sovereign over this Confederacy, alleging that the independent States were in rebellion against the maining States of the Union, and threatening the rope with manifestations of their displeasure if it should treat the Confederate States as having an in lepen teut existence. It soon become known that these pretensi as were pot cousidered abroad to b a. absurd as 14:y were known to be at home, nor hal Europe yet learned what reliance was to be placed on the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington. The delegation of power granted by these States to the Federal Covernment to represent then in foreign inferencese, had led Europe Inth the grave error appoint that their separat as eigry is repeat of harrowing dinto on common s diffeignly, and had ceased to have a disthat existence. Under the influence of this error. which all appears to reason and atmo scal fact were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration that foreign governments could not assume to judge between the conflicting repre sentat one of the two parties as to the true nature of their provious mutu a relations. The governments of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their determination to confine themselves to recogniging the self-evident fact of the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict neutrality during the stogiess So e of the other powers of Europe pursuch the same course of policy, and it became ap rent that by some understanding express or tacit. Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all ac tion touching the contest of this continent to the w. powers just named, who were recognized to have the largest interests involved, both by reason of proximity and of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Larope, while based on an apparent refusal to is crumine the question, or to side with either party war in point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless p.etensions of the United States. It was a refusal to treat us and an independent government. If we were indepenlent States, the refusal to entertain with us the ver, a ternational intercourse as was maintained with more enemy was unjust, and was imparious in its il whatever may have been the motive which primportic Neither was it in accordance with the nigh moral obligations of that international code whose chief sanction in the conscience of the sovereng - and the public opinion of mankind, that those duty peculiarly incumbe ton them, from any apprehension of the consequences to themselves. One heen a verse to the extravagant pretensions of the I red States, was the prolongation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby encouraged, and which have resulted in nothing but scenes of car nage and devestat on on this continent, and of misry and suffering on the other, such as have scarcely | dent in history. a parallel in history Had these powers promptly that ed our right to be trated as all other had per 4 at maxions, none can doubt that the moral en-... uch action would have seen to dispet the de-

Northern ports and consign to forced inaction num | ing passage:

recover to the Confederacy, and to conter signal ad law.

me and remained donetful and undecided.

is it is aftering is, as discours abolished. the exception reconfronted of war

I flic and a de to be bindi g most to entire as ist by minuted by a force!

No on'y did this solemn declaration announce sternly asser c. and a untained.

invitation every intependent State in E rope yield a sary and respect any new confedera- ; hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the Copies were in rest in more at interwith their we positioned

sponse is the resolutions of the provisional Congress interests might be misconstitued into an appeal for of the 13th August, 18d1, by which all the principles aid. Unequal as we were, in mere aumbers and announced by the congress of Paris were adopted as available resources to our enemies, we were continued of our conduct during the war, with the scient of powers of resistence, in relation to which sole exception of that relative to prviateering. As Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrance-

of the officials who conducted successfully the desi- It is therefore, because our just grounds of complaint cate business confided to their charge.

These solemn declarations of principle, this im- ly before you. plied agreement between the Confederacy and the two powers just named, have been suffered to re- mation, and although no immediate results may be main in operation against the menaces and outra- attained, it is well that truth should be preserved ges on neutral rights, committed by the United and recorded. It is well that those who are to fol States with unceasing and progressing arrogance low us should understand the full sature and charluring the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe acter of the tremendous conflict in which the blood capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida, and Wilan decrees, and the British orders in Conteil in ne years 1800 and 1-07, s ns in o insignificance ahatory; yet those of chades have since been condemned by the publicists of those very powers as polations of international law; yet those blockades evoked angry remonstrances from neutral powers | ting to the fact that the correspondence be ween the etiment powers should decline the performance of a smoogst which the United States were the most conspicuous : yet those blockades became the chies Immediate and necessary result of their deciming limited States in 1812, yet those blockades were one true interests of mankind as involved in the war or the responsibility of a decision which must have of the principal motives that led to the mediaration of imposing and enduring check on the very abuse of indepted for the first official exhibition of its sym- 22d April, 1861. naritime power which is now renewed by the United pathy for the s. fferings endured by this people states in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances and

