The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

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MRS. T. J. HOLTON,
EDITRESS AND PROPRIETRESS.

TERMS:

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Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agent

Poetry.

The Child's Last Sleep.

Also our little flower of flowers
In gathered to her mother earth,
And in a fairer world than ours
She was another birth

She turned her sweet face to the light,
She thought the rainbow spanned the sky,
And when it vanished from her sight,
Lo, Paradise was there.

She laid her little hand in mine,
And motioned for one other kiss,
And with that tender parting sign,
Passed into endless bliss.

She raised her arms with gentle grace,
As though to greet some angel guest,
And with the welcome on her face,
Sank to her dreamless rest.

We watched to hear her slumbers deep,
So faint was each exhaling breath,
And to the last we thought it sleep—
It was the sleep of death.

Slowly we closed, without a pain,
Her loving eyes to cloudless skies,
And when her vision cleared again,
Her heaven was cloudless too.

Miscellaneous.

HOW HARRY FELL IN LOVE.

BY JAMES H. DANA.

All the girls in Flowerdale were in love with Henry Vernon. That is to say, they admired him excessively, and were ready to fall in love if he should lead the way.—Fanny Somers, the little witch, was the only exception. Merry dancing, and as pretty as a fairy, it was a question whether she had ever yet thought of love; if she had, she never talked of it.

Harry's father was a Senator in Congress, and he himself was a young lawyer of brilliant talents, finished education and handsome fortune. It was not known that his father wished him to marry, and did not, as is often the case, insist on his selecting an heiress. The now gray haired old statesman made a love match in his youth, and still worshipped the memory of the wife he had too early lost. "Let your heart choose, my son," he said, "marriage without true affection holds out but a poor show for happiness."

Most of these, not directly interested in the event, thought that Isabel Fortescue would carry off the prize. She was decidedly the belle of the village. Having received her education at a fashionable seminary, there was scarcely an accomplishment of what she could not boast. Besides, the family of Vernon and Fortescue had been the leading ones in the country for two generations, and the gossips said that the union of the two fortunes, and of the united influence, would give Harry a position almost unrivalled.

Certain it is that Harry visited Isabel very often. Those who envied her, accused her of manoeuvring to win him. "Throws herself in his way continually," said one.—"Did ever any body," cried another, "see a girl make love so barefacedly?" "She ought to get him, I'm sure," sneered another, "for she has tried hard enough." Nevertheless as honest chroniclers, we must record the fact that some of these very young ladies such is the infirmity of human nature, did their prettiest to out manoeuvre Isabel, and get Harry for themselves.

Harry had not seen Fanny since she was a child. It was only a month since she had left school and returned home again; and the first time she joined in the village social circle was at a pic nic. Here her blooming complexion, graceful figure and ringing laugh had been the theme of admiration by the beaux, the envy of the belles. Harry had been her partner in a dance or two, and in common with many others, felt it would be only civil to call upon her. So the morning after the party he sallied forth to make the round of the village girls.

He first visited Isabel. She was reclining on a fauteuil charmingly dressed and reading a novel. All she could talk about was her fatigue. Yet that she looked bewitching, was incontestible, in the subdued light of that sumptuous parlor, with elegant pictures on the wall, bouquets of flowers all about, and an atmosphere of exquisite refinement around. Never had Harry felt so much tempted to be in love. He staid nearly an hour when he had intended to stop only a few minutes; and would not, perhaps, have gone then, if other gentlemen had not dropped in. From Isabella's he went to several other houses. Everywhere he found the young ladies dressed to receive the company. Some were reading novels; some had a book of pretty poetry open before them; and one who had a pretty hand was coquetishly knitting a purse. Not one of them appeared to have anything serious to do. Most of them affected, like Isabel, to be quite languid, and talked as if the fatigues of the day before had nearly killed them.

