probably exceed 15 000 men. Mr. Staples said he did not intend to cast the slightest reflection upon the States of North Carolina and Georgia The valor of their sons had been conspicuously displayed upon too many bloody fields to be called in question here or elsewhere But it could not be denied that by this wholesale system of exemptions great injustice has been done to the other States

We had here a few days since the resolutions adopted by the Governors at Augusta. These resolutions breathe a pure and patriotic spirit But it so happens they are silent upon the only question these gentlemen can control. It is clear they do not intend to modify their lists of exemptions. We can, therefore, only act upon the bill reported here last session, and refer this whole matter to the State Legislatures, where it properly belongs To them we must appeal, and I am confident that appeal, rightly made, will not be in vain.

They will appreciate the magnitude of this struggle and the demands of the hour; they will feel that it would be far better to stop the entire machinery of State Government, close the courts of justice, suspend the authority of magistrates, obliterate the State lines, and abolish State sovereignty forever, than submit to any terms of peace the enemy have yet proposed We are in the midst of a war of unexampled magnitude; we are menaced with dangers within and without Great armies threaten us; immense fleets blockade our coasts, penetrate our harbors and rivers; our capital resounds with the roar of hostile guns; the solid earth trembles beneath the tread of contending legions In the midst of these extraordinary events, we assume that our independence is an established fact, we discuss and settle grave questions of constitutional law; we attempt to carry on the State and National Governments, with all their hosts of officers and employees, as if we were in the midst of profound peace and tranquillity. Men talk of State Rights, flippantly and learedly, as though no struggle existed on this continent save a contest for the preservation of State sovereignty against the despotic tendencies of the Confederate Government. Sir, this point may be carried too far. A principle, so invaluable in time of peace, may become the source of woes and disasters unnumbered in time of war What are the rights of the States? Virginia sovereignty or North Carolina sovereignty does not depend upon any construction given here or elsewhere to the Constitution It depends upon the army standing upon yonder river, guarding the approach to this capital. When that army goes down, all State sovereignty goes down with it When that army melts away, neither trial by jury, nor habeas corpus, nor State Rights will save us from extermination. State sovereignty will not raise armies, nor clothe and feed them It cannot build navies nor equip them In vain may we invoke its great principles in defence of a violated Constitution and a bleeding country In vain may we hold up before our enemies trial by jury, the sanctity of habeas corpus and the glory of a free press They would not listen to us in better days; they will not heed us now. Baffled in all their schemes and calculations, blinded with passion unduly elated on every temporary success, they are deaf to the voice of reason or the pleadings of humanity; they have no thought, no ambition, no solicitude for aught beyond our subjugation. Besides, if the people of the North desired peace upon any terms that we could accept they are powerless to achieve it. They have given up their free Constitution, their right of election, all their guarantees of personal liberty, to recover them no more.

There has been no period since the commencement of the struggle we have not been willing to treat with them. What has been the result of all our efforts? Bitter scorn and contempt. Every attempt we have made to end this unhappy struggle has been considered as evidence of our weakness and our despair. They will not have peace. They have proclaimed that they will have no compromise, no conventions, no armistice—nothing but war—war, bloody and terrible. The issue is before us and we must meet it with the spirit of men who can die, but never be slaves. The path we tread leads to independence, or it leads to slavery Now, indeed, we must gird up our loins. We must start afresh. We must strengthen our armies—increase our forces; we must infuse more vigor into the government—display a loftier energy, a firmer conception of the magnitude of the crisis and the perils that threaten us. In this hall we must rekindle the fires of patriotism, and send afresh through the land the inspiration of liberty to animate and cheer the hearts of the people Sir, it may be that we shall go down in this struggle. That after all, despotism will triumph over freedom. If that day should ever come, I confess to having one consolation—bitter, indeed, but still a consolation. We shall leave behind us no green spot to gladden the eye of our foe; but supreme desolation that will attest to mankind in every age that we preferred rather extermination than the unspeakable degradation of submission to Yankee insolence and tyranny We shall leave behind us monuments of a valor never surpassed. We shall at least teach mankind a lesson of high souled patriotism—of constancy unshaken, that will speak to the soul, like a trumpet call, so long as freedom is dear on earth, and revive the example of antique virtue among men, to the most distant generations.

