#### MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The Honorable, the General Assembly:

vened in the State of North Carolina to protect of his operations and expenditures. greater interests or meet greater responsibilities. Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our people in support of our cause, not only rendered the course continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the blockaded condition of our coast, have reduced us to straits and given rise to a class of evils, in the cause, which alone can sustain a revolution.

Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Con-

State against the invasion of the enemy. The pedient. Legislature, by several acts in 1861, provided that in case the Confederate government should fail or Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and made apable-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen large scale. ecution of the conscription law, I would be effect. those dear ones were suffering. nally providing for State defence. This reasonatroops given her for its defence.

fore, to say whether you will suffer our defences, as has money or food to give them. heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate authorities, or take steps to carry and almost insurmountable difficulties encounterout the will of the last Legislature, and raise ed by the Quartermaster's Department in providtroops enough on State authority to strengthen ing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops.

three or four months, and dismissed in time to by which North Carolina was to receive the compitch their crops in the spring.

This force, auxilliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus slaves in the manner already mentioned. the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting supplies that could be procured in the State, they on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties would benefit the whole State, by aiding in with- and leave the State agents the whole field, withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from ex. out competition. This would have enabled the will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform posed points.

labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such

Next to the defence of the State from the enemy in importance, is the defence of our people against extortion and starvation. Notwithstand- and nothing at all from the Confederate Governing the failure of the crops in the Western part of the State, it is believed that there is within our borders an abundance of grain for the supply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. The lands heretofore devoted to cotton to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course and tobacco have been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger by many hundred thousand bushels ployed the militia officers for the collection of arthan has ever been known. When this is considered, together with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, fruit, &c., there would seem to be little danger of actual suffering among our people-nor would there be, could it all be properly distributed and at reasonable prices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems to have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the acy are allowed to compete with ours, and spec-

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by the

Everything has a tendency upward in the same proportion-leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of exin our own midst, speculators from distant States taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purshasing for the army-thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do.

The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject, too, needs legislative action. Dr. the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reed by the yellow fever, which has caused their abated, they will of course be immediately again put into operation. The whole amount made there other States and carried off for speculation, at hand looms of our farmer's wives. prices ranging from \$12 to \$20 per bushel.

by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, erected other mills and are now nearly ready to ke., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inabout 200 kettles in operation, making near 1200 begin operations on a scale sufficient to make about
adequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagrees authorities. I have therefore waited patiently for your revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory apple of Certainly a Legislature has never been con. Superintendant has made no official report to me This, however, involved an expenditure of mo-

take immediate steps to prevent the exportation by Gov. Clark and \$8,000 by myself. from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. satisfactory proof that such articles are for private pounds of nitre per week. use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such | The department has contracted with manufaclished laws, as the skillful physician assists nature | herewith appended. in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible . The finances of the State will doubtless engage your measures have long since been condemned by anxious consideration.

and forty-five years, became liable to enrollment! I deem this a matter of the very highest impor- to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowas soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an tance. Nothing would so cheer and encourage adequate force for State defence from our citizens our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know beyond the age of forty-five, and submit to this vast that their State was providing for those at home drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I dearer to them than life; and nothing would so By ordinance No. 22, of June, 1861, which is now hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the ex- dispirit and demoralize them as to know that part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the of sea-cost than any other State, she has fewer that his country will not permit his wife and little tion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a It is not necessary gentlemen, that I should call morsel in the land it should be divided with our people-or to the suffering and ruin of its and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently camps of our armies that the wives and children of

I beg leave to call your attention to the great arrangement was entered into (according to a res-I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at olution of the General Assembly) with the Quarmutation clothing money of her troops and clothe any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to tax both equal and uniform by the classification of agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, tinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare authority may be vested in me, in case such our markets and putting enormous prices upon our pargent necessity shall arise, as will justify it. | agents. This is especially the case in regard to agents. This is especially the case in regard to our troops could get only half supplies from home, ment, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lost their baggage, it was found impossible at once to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people ticles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing. Every possible exertion has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederulators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them. !