When harry reached the pretty, but unpretending cottage where Fanny resided with her widowed mother, he found the hall door open to admit the breeze, and so, just tapping at the parlor entrance he entered bowing. In the shaded light of the cool fragrant room, he could not for a moment, see; but he noticed directly that no one answered his salutation; and directly he noticed that the apartment was empty. Just then, however a fresh, liquid voice, as merry as a bird's in June, was heard warbling in an inner apartment. Harry listened a while, charmed, but finding that his knocking was not heard, and recognizing, as he thought, Fanny's voice, hurtly made bold to go in search of the singer. Passing down the hall and through another open door, he suddenly found himself in the kitchen, a large airy apartment, scrupulously clean, with Fanny at the end opposite to him, standing before a dough trough, kneading flour and carrolling like a lark.

It was a picture an artist would love to paint. Fanny's face was seen partly in profile, showing to perfection her long lashes, and bringing out in relief the pouting lips and round chin. The breeze blew her brown curls playfully about, and occasionally quite over her face, at which time she would throw them back with a pretty toss of her head. Her arms were bare; and rounder, whiter or more tapering arms, never were; they fairly put to blush with their rosy pearliness, the snowy flour powdered over them. As she moved with quick steps at her task her trim figure showed all its grace, and her neat ankle with delicate foot twinkled in and out. For a while she did not observe Harry. It was not till she turned to put down the dredging box, that she beheld him.

Most of our fair readers, we suppose, would have screamed, and perhaps have run out at the opposite door. She blushed a little, as was natural, but having no false shame, she saw no reason to be frightened merely because a handsome young man had caught her at work. So she courtesied prettily, laughed one of her gayest laughs, and said, holding up her hands—

"I can't shake hands with you Mr Vernon, you see. Mamma was kind enough to let me go to the pic nic yesterday, and put off some of my work; and so I am doing double work to-day to make up for it. If you will be kind enough to wait a minute, I will call mamma."

"No, no," said Harry, charmed by such innocence, and unceremoniously taking a well-scrubbed chair, "I've only a few minutes to stay. My call is on you. I came to see how you bore the fatigues of yesterday."

Fanny laughed till her teeth, so white and so little, looked behind the rosy lips like pearls set in the richest ruby enamel. "Fatigued! Why we had such a charming time yesterday, that one couldn't get tired, even if one had been a hundred years old."

"You'll never grow old," said Harry, surprised into what would have been flattery, if he had not sincerely thought it; and his countenance showed the admiration for the bright happy creature before him.

Fanny blushed, but rallied, and answered laughing. "Never grow old! Oh, soon enough. What a funny sight I'll be, to be sure, bent almost double, and a cap on my head like granny Horn's."

Harry laughed, too, so ludicrous was the image; and thus he and Fanny were as much at home with each other, at once as if they had been acquainted for some years.

The intended five minutes imperceptibly grew into ten, and the ten into half an hour. Fanny continued at her house hold work, pleasantly chattering the while both she and Harry mutually so interested as to forget time and place alike. At last the entrance of Mrs Somers interrupted the *tete a tete*.—Fanny was a little embarrassed, when she found how long she and Harry had been alone; but the easy matter of course manner of Harry as he shook hands with her mother, restored her to herself.

If the elegant refinement about Isabel had tempted Harry to fall in love, the household charm which surrounded Fanny forced him to do so whether or no. He went away, thinking to himself what a charming wife Fanny would make, and how sweetly she would look in her neat, home dress, engaged in her domestic duties. Nor is Harry the only young bachelor who remembers that a wife cannot always be in full dress, and who naturally wishes to know how she will look in the kitchen.

"A wife ought as much to know how to manage her own house," he said to himself, "as a man to understand his business. I don't wish a wife of mine, indeed, to be maid of all works; but I should like to have her capable of overseeing her servants; and domestics discover very soon whether their mistress is competent, and obey or disregard her accordingly. Ah! if I had such a dear little wife now I'd coax her to go into the kitchen occasionally that I might see her at work."