with teatures of aggravated wrong without prece-The records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this to vernment to neutral powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has ouch action would have seen to dispet the de-against the recognition of this blockade. It has controverted by the abswer of characters and to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to that they owe their escape from consequences now to numerous other improvements in the service some person. He is very smart, and may obtain the most skeptical. This proclamation recommended in the report, and for which legislathe restorts to accomplish our simplest in calming the tion is required. the continued he maintain of the same powers in real facis contained in the letter emanating from the least of those who have constantly evined the aptoderacy, is still due the continuouee of the calamit have been stationed, have been invested so ineffibeen established from the very beginning of this struction of the old Union or some renewal of close ty has been destroyed by order of the government in is peaceful pursuits, both in the o d and the new into them since the declaration of the blockade; that war, an equilibrium of forces between the belliger our enemies have them elves admitted the mefficienfine to are other matters in which less than justice | or of their blo kade in the most forcible manner, by has been rendered to this people by neutral Europe | tenested offs all compliants of the sale, to us, or and amble advantage conferred on the aggressors in a mers on table at var, a site which could not poa worked war. At the reception of hestrifices the suggests the terror constitution precented block more table of the Confederacy were almost excur at the amount of any operacut access to our s is ngrigotheries of occord by I aned States, to be a last state of comber and have alleged a great extent, mechanics and increments. We had been mobility of tent, a their paper block die effecto commercial marine, where their merchant vessels they as the excuse that he whous barbardy of destroya area of the ocean. We were without a navy white long the entrance to the of our harbors by sinking they and powerful fleets. The advantage which vessels model with stone in the custonel; that our is beset for indicting u jury on our coasts commerce with force-h nations has been intercepted. eroment has never professed the intention of the leadings was thus connerbalanced in some unit by the effect our vestment of our posts, nor by in on e to the exposure of their commence to at | ne seizure it sails in the attempt to enter them the a varience at med tesse's I was known to but by the spine chedle high seas of neutral ves the p that within a very few years past the United sels by the content of our entities wherever sup- that the claims of this Confederacy to its just place see that peremporely resused to accede to proportion be seen to abolishing privateering, on the ground as without enquity whe found single block-ding vessel a legel by them, that nations owning powerfur fleets | was to be found at such point; that blockading very find to maintain itself against their attenuts has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption would there by obtain united wis money over those first over ? Expert ions, have been absent for man and the same of weeking a contribution and the finite mays and have returned, whomas notice either in text us a than the transit me powers of burspe is the corea to not seem that the blockade, mra word a like problem in a transparent transport from the bringing that every processing and organization away and every powers in coneur ports. This problintion directed right of central has one to hade with a beinge entwith apparent impartiality against both belligerents, on ter he sanction of principles i eretofore univer-was in reality effective against the Confederate States | sally respected, have been systematically, and perat me, for they at one could find a hostile commerce sistently violated by the United States. Neutral power to check these outrages on homonity, nuon the ocean. Merely nominal against the United Europe has received our remonstrances and has merous and well authenticated as they have been, its necessary concernitant of extravagant prices our trials have, by a beneficient Providince been States the prohibition operated with intense severi submitted in almost published to and not provided into blessings. The magnitude of the jot on the arrival of every train, and convey passen by on the Confederacy, by d-priving it of the only wrongs that the Uniter States have chosen to indict ower, indicated numbers on the wrong doers - from a toxation adequate to support the public perils which we choosen to indict means of maintaining, with some approach to equalise on its comme ce. The Cabinet of General credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our ty, as straggle on the ocean against the crushing however, has not considered seven prisoners of war in cold and wise legislation alone can prevent serious people thus gaining for the Confederacy from its superiority of naval force poss-ssed by its enemies quiese nee in these b caches of international law as blood, and the demand for his panishment has re embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my birth a just appreciation from the other nations of promptly delivered at the place desired. The value and efficiency of the weapon which was results from simple manner of the United the consistion of the Consisti of neutral European powers in favor of a nation fairs, assumed to make a change to the principle in relation to the charges in de against General maintenance of the public credit and the support by the development of our internal resources. Can which professes openly its intention of ravaging enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence, of their government. When each family is sending non-crown our forcesses that were cast from the their commerce by privateers in any future war, is faith of the British G v rement was considered to after repea ed efforts on my part to obtain some forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in products of mines opened and furnaces built during strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired among be pledged; a change to important and too preju answer on the subject, not only admitted guilt, but camp and death in battle, what ground can there the war. Our mountains cases yield much of the the commercial classes of the United States by a dical to the interests of the Confederacy to be over sauctioned it by acquiesence, and I have according be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its nitre for the manufacture of powder and promise in single critiser of the Confederacy. One national looked, and against which I have directed solemn by branded this criminal as an outlaw and directed more and more, if more be necessary, to provide crease of product. From our own foundries and steamer commanded by officers and manned by a protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should the government with means for ensuring the com- laboratories, from our own armories and workshope crew who are debarred, by the closure of neutral satisfactory explanations from the Patish Govern tall into the hands of any our forces. Recently I tort of its detenders? It our enemies submit to an we derive, in a great measure the warlike material