But, if we are true to ourselves, God will give us the victory We have resources of men and of supplies, wisely and economically managed and directed, sufficient for our purposes. There is a recuperative power in these States, a dauntless courage in the Southern heart, that will carry us through this struggle. Sooner or later the end will come That end may be a prostrate country; but it will be a country whose mountains, valleys and streams will be swept by the celestial airs of liberty.

Mr. J. T Leach, of N. C., said, the gentleman from Virginia gets up here and tells us that State Rights must be blotted out That we must make an end to State Sovereignty. He wants a consolidated government. He wants the whole power in the hands of somebody that can have unlimited authority, not only over the Confederate Government, but over the States themselves. North Carolina, as usual, comes in for a share in the remarks of the gentleman The gentleman says that N. Carolina has 14,000 exempts from military duty, subject to conscription. It is very remarkable, when North Carolina has furnished more men than any other State She has furnished 118,000 men, one-third of which lie under the soil of Virginia; and yet North Carolina is complained of because she does not do more. I would consider myself one of the degenerate sons of a noble sire if I advocated such a measure as this. When North Carolina was called upon for five thousand men, she sent up ten, and five thousand of them were sent back; and now because North Carolina desires to keep her State officers she is complained of. I am tired of this cant; we have so much of it, and so often. I am aware that if any one advocates a moderate policy, he renders himself obnoxious to certain parties, and liable to the stigma of disloyalty I want it to be known that I endorse every word that Governor Brown or Mr Stephens has written. I endorse the letter of Mr. Boyce, of S. C., on that subject. And when they are arrested, tried before a mock court martial and hung, I ask the poor privilege of being hung with them. I am entirely opposed to the trampling down of State rights in this manner, and shall oppose the resolution

[Mr. Foote here made a two hours' speech on matters and things in general, not necessary to publish.]

Mr Miles, of South Carolina, said: It is a subject of painful regret that this matter, instead of being calmly deliberated, should bring about party excitement or anything like sectional jealousy. It is only proposed to request the Legislatures of the States to do what they could to diminish the number of State exempts We must strain every nerve and put forth every effort to meet the exigencies of the hour I am very willing to accord to North Carolina that she has done fully as well as any of the States. As to the statement that she has done more, I cannot deny or affirm the assertion of the gentleman; but I am willing to accord her all she deserves. But this debate had taken much wider scope than was necessary; it had gone into other matters As to the matter of peace, and the South having friends in the North, that is absurd. McClellan, who was looked upon as a peace man, had declared that the Union must be maintained. Even Pendleton had said that there must be no other policy than reconstruction It is a matter of amusement to me that, in the midst of this death struggle, we should suppose that the North would listen for an instant to any propositions of peace which the South might make; they would reject it with ridicule and contempt We had just as well send an embassy to the Emperor of China, and attempt to define our position to him as to send propositions North.

Mr Smith, of North Carolina, said that he could not but believe that the statement in regard to State exempts was erroneous. He could not believe that the number of State exempts was so disproportionate as was represented, and did not think the statements could be depended on. The State of North Carolina had done more in sending men to the field than any other. She had filled up her depleted regiments, and stood by the cause in all its conditions, and would still stand by it, until our independence is achieved, or we fall in the common struggle for liberty.

Mr. Staples asked the indulgence of the House to say a few words in reply to the member from North Carolina (Mr Leach). The gentleman charges me with being a consolidationist I will not retort upon him. No man will accuse him of advocating any proposition here, tending to strengthen the Confederate Government or to increase its resources. He belongs to that class of politicians who find in all the measures of Congress alarming usurpations of the rights of the States. I profess to be a States' Rights man—reared and educated in that faith; but I am not of the school to which the gentleman belongs. There is nothing in the resolution, or in the remarks I made, to justify such a charge. It is without the slightest foundation.