It soon became apparent that it would be no fault of Harry, if he did not have Fanny for a wife. Never was a man deeper in love, nor did he make an effort to conceal it. Had Fanny been a foolish flirt, she would have played with his feelings as vain girls will when secure of a lover. But she was too frank and good for this, and only hesitated long enough to be certain of the state of her own heart, when she made Harry happy by accepting him.

Two persons more fitted for each other, in fact, could not be. Though always merry, because always happy, Fanny was amiable, intelligent and full of sound sense.—She had read and thought a great deal, especially for one so young. Her heart ran over with "unwritten poetry." Had Harry sought for a lifetime, he could not have found a wife so companionable, and so suited in every way for him.

What a talk the engagement made when it came out! The haughty Isabel, who, without being half as capable of sincere love as Fanny, had made up her mind to have Harry, and whose vanity, therefore, was piqued, even degraded herself so much as to be called the bride elect "an artful and intriguing puss." Other disappointed beauties had other hard names for Fanny. But though, when our gentle girl first heard of these slanders she shed a few tears, she soon dried her eyes, for with Harry's love nothing could make her long unhappy.

It was not until the young couple had set off on their wedding tour that Harry told his wife what had first made him fall in love with her.

"Every other girl I visited that morning," he said, "was playing the fine lady; and that while, as I well knew, their mothers were, often slaving in the kitchen. I reasoned that the daughter who would neglect her duty to a parent, could scarcely be less selfish towards a husband. Besides it is a common error with your sex, now-a-days, to suppose that it is debasing to engage in domestic duties. To a man of sense, dearest, a woman never looks more attractive than at such a time. As Wadsworth writes:

"Her modest matrons figure and free,
And stress of virgin liberty;
A form erect in which there meet
Sweet latitude, prudence in retreat;
A creature not too bright and good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

As he recited these lines, with exquisite sensibility he put his arm around Fanny's waist, and drew her towards him; and the young wife, looked up into his face, with devoted affection, rested her head on his bosom and shed happy tears.

And so we leave them.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions October Term, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of Dan Alexander, dec'd.

PAPER writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Dan Alexander, dec'd, was produced in Court by J. F. Smith, who is appointed to the satisfaction of the Court that William F. Alexander and Marcus S. Alexander, two of the next of kin, and next of kin, of said dec'd, are non residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for said heirs to appear, at the next term of this Court to be held, for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Charlotte on the 4th monday of January next, when and there take such action in this matter as they may be advised.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in October, 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

WM. MAXWELL, C. C. C.

Dec. 2, 1862. Fees $7.

BLUM'S
FARMERS & PLANTER'S
ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR
1863,
FOR SALE
HERE.

☞ Notice.

The e have been some Watches and Jewelry left in this House for the last 4 or 5 years, and have been repaired. This is to give notice to the owners that if they are not come forward by the 1st of January, 1863, and prove their property and take them up, they will be forbidden for the cost and damages.

T. TROUTER vs Ore., 1858.
J. G. WILKINSON & CO., Dec. 1, 1861.
J. G. WILKINSON, Jan. 1, 1863.

Dec. 2, 1862. 3t

FIRST MESSAGE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
GOV. Z. B. VANCE,
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Continued from last week.

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, one of the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all their productions at 75 per cent, upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, will reduce the price about one half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example.—We may reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent declined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing enormous profits on the cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent, on the finished article, making their profits even greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that these most useful and to be cherished institutions should put themselves in a position, which will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for securing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the hand looms of our farmer's wives.

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating $10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, for the erection of powder mills.—The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now nearly ready to begin operation on a scale sufficient to make about 4,000 pounds per week.

This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred too; $12,000 having been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark, and $8,000 by myself.

Of those sums, the money advanced by Gov Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by me by reserving 10 pr cent. of the payments (as they become due) on powder to be furnished the mills with about 3,000 pounds of nitre per week.

The department has contracted with manufacturers in the State for about 300 new rifles per month, and arrangements have been made whereby, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant General's department is herewith transmitted.

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxious consideration.