to not over estimate the effects that must have been I notified, and also us to number of ships is stationed, attractives against any of our civizens who shall fail conserve of our enemy, if the meass of disposing langer of catering it or learning it, and that these ject has also been submitted to the superior military of their prizes ad not been witheld by the action of ships do not vour any person ingress or egress, authorities of the United States, with but tains hope But it is especially in relation to the so-called estable and the relation to the so-called estable in the particular instance identified in the appalling attraction which

From to the year 1856, the principles regulating lity to a principle the exact terms of which were not in inspired by this conduct should make us, notes prior to the est I counter, 1862, will, in the lity. this subject were to be gathered from the writings | settled with deuberation by the common cons nt of | however so unjust, as to attribute to the whole mass of enchest publicists, d cisions of admiralty courts, eavilized nations, and by implied Convention with of those who are subjected to the despotism that now from circulation nearly the entire sum issued preinternational treaties, and the usages of notions thus Government, as already explained, and their reigns with unbrid ed because in the City of Wash-The undertainty and doubt which prevailed in effects is clearly to respen to the prejudice of the ingion, a willing acquiescence in its conduct of the to even a to the true rules of maritime 1 w, in time | tonfederacy one of the v ry disjuted questions on | war | There must necessarily exist among our enewar resulting from the discordant and often the law of blocknile which the Congress of Paris | mies very may, perhaps a majority, whose humanothering principles announced from such varied professed to settle. The importance of this change ity recoils from all participat on in such atracities as a subspendent sources, had become a grievou is readily idustrated by taking one of our perts as but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while perand the a nichel Whether a blockade was allow an example. There is evident danger in entering muting their continuance without an effort at reander against a port not invested by land as well as the port of Wilmington from the presence of a pression. by s. c. whether a blackade was valid by sea if the blackading force, and by this test the blockade is The public journals of the North have been rethat stong the t was moved, sufficient " really to offenive " Access is not really prevented" by the ceived, containing a proclamation dated on the such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety prevent access, and minimizeness other similar ques to sexuring fleet to the same port, for steamers are first day of the present month, signed by the President to the present month, signed by the President to the same port, for steamers are con muchly artiving and departing, so that tried by dent of the United States in which he orders and war. Anomated by the highly honorable desire to put this test the blockers is ineffective and invalid. declares all s'aves within ten of the States of the It is true that at its c'ose our debt will be large: \$2; Miss Catharine Lewellen 1 pr socks, Miss Catharine Lewellen 1 pr socks, Miss Catharine Lewellen 1 pr socks, Miss Catharine Lewellen 1 pr socks and the Court that publications are the court that the Anomated by the following the a tree, an even conflicts " (I quote the official lan | mother in flection will induce the British Govern | atmed forces of the enemy

the state of the s

set to control to he state and the state of on by a Units i Strack, white de binary is one was to be dealt with in accordance with the laws of these The properties which prohibited prof presented as class to the United States providing for the punishment of estimate en