The gentleman undertakes an elaborate defence of North Carolina Who attacked his State? I did not. There was not a word said by me that could be construed into the slightest disparagement of the State of North Carolina. I stated a fact in regard to the number of her exempts—a fact attested by the official returns at the Bureau of Conscription. Did he deny the statement? No sir He contents himself with asserting that North Carolina had furnished more troops than any other State. Sir, this statement, if true, would occasion me no mortification. I am as proud of the glory and courage of the people of North Carolina, as the most ardent of persons But it is a random assertion made by the gentleman If true, it has nothing to do with the question before the House It would not justify that, or any other State, in the retention of more men than are necessary for the purposes of the Government. The conscription embraces all the able bodied men in each State If any one State furnishes more soldiers than another, it must be because her population is greater, and the true, rigid enforcement of the conscription laws The gentleman talks about Virginia. Now, sir, I said not a word in regard to Virginia; but since he has alluded to the State, I can tell him what she will not do—she will not follow his example or his teachings; she will stand by her sister States to the end of this struggle If she is destined to still greater afflictions, she will meet them with unshrinking courage Though all her peaceful valleys and happy homes should be wrapped in flames, the spirit of her people will not be broken. Having taken up arms in a just cause, she will not lay them down until here, upon her blood-stained soil, truth freedom and justice are triumphant.

The question being called, the resolutions of Mr. Staples were adopted

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Departed this life at his residence near Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 18th of October 1864. Robert L Monroe, Esq., son of Archibald and Flora Monroe, of Richmond county, in the 35th year of his age In August 1863, he joined Capt. Buie's company, stationed in and around Wilmington, where he contracted the disease which proved fatal to him He returned to his home the first of last August seriously ill, and for two months and a half suffered intensely. A very few days before his death, when questioned relative to his preparation to meet the solemn approaching hour, his reply was: "*If I am not deceived, I am ready*" He repeatedly said, that the 58th hymn of the "Psalms and Hymns," was a favorite one with him:—

"In evil long I took delight,
Unawed by shame or fear;
Till a new object struck my sight,
And stopped my wild career.

I saw one hanging on a tree,
In agonies and blood;
Who fixed his languid eyes on me,
As near his cross I stood," &c. &c.

Com.

WANTED,

BY a Young Lady who has had experience, a situation as Teacher in a private family or in the primary department of a school Salary is not of as much consequence as a comfortable home. Address
MISS ELLA WINTHROP.
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov'r 23 88 3trd

FOUND,

ON the Southern Plank Road, Friday, 25th inst., a Leather POCKET BOOK, which the owner can have by applying at this Office, describing contents and paying for this advertisement

Nov'r 26

Large Sale of Cotton and Negroes.

THE subscriber will sell at the late residence of Daniel McRae, dec'd, in upper part of Richmond County commencing on the 20th December, and will continue from day to day until all is sold, the following property: FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, all very likely Also about one hundred bales of COTTON, a large lot of oesting for running a steam saw mill, two circular saws, and many other articles, not necessary to mention. Terms six months credit, with bond and good security.

MARTHA B. McRAE, Ex'r.

November 19. 88*3t

LOST,

BETWEEN the Market House and the Depot, two $50 bills and two $20 bills. Any person finding this money will confer a favor on me by leaving it at the Enrolling Office O A BUNN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 88-2tpd

Four per cent. CERTIFICATES.

THREE Certificates for $200 each, for sale.

D T. NEWBY

Nov 21 88-

Still for Sale.

1 FIRST RATE COPPER STILL, 70 Gallons, new and in complete order, with Cap and Worm.

Apply to Dr. MARTINE.

Nov. 28. 87 5tpd

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S Farmers and Planters Almanac for the year 1865, received and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the BOOK STORE

Desirable Dwelling for Rent at Auction.