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No 20, Sec. 5, passed in December, 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept, 1862, to be $20,983 361 01, subject to be diminished by the amount of the sinking fund; at that time about $900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate 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 modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum, when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much at least, as possible, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few remarks to make. There has been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, 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.

By ordinance No. 22, of June 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value and the value of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in respect to age, sex and other distinctions as may be prescribed by law. Now the Give properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the same qualities, but at lands, even of places, from their local character are properly assessed immovable rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial reasons (and for such reasons the General Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners,) yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the 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 standard 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, or by sex and age, and affixing for two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform 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 that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed 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 cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy—I recommend an increase of at least twenty five per cent amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty five per cent. be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, shoes leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during 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 enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

I am closely 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 day of September, 1862:

Bonded debt,	$14,[illegible]
Temporary loans,	2,[illegible]
Int. accrued on Coupon Bond debt,	432,[illegible]
" " " Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons,	32,341 00
Ann't Treasury notes in circulation,	3,36,[illegible]
Total,	$20,983,361 01
Taxes rec'd from permanent sources for 1861,	$134,[illegible]
" " " " " " 1862,	[illegible]

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The collection for the next year will be still greater owing to the increase of the taxable property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted.

In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces, I recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Claims shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an officer in existence during the continuance of the war, and perhaps for many years after. Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor.

I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, 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. separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could be performed by the Board's own officer. When the amount of this fund is considered, (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government two years ago,) with the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been left annually for want of some competent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests.

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to the militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens a disagreeable spectacle of Confederate officers traversing the country to procure apprehension of deserters and so-called to carry the army without leave, I find in general, [illegible] the Militia for their purpose of the Officers assigned commanding, want and efficiency in [illegible] persons subject to putting up taxes and feeding the [illegible] duty, [illegible] in some instances, deserters themselves being characters, have not the [illegible] ance, and are enabled to [illegible] the assistance of others who [illegible] by feed them, and, in some cases, even officers in the discharge of their duty.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and abetting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting such persons, I recommend that 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 disobedience of orders by the Militia.

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with the administration of Justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rights and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing as [illegible] as civil law, which is the master of us all.—Though proverbially a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious inconvenience from the violent and lawless behaviour of the times. Murders, assaults, disregard of obligations, oppression and injuries are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. Disturbing enough, I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a sentence of a civil court within his camp, issued by competent authority, and, when the officer with demonstrations and threats from his followers, it should be our pride at this our day and safety, to show our respect for law and our law-breakers at home that we can [illegible] honored and revered, in the midst of suffering and calamity, as then, invoking an [illegible] power and majesty, strength and protecting and sustaining, but propitious to evil with strength, and certain laws were respected. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, we doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular records of the 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. Feel sure it only meant to have been prudent, protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business [illegible] of indeed, all creditors and persons [illegible] that protection, at one and prompted and to this extent it may be approved. But the Courts themselves cannot be opened and the functions of justice exercised, the criminal law expounding should be diligently administered, that it has been said by said that "the expenditure of money is prevented more by the uncertainty than the severity of its punishment. A man may be charged with crime and imprisoned in default, even if unjustly imprisoned, it may have been never received in a court of higher jurisdiction for days months, thus [illegible] that earned pittance, in spite of the statutes of higher wrongs. The cross freemen [illegible] to a remedy to enquire into and [illegible] thereof, and to [illegible] and that [illegible] desired or desired. I therefore recommend that the legislature [illegible] the Superior Courts be [illegible].

I am also convinced that [illegible] soldier in the field [illegible] protected from [illegible] there exists no [illegible] [illegible] of property, [illegible] caused from [illegible] probably [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] property or [illegible] in the [illegible]

In this connection [illegible] recommend that all process [illegible] be arrested, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] for the change [illegible] from the [illegible]

Some of the circumstances [illegible] of business. The [illegible] eighteen months, since [illegible] and to some two years [illegible] allowed an annual [illegible] street and City [illegible] "that in all cases where a [illegible] Superior Courts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]