No instance is known in history of the adoption of nations of Europe, it to been my purpose to point shall direct their discharge and return to their rules of public law under circumstances of like so out distinctly that this trovernment has no com- homes on the proper and usual parole lemnity, with like unanimity, and pled ing the plaint to make that the e mathems declared their in its political aspect, this measure possesses nestrality. It could new be expect nor desire more. great significance, and to it, in this light, I invite the consideration of Congress. For the perfection of Cayle & Lady, 4 blankets, 3 pr socks; Mrs. E. When therefore this Confederacy was formed, and The complaint is that the neutrality has been rath- | your attention | It affords to our whole people the our military organization to appropriate means when neutral powers while deferring action on its er nominal than real, and that recognized neutral complete and crowning proof of the true nature of should be rejected, and on this subject the orinions

Force made it to mal proposals about the same the their their own rights as neutrals should be the their own rights as neutrals should be the their own rights as neutrals should be the their of car residues with order of their of car residues with order of their o one 4th March, 1861:

the right to make use of privateers was one in which were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunde stood edital nations had as to the present war, no inter- Proudly self-collections, the Confederacy knowing tall at as it was a right which the United States had well the character of the contest into which it was cased to abandon and which they remained at lib- forced, with full trust in the superior qualities of its sety to employ gainst us, as it was a right of which population, the superior velor of its soidiers, the suwe were already in actual enjoyment, and which we perior skill of its Generals, and above all in the could not be expected to renounce flagrant bello justice of its cause, felt no need to appeal for the against an adversary possessing an overwhelming maintenance of its rights to other earthly aids, and when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or superiority of naval toices, it was reserved with en- it began, and has continued this struggle with the ire confidence that neutral nations could not fair to calm confidence ever inspired in those who with conperceive that just reason existed for the reservation. sciousness of right can invoke the Divine blessing on Nor was this confidence misplaced, for the official their cause. This confidence has been so assured. documents published by the British Government usu- that we have never yielded to despondency under ally called "Blue Books," contain the expression of defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the present many similar declarations, and had never recented some means will be devised for leaving at home a the satisfaction of that government with the conduct | brighter prospect of successful issue to our cont-stcan no longer be misinterpreted that I lay them clear-

It seems to me now proper to give you the inforremained passive when the Union States, with a of our people has been poured out like water and naval force insufficient to blockade, effectively, the in which they have resisted unaided the shock of armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no coast of a single State, proclaimed a paper blockade hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the of the powers which by their hesitation in accor ding to our rights as an independent nation imply encircling the Guit of Mexico from Key West to the | doubt of our ability to maintain our national existmouth of Rie Grande Compared with this mon- ence. It may be, too that if in future times, unstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades friendly discussions not now anticipated shall known in history, or by the name of the Berlin and unfortunatel arise between this Confederacy and some European power, the recollection of our fortentance under the grievances which I have enume-Yet those bounders were justified by the powers that rated, may be evoked with happy influence in pre-

> It would not be proper to close my remarks on cabinets of France, Great Britain and hussia with so much heroism, of its horror at the awfu! carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked and of its desire for a sp edy peace. The of the French note, that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinetto hope within a short delay advantages sufficiently marked to turn the balance definitively, and to accelerate the conclusion of peace." As this Govonquering the United States, but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that power, we may sately concludin the family of nations cannot long be withheld. after so frank and formal an admission of it-