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses, and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences, is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given 1st of January

Nov'r 17. 85-1tr

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINDERBERY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 75-3tmpd

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—RICHMOND, Nov 24.—The evening Whig has the following postscript:—"Just before going to press, we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us; but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect"

Attempt of prisoners at Salisbury to Escape.—SALISBURY, Nov 25.—The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about 2 o'clock to day, occasioning some excitement They attempted to seize the arms of the guard on duty within the walls, and in several cases succeeded. Having disarmed a man they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guards were killed and several wounded The picket guard, witnessing these demonstrations, opened fire on the prisoners with musketry and two field pieces charged with canister, killing and wounding some 40 or 50, when order was restored. The guilty ones have been found out. All quiet now.

Clothing our Troops.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Quartermaster is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and the Commissary Department full rations of provisions The men are comfortable and in good spirits.

From Georgia.—Passengers who came down the Central road last night report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldville, 10 miles this side of Macon, at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train. Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the presence of the enemy The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine reversed, and the train started down the track. The freight trains were reversed and put back as rapidly as possible. A short distance this side of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed the firing was at Gordon, and that Gen Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked. Others report that the firing was at Macon The discharges of artillery were very rapid. The regular mail train to Macon turned back at Tennille.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off. Gov. Brown is at Macon. So are Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor. Everybody about Macon is in the trenches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed and they managed to get off

The track of the enemy is illuminated by burning homesteads.

The up train on the Georgia road, yesterday, did not go further than Crawfordville 65 miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, 10 miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in what force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensborough on Sunday afternoon.

Augusta Constitutionalist, 22d.

Western North Carolina—Kirk on Another Raid.—We have good authority for stating that the notorious villain Kirk is on an extensive raid in Western North Carolina. Our information is that on Monday last at the head of from 800 to 1200 thieves and robbers and murderers, he entered the town of Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, and robbed and destroyed every thing before him. At last accounts he was reported moving in the direction of South Carolina

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Yankee Items.—New York papers of the 21st report Sherman advancing towards Savannah in two columns—one to go to Macon, the other to Augusta—Beaufort, S. C., his ultimate destination, where he intends to make the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron his future base of supplies.

Only such buildings at Atlanta as could be of benefit to the rebels were destroyed. The extensive Rolling mills, stables and store houses at Rome, were destroyed.

A Cincinnati telegram says 900 rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville Saturday from Atlanta. They believed the place evacuated and rushed in to pillage and were captured

New York papers of the 23d contain a telegram from Nashville, of the 22d, which says nearly two weeks have passed since direct information has been received from Sherman. At least a month ago he informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

A Washington telegram of the 23d says there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the South Gap Canal is opened

Gen. Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, deciding his banishment beyond Federal lines.

No More News from Georgia.—The War Department at Richmond has forbidden the transmission of any further Georgia war news by telegraph, on the grounds that the enemy rely upon such news for information concerning Sherman.

Death of a Traitor.—Hon. W. R. W. Cobb [lately expelled from the Confederate Congress] was killed a few days since in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for sometime past been consorting with the yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Woman Murdered.—A correspondent at Greenville, Pitt County, informs us that a woman by the name of Mary Braxton was murdered in that place on Thursday night, 17th inst., in her own house. Her head was broken in four places, and her throat cut. She was then locked up in the house, and was not discovered under twenty-four hours. All her money, jewelry, clothing, and bed clothing were carried off, not even clothing enough being left to bury her in. The murderer has not been discovered.—*Raleigh Progress, 25th.*

Sale of Negroes.—On Monday last, Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co, of this city, sold the following negroes at the prices named: 1 Boy 19 years old, $5550; 1 do 21 do, $5300; 1 do 46 do, 4150; 1 do 30 do., 5100; woman and man 32 and 33 years old, $7200; 1 woman 26 do., $2600; 1 boy 31 do., $5200; 1 do 17 do., 4700.

Raleigh Progress, 25th.

Wordsworth says that "the tall mountains sleep day and night alike." From their pillows in the clouds, we should think they dreamed of Heaven.

Macon Telegraph.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A M