

in it, then we of North Carolina, would owe it to ourselves, to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers, to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity.

Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will, would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism.

The prevention, then, of civil war and the preservation of peace among us are the great objects which North Carolina should resolve upon securing, whichever changes the Government may undergo.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion, becoming and proper that we should have some consultation with those States identified with us in interest and in the wrongs we have suffered, and especially those by whom immediately adjacent to us. As any action of ours would necessarily materially affect them, it would be consistent with the amicable relations that have ever existed between us, to invite them to a consultation upon a question that so deeply affects us all.

From a calm and dispassionate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result and no evil could.

In this proceeding we would show to the world a disposition to exhaust every peaceful remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination, to maintain our rights, "in the Union if possible and out of it if necessary."

Such a step, too, would be a becoming mark of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, who have ever been disposed to acknowledge us as equals in the Union and who have, on many occasions gallantly struggled to secure our Constitutional rights.

I therefore, respectfully recommend, that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be disposed to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States with the view of securing concert of action.

Also, I think, that the public safety requires a recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once expressed, will be a basis of action, and will afford the certainty necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defenses will require your early attention. I would recommend a thorough reorganization of the militia, and the enrollment of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation our militia roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

Our proceedings may be conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation and that they be conducted to the honor and welfare of North Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assembled at the time appointed by law, to consult together for the common good and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public welfare.

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs of a character calculated to excite in every patriotic mind, painful apprehensions for the maintenance of existing political institutions in the Confederate States, yet you are surrounded here at home with such evidences of happiness and prosperity as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has graciously directed our counsils in the past and upon whom, must be our chief reliance for a safe deliverance from the evils that threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past two years, our people have been signally blessed with physical health; the returns of agriculture, though somewhat diminished by the blighting influence of a drought that widely prevailed the country during the last season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman; the increased yield of our mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch of industry; and the progress of manufacturing pursuits have steadily increased in amount and improved in quality, commerce has prospered, and the advantages of education have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of moral and material progress that invariably evidenced may be traced for a cause, directly and unerringly to the great system of federal improvement that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted in the management of the State.

Our public works, steadily advanced from their beginning point on the Atlantic Ocean far into the interior of the country, stimulating as they progress every department of industry, by offering new facilities of transportation and opening up sources of public wealth that have heretofore slumbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural barrenness.

Guided by the example of my predecessors, I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated, and respectfully suggest the adoption of such measures, as, in the public interests, may seem to require. More detailed statements than would be compatible with the nature of this communication will be furnished by the heads of the several Departments in their regular biennial reports.

PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCES.
The subject to which I shall first invite your attention, demanding it of primary importance, is the condition of the finances of the State.

A rigid observance of the public faith is a sentiment deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has never been tampered with. The well known disposition of the public mind forbids a doubt, that you will see that ample provision is made to meet beyond every contingency, the accruing interest on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And the discharge of this duty, as will appear from our examination of our financial affairs will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes as the abstaining from such new and combined measures as may diminish the present receipts of the Treasury. The following abstract, taken from the books of the public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st day of October last, together with the purposes for which it was contracted:

For N. C. R. R. 1,468,505	
For Western N. C. R. R. 400,000	
For Fayette & West. R. R. 300,000	
For Gaston & Weldon R. R. 87,000	
Total	\$2,255,505

For Plank Roads 180,000	
For Lunatic Asylum 125,000	
For Rivers and Canals 830,000	
For Literary Fund 81,000	
For General Purposes 1,550,000	
Total	2,744,000

Total indebtedness \$9,129,505
In the foregoing list is embraced a debt of \$900,000, for which the State was originally liable, as contractor, for the North Carolina Canal Company, and for which, she became responsible, as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Company.

In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following Railroad Companies, for the discharge of this duty, in compliance with certain conditions set forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works:

To W. C. & R. R. Co. \$1,709,000	
To W. C. & R. R. Co. 2,700,000	
To Fayette & West. R. R. Co. 100,000	
To C. F. & D. R. Nav. Works 20,000	
Total	\$4,629,000

These companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the aid of the State, as to leave no more than the whole of the above sum will be called for by them, within a very few years, with the exception of \$1,000,000 of the amount guaranteed to the Western N. C. Railroad Company, which will be required, because of the fact, that their road will be completed to the Freeport River, in the present season, for the sum less, by that amount, than was originally contemplated. The State is also liable, by endorsement, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in the sum of \$150,000. A loss on account of which, however, need not be apprehended as the money for its ample means to discharge their debt at maturity. The precise time at which the monies becoming due the foregoing Railroad Companies, will be applied for, is by no means certain in not all probable, however; that more than \$1,500,000 will be required during the present and ensuing financial years. This sum would swell the amount of indebtedness to \$10,529,505; the annual interest on which, together with the average annual expenditures of the government, \$98,000 will give the sum of \$728,324 7/8, as an annual charge upon the Public Treasury for the present and ensuing years. This it will be observed embraces the interests on the maximum amount of debt for that period which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason a deduction of several thousand dollars should be made, from the sum stated as necessary for the year and the same amount added to that required for the other. The receipts into the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of revenue were, for the past two years, as follows:

Receipts for 1857-'58	\$618,964 48
Receipts for 1858-'59	691,919 54
Total receipts for the last two years	\$1,310,884 02

To this sum should be added \$1,127,724, due from two defaulting Sheriffs, and for which judgments have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond.

The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing fiscal year, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows:

Estimated receipts for 1861-'62	\$866,602 39
" " " " 1860-'61	889,822 67
It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present rate; indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the public service.	

This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition that the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of \$170,000, of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st of October, 1860. The present condition and prospective receipts of that fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I therefore recommend that it be directed by the Legislature.

By the principal of the present liabilities, Raleigh and Gaston R. R. stock, par value	\$187,500
North Carolina	2,000,000
Preferred 6 per cent	1,000,000
A. & N. C. R. R.	1,000,000
Total	4,187,500

Western N. C.	1,130,000
Alb. & Choc. Canal	330,000
Bonds of W. C. & R. R. Co.	400,000
of Fayette & West.	300,000
Debt due from A. & N. C.	400,000
Interest on " "	72,000
Principal of Sinking Fund	457,040
Total	\$7,463,140

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of the public debt, as it falls due, by the existence of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is \$457,040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence derived:

Receipts by dividends on N. C. R. R.	\$220,000
" " " " " "	78,000
" " Surplus Revenue	100,000
" " Interest on Bonds	21,570
Total	\$419,570

The rapidly increasing value of our railroads gives the highest assurance that this Fund will prove fully equal to the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will, probably, not fall short of half a million of dollars, and may possibly exceed that amount.

An obvious reason why our railroads may be relied upon for the payment of the public debt, is that, as at the present time, is to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which, for all purposes not requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

No more conclusive evidence of this fact could be desired than that furnished by a comparison of the cost of our roads with the cost of roads constructed with a different kind of labor.

A great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowan's Neck Town, on the Tennessee line, a distance of 660 miles, will when completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of road 348 miles have been actually completed; 59 miles more to contract, and the remainder, 162 miles, has been surveyed and careful estimates made of the cost, so that the entire cost of the road, when finished, may be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand, we find, that the Erie road, in the State of N. York, some 100 miles in length, cost \$20,000,000. Or, differently stated, the cost of our road will be \$22,000, while that of the Erie is \$20,000 per mile. A clear profit of \$1,500 per mile when completed, a dividend of 7 per cent, while on the latter it would require a net profit of \$4,800 per mile to give the same dividend. Like comparisons between roads similarly situated will never fail, it is believed, to develop the fact of the superior cheapness of slave labor, when employed in the construction of railroads.

Financially and socially this is an important fact for us. It gives the assurance that our railroad investments will prove dividend-paying stocks and that the public debt contracted for the construction of these works will be finally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding conviction that many of the present generation will live to see the public debt paid off by receipts from railroads, and that the roads themselves, unencumbered, yielding a rich revenue to the State, has heretofore been collected by taxation, and super-added, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one, and one of no small view, as it teaches us, that there is a proper division of labor, which if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and ensure to the advantage of all, the employment of the most economical labor where physical force rather than an exercise of the mental faculties is required, and the assignment of that field of labor, demanding the employment of skill and educated and trained hands. It profits, to the pursuit, to the white race, where such qualities are, mainly, and almost exclusively to be found.

The marshaling of labor upon this principle, is dictated, it is believed, by a sound public policy, leading to the discharge of this duty, and the social and industrial employment, and the perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing skill, that go to make up the power of a State; and to that harmony of interests, so necessary to every well organized society.

The balance of the Message is unavoidably crowded out.