I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned. I am gratified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company have agreed to sell all their tortion. As if we were not sufficiently avaricious productions at 75 per cent. upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce swarm in the land offering fabulous prices for the price about one-half; and some seven or eight everything they can buy. And in many instances, other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example. We may be deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing reasonably hope that most of the other mills in to his advance, the destruction of property, &c. the State can be induced to do likewise. The In view of the very great labor now imposed on the woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of Treasury Department and the variety of duties it emthem when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per braces, I recommend the creation of the office of Audibut this subject, too, needs legislative action. Dr. cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do so deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the convention, has been industriously at work; but material and then adding the 75 per cent. on the finished article, making their profits even greater will still be necessary to have some such an office in than before. It is greatly to be regretted that existence during the war, and perhaps for many years ports. His first works, at Morehead City, were the most useful and to-be-cherished institutions after. Should it not be deemed advisable to establish taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten should put themselves in a position, which will the office of Auditor, then I recommend that the Board them into operation. His next effort at Wilming- cause them to be execrated by our people on the sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proton was successful in producing about 250 bushels return of peace. But as the free trade policy op- portion to their labor. per day for some time before they were interrupt. pressed them in times of peace, so they seem de- I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed termined to have no mercy upon us during the to appoint a Treasurer to take charge of its own funds, temporary suspension. As the pestilence has existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies, gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. by the State and private individuals, probably ex- practicable for securing supplies to our own citi- The duty could much more conveniently and effectually seeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of that zens first; and to reduce if possible the price of be performed by the Board's own officers. When the made on private account is bought by citizens of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the amount of this fund is considered, (the amount of dis-

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my annually for want of some competent and proper officer a contract, through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. predecessor, under the aet of the Legislature ap- to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel Mordecai, Eags., with Stewart, Buchanan & Co. Materials of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacture and Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacture and contract the account of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests.

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to will a second of Million of the suggestions in regard to will be suggestions in regard to will be suggestions.

made superintendant of the works. With com- ed and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of bel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness alast too plainly the mercy we are to expect if our armies. dertaking, and there are now, as reported to me start again; and under a new contract they have for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, of this subject, I have been anxious at the same time nation to re-enact the horrors of St. Domingo and to by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, erected other mills and are now nearly ready to by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, erected other mills and are now nearly ready to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to authorities. I have therefore waited patiently for your revel in the desolation of our homes. The

ney beyond that appropriated by the act referred

cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and pota- Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instaltoes-except for the army and by regular agents ments, and that by me by reserving 10 per cent. of the government; and except when purchased by of the payments (as they become due) on powder evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal the Confederate authorities claim the right to commisof the Legislature and the Executive easy, but any county and corporate authorities of our sister to be furnished the State. The Confederate them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers sion the regiments of twelve months' men, continued actually preceded and marked it out. But the States, under such regulations as will amount to States will furnish the mills with about 3.000 in the discharge of their duty.

enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation-not, turers in the State for about 300 new rifles per presence of which ephemeral patriotism must This is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give of extortion-history and common sense having service. And it is hoped the department will place to that stern and determined devotion to our taught us the danger of trying to force trade, soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five which refuses to be governed by any but natural thousand men. A detailed report of the opera-It now becomes the duty of you, the General laws. All we can do is to aid these well-estab- tions of the Adjutant General's department is the administration of Justice in the State.

civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the port showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept., stitution, for the protection of our rights and productions of the country. The same remarks 1862, to be \$20,983,361 01, subject to be diminished apply to seizures of private property for public by the amount of the Sinking Fund, at that time about The subject of first importance is the prosecu- use, which ought never to be resorted to except in \$900,000, and the debt due the State, from the Confedtion of the war, and the means of defending our extreme cases, and then only as a temporary ex- erate Government, between five and six millions. Still the State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct To provide against the possible suffering of the modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, wives and children of our brave and self-denying a second by an additional issue of Treasury notes, and neglect to provide for the defence of N. Carolina, the soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the pur- a third by getting from the Confederate Government chasing and storing, at some safe point in the in- the sum due the State. Indeed, this sum, when reterior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels ment of the debt of the State as far as it will go, for it propriations of money for their support. Im- of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and pressed with the defenceless condition of our to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinceastern counties when I came into office. I had cost of trusportation, &c. It can now be bought tion of that amount of its capital. Upon correct print fully determined to avail myself of this authority, in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is ciples, therefore, of financial economy, the debt ought and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not rethe intervention of insurmountable difficulties, moved at an early day. Anticipating the neces- interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much The principal of these was the conscript law sity of this measure, and also thinking it proper at least as possible ought to be so raised. In regard passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to in a military point of view to have some surplus to the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and

the passage of the several acts referred to. By on hand, I have already ordered the building of rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis. I have but this law, as extended in its provisions a short large cribs on the N. C. R. Road, and made other ance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a time before the adjournment of Congress, all preliminary arrangements for purchasing on a very recent period that it is difficult for one who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, ledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall, therefore, venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.