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable at early come. Among the subjects to which your attention will out of by the graved forces of the United States, as the specially devoted during the present ression you different points within the Confederacy, and which | will no doubt deem the ado, tion of some comprehenpower in the United States, and who are fast ma-

We may well leave it to the instincts of that com- On the return of peace the un'old wealth which will Pleasant Webster, 2 pr socks; Ree Joyce & Lady, w. . Saronia and Turkey, a sopted in 1856 the per tol long re-sees that would result from its lan | men humanity which a benificient Creator has im- spring from our soil will rucker the buildened to your points. I quait, 2 presocks 3 yells jeans. Miss Ann Woodson planted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all tion far less menors I am is now supposed, especial-From the for and commerce you will perceive countries to pass judgment on a measure by which by if we take the consideration that we shall then I the neutral flag a vers enemy's goods, with that dur gueary for ear of struggle in which several millions of homan beings of an inferior race | be free from the large and steady drain of our subavery ene gy along on many Las been evoked for peaceful and contented laborers in their spiere, are stance to which we were surjected in the late Union Lady, 5 blankets, Rev. L. H. Shuck, 1 pr socks, 3 Sourced government of contrade to the same time through the apsternmentality of sectional legislation I short: J D Watking & Lady 5 blankets; Mrs. as day, do not finde to expense under energy; a last process, but as, they which, nominally they are encouraged to a general assassmation of said protective thritts hope from states in the term and favorable to aheir masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self | report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this im | cash \$0; Mrs. Samuel Moore, 2 blankets, 1 pr The experience and trust that your legislation on socks, cash \$5; Wellei Moore, cash \$1; Robert Moore cash \$1: Miss Ida Moore, cash \$1; Mrs. was emmently are the to the Confederacy. It was the history of guilty man, is tempered by protound to he word the process to which the signing the accomplishment of the objects to the agreed to conform in future were like accomplishment of the objects Sofar as regards the action of this government on proposed. I was agreed to conform in future were but it with a believe to whose ports are not blockaded by such crimnals as may attempt its execution. I conthe same of the state of the same of the s frame nate effect, and which provided that the would have been entropy to prevent access to them, one myses to informing you that I shall be found a some other course more ex Secretary, here with submitted, will be found a T. S. Black, I quilt. Mrs. J. S. Cordwell, cash \$5: be invited to accede to the declaration. Under this the day of neutral States to receive with cordi- commissioned officers of the United States that may

value of the properties of the state of the en soldie a I suall continue to treat as unwilling In this series of our rel tions with the neutral instruments in the commission of these crimes, and

his oath as Chief Migistrate of the United States, on try, however, render this difficult, and require ex-

"Apprehensious seem to exist among the people fthe Southern States, that by the accessession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable causfor such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contracy has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, dis so with full knowledge that I had made this and them And, more than this, they placed in the sufficient local police without making discriminaplatform for my acceptance, and as a law to them selves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution | classes of our citizens which I now read :

"Resolved. That the maintainance inviolate of the ights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance or our politic I sabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by matter under what pretext, as among the gravest cently manifested itself among certain portions of

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or isposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostil ties, the President of he United States re-eated, in formal official comunication to the Cabine's of Great Britain and France, that he was atterly wishout constitutional power to no the act which he has just committed; technological them, in the sole ground that they were re venting any serious disturbance of peaceful relation to possible event, whether the secession of these states resulted in the establishment of a separate Confeder by or in the restoration of the Union. the subject of our foreign relations without adver- | was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union by force of arms of make any change in any of its in recently published indicates a gratifying advance stitutions. I refer especially, for verification of this cause of the war between Great Briain and the in the appreciation by those Governments of the assertion, to the despatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the Unite States, under direction of this continent. It is to the enoightened ruler of the | the President, to the Ministers of the United States | expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hopes French nation that the public feeling of Europe is at London and Paris, under date of the 10th and