The vote of the United States in the presidential election just past, will be about 4,500,000; out of this number, I believe, will probably receive about 1,500,000, or just one-third of the vote.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

BY PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

BACON-X	13 1/4	MOLASSES	28 2/3
ANSEL'S	23 3/4	Cuba	90 00
Ammoniac	23 3/4	Nevers	90 00
Spice	18 20	SALTS	4.50 to 5.00
Tallow	18 20	Sherm	0.00 to 2.00
COFFEE	10 1/2 to 11 1/2	Linn	0.00 to 1.00
Legume	17 1/2 to 18 1/2	Tanner's	0.00 to 3.00
Sugar	17 1/2 to 18 1/2	POPCOATS	1.00 to 1.25
COTTON	10 1/2	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
Salt	10 1/2	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
Milling	9 1/2 to 10 3/4	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
To W. C. & R. R. Co.	1,709,000	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
To W. C. & R. R. Co.	2,700,000	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
To Fayette & West. R. R. Co.	100,000	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
To C. F. & D. R. Nav. Works	20,000	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50
Total	\$4,629,000	POPCOATS	1.25 to 1.50

WILMINGTON MARKET, Nov. 22, 1860.
TURPENTINE—Sales after yesterday's report of 422 bbls., and this morning 130 do., at \$2 for yellow dip \$1.60 for virgin, and \$1.95 for new hard per 250 lbs.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—We note a further decline in figures.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUMBERLAND.
The people of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to give expression to their opinions in regard to the policy which North Carolina should pursue in the present condition of our political affairs.

A. A. MCKETMAN,
E. J. LILLY.
November 24, 1860.

Infants' Dress Preservers.

[PATENT.]
This newly discovered invention preserves the clothes from being soiled; renders nursing safe from inconvenience, and is a great comfort to mothers and nurses. To be had at all LADIES' STORES, and sent free by post, direct from the inventor, Mrs. Annfield, No. 112 Fourth street, Wash. T. D. C., by remitting the amount. Price, ONE DOLLAR each, Lady Agents wanted.

A liberal allowance made to the Trade.
Oct 13 1860.

The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Salt-horns, and all impurities of the face of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, will full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

J. S. T. MARSHALL,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST,
No. 32 City Buildings, N. York.
Sept. 8-10m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—it anxiously to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he trusts that he will be able to do so, as he has seen many who have been cured by his remedy, and he trusts that he will be able to do so, as he has seen many who have been cured by his remedy, and he trusts that he will be able to do so, as he has seen many who have been cured by his remedy.

MIKE SMITH

IS NOW RECEIVING AT THE FAYETTEVILLE HAT STORE, No. 3 G Street, his Fall Stock, comprising all the latest styles of Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Woollen Hats, Velvet, Plush, Cloth and seamless Caps, also a good assortment of Umbrellas.

The attention of the trade and public generally, is invited to this stock, comprising, as it does, one of the largest and best assortments of articles in this line ever offered in Fayetteville.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.,

SEPTOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1860.
In Honor, R. S. FRENCH, Judge Presiding.

IT IS ORDERED, That a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, of the County of Cumberland, be held on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1861, and that publication thereof be made in the several newspapers published in the town of Fayetteville, Jarvis, Sowers and Whesses, in civil cases, are notified to be in attendance.

LOTTERIES.

NO BLANKS.
GRAND ALL PRIZE SCHEME
FOR
DECEMBER, 1860.
Georgia State Lottery.

McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$60,000.

TICKETS ONLY \$10.
HALVES, QUARTERS, AND EIGHTHS
IN PROPORTION.
TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN 1860.
IN THE
City of Savannah, Ga

CLASS 100, TO BE DRAWN Dec. 1, 1860.
CLASS 101, TO BE DRAWN Dec. 8, 1860.
CLASS 102, TO BE DRAWN Dec. 15, 1860.
CLASS 103, TO BE DRAWN Dec. 22, 1860.
CLASS 104, TO BE DRAWN Dec. 29, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000 1 Prize of \$10,000 are \$1,000
1 " 10,000 2 " 5,000 are 1,000
1 " 5,000 3 " 2,500 are 500
1 " 2,500 4 " 1,250 are 250
1 " 1,250 5 " 625 are 125
1 " 625 6 " 312 1/2 are 62 1/2
1 " 312 1/2 7 " 156 1/4 are 31 1/4
1 " 156 1/4 8 " 78 1/2 are 15 1/2
1 " 78 1/2 9 " 39 1/4 are 7 1/2
1 " 39 1/4 10 " 19 1/2 are 3 1/2
1 " 19 1/2 11 " 9 3/4 are 1 3/4
1 " 9 3/4 12 " 4 3/4 are 3/4
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