land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the raines of both taxed alike; and that the tax ble hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; snows of the coming winter and offering his blood in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to and although North Carolina has a greater extent | day by day for our defence, has a right to expect | age, ser and other distinctive properties, in the discrein such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now, while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in your attention to the abounding wealth of this them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make acter are properly assessed at different rates, because threatened section of our State—filled with every. such provisions as you may deem best in reference of their relative proximity to markets and for other thing necessary for the comfort of our army and to the matter, and at us early a day as possible, substantial causes; and for such reasons the General Assembly itself can neither accurately value real estate nor can do so by any general State commissioner. informed in regard therete. It is for you, there our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State because of the different standards of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages the weak hand of the General Government on out | During the administration of my predecessor, an or by sex and age, and affixing for two years the taxable value for each class. In consequence of the movable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment which attend land. least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for termaster's Department of the Confederate States, The value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practicable purposes, the same as in

> Under the discretionary powers vested by the constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and disto me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be tazed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties where the tax shoes and leather. The consequence has been cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least 25 per cent on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheer-

I also recommend that a tax of 25 per cent be laid upon the nett profits of all who have, during the present war, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, bacon, flour, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth in behalf of their brothers in the field, and em- ing the next year or longer if necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a certain sum. This law, if properly entorced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

I am clearly of the opinion that no more Treasury notes should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay interest on our bonds than to further swell the volume of paper in circulation. The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th of September, 1862 :

Interest unpaid on coupon bond debt .... 432,065 45 " tempérary loans and

. \$20,983,361 01 Taxes received from permanent sources

with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests on the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the fund and evidences of debt, &c. bursements being double that of the whole State Gov-In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost

country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our who, whether in the field or the council, helped to I recommend that your Honorable body shall to; \$12,000 having been advanced the contractors has answered admirably, most of the subject of officering our troops in the field—some strend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble great real and efficiency in gathering and conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto. rapidly all persons subject to military duty without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some officers of the regiments originally raised for the war,

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law-so the concealing. aiding and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military auhowever in violation of any existing contracts month, and arrangements have been made where- therities in arresting such persons, I recommend that cers of the line. Again, while appointing and commismade by our citizens with citizens of other States. by, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles an act be passed for the punishment of any one who shall aid and assist them, or in any manner prevent their recapture; and also to punish more severely the ble, this confusion and to avoid conflict, I called in disobedience of orders by the Militia.

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with

There is great danger of lawlessness overrnning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as civil law, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times .-Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of habeas corpus within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and ... suse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people as it ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection.) no one will question, and to this extent meet my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened and the fountains of justice unsealed. The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored.

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no resson why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully fecommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the following considerations:

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The 7th circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks are allotted. According to existing statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, with the proviso "that in all cases where a circuit of the Superior Court shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court of each county exceeding twelve held by them. to be paid by the public treasurer on the first day of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and extra Courts exceeds the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102 chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for very such certificate omitted to be produced, there hall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars. Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judge to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision, to have effect only

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the Superior Court of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting temporary commission to the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has also been vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for ! There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate

rested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those sists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constituion to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their The falling off is attributable to those counties and accesers. I have laid their cases before His Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is due at least that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the Act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrests made could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State with or unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To substretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republie that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow; a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her constant blessings. Her chosen instruments-the constitution and the laws-were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees and walk uprightly in the narrow path they ing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was mills. The money was expended, the mills erect- the Militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the ves- tured cities and districts have had to drink shows us, Sept. 16, 1862.

adequate. Wishing to spare our critical the classification will bless the memory of

The right of the State authorities to commission the

instances, deserters and other shirking characters, is not doubted. It is conceded by the Act of Congress have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But in service by this law, and also all regiments whatso- with three divisions, making five divisions now ever raised since it went into operation. And in both cases they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they concede to the Executive of the State the appointment of the offisioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined The alternate will be offered, he says, of alleging to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possi- to the Union or forced within the rebel lines. person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that South, in order to consume what he consider opinion, and lay the matter before you, and recommend our limited supplies, and thus starve us into sub. you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and jection. honor of the State. It may well be doubted if the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of place on Saturday, but left after destroying sevelaw, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades ral houses and plantations in the neighborhood. of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war- | Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing forty and distant States, who are promoted to the command of NorthCarolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say brought back forty wagon loads of army supplies that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to Archibald Laney, in Union county, N. C., last honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. week, at which eighteen negroes were sold at an This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General usual number of old negroes and children. Prime capable of leading them, but we contend that as a fellows ranging from \$1,350 to 1,430. The terms matter of sheer justice, our soldiers are entitled to re- of sale were six months credit. ceive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war. There is no grain | the people in the ability of the Confederate States to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs to ultimately secure their independence, and with of the country and army, can be abundantly supplied it the permanency of the institution of slavery: by the liquors made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits | ney in this species of property - Lan'ster Ledon than that his wife and child should be without bread. I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents. In order to keep the highways of the country in bet-

ter condition, they having since the commencement of property, viz: Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Canle, Hogs, the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I re- Sheep, 3 Mules, 2 Wagons, 1 Carriage, 9 Bales Cotton, commend that the Revised Code be so amended that Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles the age, to be reached to entitle a man to exemption not recessary to mention. At the same time and from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead place, I will hire out the Negroes and Rent the Lands of forty-five, as now