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot fail o receive this proclamation as the fullest vindica tion of their own sugarity in toreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States June next; I recommend some legislation, it any clear and direct intimation contained in the language intended from the beginning to apply their power. nor can they cease to remember, with devout thankulness that it is for their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching d spotism of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited N C. Railroad, or otherwise, as free, or as servant to Minister of his Imperial Majesty: "There has prehension that this war might end by some recon- mode of relief to those of our citizens whose properpolitical relations with the United States. The-e ents, which has since been almost constantly main | fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever tained, and after the spilling of so much blood, they been able to parceive on what basis they could rest. cannot now be made, but some measure of relief to are to-day, in this r-spect, in a situation which has but the proclamation affords the nullest gauranter due to those patriotic citizens who have borne pri not sensibly changed. Nothing authorizes the of the impossibility of such a result. It has estab previsions that more decisive military operations haben a state of things which can lead to but one will shortly oc ur. According to the last advices of three possible council according to the last advices of the last advices of the last advices of three possible council according to the last advices of the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the the slaves, the extle of the whole whit population contrary, in a condition, which permitted neither from the confidency, or absolute and to a separation of these States from the United States

This proclamation is also an authentic statement. by the government of the United States of its ina bility to subjugate the South by force of arms, and can not onger find any justification in withholding | cially devolves on you, their representatives as far effect an in/ mation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation now becomes inevitable for that people are too acute of a measure which from its very nature, neither brought our country into a condition at the present

admits of re-rac toni or ean colexist with onlen-

hasten the funding of curstanding Treasury notes and devoted women, without whose su'dime sacrifi has proved beneficial as shown by the returns and ces our soccess would have been impossible, the nexed to the report of the Secretary of the freasury. noise of the loom and of the spiring wheel may be blackade of our coast that the policy, of European here reserved to) wall of of itself present the block are being daily multiplied under the sanction of But it was neither sofficiently prompt nor tar-reach heard throughout the land. With hearts swelling powers has been so shaped as to cause the greatest mile from being an effective one by international those who have obtained temporary possession of ling to meet the tall extens of the evil. The passage with gratitude, let us then join in returning thanks of some el actment, carrying still further the policy to God in beseeching the continuance of his protect integes on the United States. The importance The words which I have it licised are an addition king its once fair name a by-word or reproach of that law by fixing a limitation not little than the ring care over our cause and the congrutation of meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railopinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw vious to the last man ed date. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxatien and a negotiation of boads guarantied proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enacenents spontaneously adopted. there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition; our Jonhson, 1 pr socks, 1 pr shoes; Mrs. Ewel Dalton, circulation relieved of the regiondancy new produc 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; L. H. Dalton, & Lady, 1 tive of so many mischiefs; and our coedi; placed on blanket, 8 pr socks, 3 yds jeans, cash \$5; Mrs, C. William Spinks

tant countries, unpoverishing ours for their benefit socks; Mrs. Frances Vernon, 1 pr socks, 1 vest, appear at our next court to be held for the Countries.

Tree man all my are most attention the whole | J. F. R. ynolds. 1 q. alt. 2 process. Samuel Moore, to enable your wisdom to devise the proper meas- G. R. Reed, I quilt; Miss Martha Robertson,

The wind mand officers of these acts have been oproved viewits ad the lose proporting encessities of our situation. The recommendations of

agion, and which sought to convent its purpos s by rifices of war, the power, means and researces of the | Mrs. Jane Watkins, 1 quilt; t-aordinary encouragements and facilities to be

granted by the Government. The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads Society of Madison, 2 quilts, 35 pr socks; 40 to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for the armies render the control of the roads under some general superversion, and resort to the power of impressment, military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perver sion or abuse, and be, as recommended by the Secretary, under due regula ion of law

I specially recommend in this connection some vision of the exemption law of last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that tions, always to be deprecated between different

Our relations with the Indians generally continue to be friendly. A portion of the Chereokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratitying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that na tion have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements. With this exception, there have been no important instances of disaffection among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction re them; but this resulted from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Gevernment in their behalf .-This has been removed and no further difficulty is anticipated.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted exhibits the progress made in this branch of public service since your adjournment, as well as its present condition. The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion incompatible with the public interests that they should be published with this message. therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the information therein contained