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it ad- ing to said deceased. visable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each spring and fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist a serious design on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast | the 2d day of December next, to the highest bidder, at amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty-of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well doing of the schools in these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they bave a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace. Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management-a great charity

to our people and a credit to the State. Of our internal improvement system, I deem it un necessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should any thing of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall

authorities a number of citizens of North Carolina ar- lay it before you in a special message. In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which who apprehended them. What their guilt really con- it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which l will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation approved securities, and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts

upon my time, may be considered an apology. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me, to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of ou. country and our sause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found connected with our currency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and rive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. Let us do this and by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which just back of the Episcopal Church, being a half-lot 99 man is safe from the power of one individual. He are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support, feet square, and fronting on the side street. but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all are the terms of sale. to languish there without relief-a power that I am our official acts let us remember, that it is the spirit of the unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To sub-people which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends mit to its exercise would in my opinion be establish- all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing, selfing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the ex- sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be treme. Among a people so united and faithful to their hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic their Livery Stables. exception to the general rule, I can see but little good soldiers, shivering in their rags and splashing with their but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate naked feet through the snows, have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by scal and discretion displayed for the general good, show to the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic

> Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confed-State defence, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to. Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very

abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God gling to defend a noble people and a noble cause

Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Rosencranz arrived at Nashville on the 11th there. Another Federal division is at Bowling Green, another at Mitchellsville and another Gallatin. Rosencranz declares his determination to subdue the Southern people as he proceeds will apply the same law to women and children His idea is to throw an immense population on the

A force of ten thousand Federals are near Le banon, a body of whom made a dash into that

Col. Adam Johnson's Cavalry made a dash into wounding one hundred and fifty. The enemy fled to the Ohio River, but were pressed. We

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES -Capt. McManus informs us that he attended a sale of the estate of average of \$880 83 each. Among these were the

The prices of negroes were never higher in the country than they are at present. Every day the war continues strengthens the confidence of hence the readiness with the people to invest mo-

# NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 25th inst., at the late residence of ! W. Barnet, dec'd, I will expose to sale the following belonging to said deceased.

will also sell on the 27th inst., at the late reldence of Mrs. Maryarat Barnet, dec'd, the following

Corn, Wheat, Fodder, Cotton, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, l Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 3 Mules, 1 Horse, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not necessary to mention. At the same time and place I will hire out the Negroes and Rent the Lands belong-

Margaret and J. W. Barnet, deceased, to present their law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estates will also please make payment immediately, J. W. MORROW, Adm's.

Having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of James A. Kime, dec'd, I will sell on Tuesday, Morrow's Torn-Out, Twelve Bales of good packed Cotton. A credit of six months, with interest from the date of the sale, will be given to purchasers szeenting bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present this for payment according to law.

JOHN W. RLMS, Adm't. 31-pd

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of W. S. Caldwell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Rocky River, in Cabarras county, 10 miles west of Concord, on Thursday the 27th day of November, one Negre boy aged 25 years, one negro girl aged 28 years, 3 head of Horses and Mules, stock of Hogs, Cattle, Wagon and Gear, lot of Corn. Wheat, Cotton, Hay and Fodder, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Farnitate, together with a lot of other articles.

Terms made known on day of sale. M. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.

# By permission of P. T. Hammand, Esq., Ordinary

for Lancaster District, we will sell on the 27th and 28th inst., the personal estate of James Faulkner, deceased, at his late residence in Lancaster District, consisting in part of Twenty-two Negroes.

nearly all of whom are young and very likely; three

Horses and four Mules, all young and well broke; \$ fine lot of cattle; a lot of Pork and Stock Hogs: about 1500 bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Fodder; a lot of baled Cotton; Peas; a lot of fine seed Wheat and seed Oats; one sack of Liverpool Salt: two road Wagons and Harness; one new Buggy and Harness; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

TERMs-All sums of \$5 and less cash: all sums over \$5, a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale; the purchaser to give note with two or more

W. L. FAULKNER, ) Ex'rs. A. J. KIBLER,

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of the late Andrew Erwin, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder at public sale is the Public Square of Charlotte, on Monday the 224 reserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well. day of December next, a valuable House and Lot, with bond and good securi THOS. C. ALLISON. Nov. 11, 1862 te.

## CORN WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply M

BROWN & WADSWORTH Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862 tf

## Flour Mill for Sale.

The subscriber, having entered into a contract for building the Railroad from Dauville to Greensbore, if desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is sitnated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Rail Road, has six run of Mill Stones, and the Flour

It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machine ry, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our cap- with the Mill or separately.