The Report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former government in its last postal year while the however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department as compared with its expenses. and although the grants already made from the General Treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th from the effects of the cut. I will pay TWENTY can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department, during the ensuing tiscal year, in order to avoid too great a reduction | may endeavor to escape to the Yankee lines by the

pursuance of a policy aslopted as a means of national defence. It is true that full indemnity are loss for public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly Our government, born of the spirit of freedom and of the equality and independence of the States

could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposi-

tion making each only careful of its own interest or

safety. The tate of the Confederacy under the

blessing of Divine Providence depends upon the as such must be accepted by neutral rations, which harmony, energy and unity of the States. It espe out just claims to formal recognition. It is also in as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a in t confidence in the government of their choice .-cess which has marked the unequal contest, and has ime such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our strug gle. Cur armies are larger, better disciplined and nore thoroughly armed a disquirped than at any paris, from the opportunity of causing captured ves- ment. In a published despatch from her Majesty bave received apparently authentic intelligence of excise on every commodity they produce and to the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expen se stable contemned in their tavor as prizes, has Foreign Office, to her Minis er at Washington, under another general by the name of Milroy, who has sake daily presence of the tax gatherer, with no ded so profusely in the numerous and desperate suffice I to double the rates of marine insurance in date of the 11th Feb vary, 1862, occurs the follows issued orders in Western Va., for the payment of higher newives than the hope of success in their engagements that rapidly success each other. Cotmoney o him by the inhabitants, accompanied by wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an ion and woolen fabrics, shoes and horners, wagons Sorthern ports and consign to forced inaction numbers of the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, unwillingness on the part of this people to submit and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing damage inflacted by captures at sea. How difficult, opinion that assurong that the blockade was duty besides burning his bonse; and threatening similar to the taxation necessary for the success of their quantities by the factories springing into existence defences is an imputation on their patriotism that Our fields no longer whitened by cotton that cannot the Piclmont Railroad Company will be held at paralliced ty the hindreds of private arried vesse's and remains at a customer of a portuguitient to be disposed to make, and that none can be exported are devoted to the production of cere to the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it; or to creat the approach of any or correct areas to it. als and the growth of stock tornerly purchased with Jacy, 1863 The legislation of your last ression intended to the proceeds of cotton. In the homes or our made

> JEFFERSON DAVIS. RICHMOND, January 12, 1863.

For the Partriot. Donations by Madison District 70th Regiment. Rockingham Co., 5 (.)

Mrs. Mary H, Mebane 6 blankers Mrs. J. W G Scales, 2 blankets, 6 preocks; Samuel F Gaun, It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, cash \$5; Mrs. Nancy Webster, 2 blankers, cash William Spinks is not an inhabitant of this State, quilt, 1 pr socks: Mrs. Israel Johnson, 1 pr socks; with justice ascribed, in large measure, to the reor- Mis B F Foy, I blanket, I prisocks: Mis. W. L. ganization and reinforcement of nor armies under | Scales, 2 blankers, 2 pr socks; Mrs. P Black 1 blanket, 2 pr sock -; Mrs. Charlotta McMichael I prisorks; Mrs. Effon Walners I princels; Mr durance and seconds of the property which has Ja e Whitten e. I be taket, I proceed Mrs. A hither assistanted here action, has be also on to G. Smith I blanket; Mis R. L. Wooten, I blacket; ensure their enton ement under the continuing ne. I pr sacks; Mrs. J. Fells, I pr pants; Mrs. P. A. the Secretary to this effect are tempered by sugges | Hay, I blanket; Mrs. M. Stamps, I blanket, 2 pr tions for their amelioration and the subject deserves drawers; Mrs. M. S. Biack, I blanker; Dr. T F demand for admission into the f. mily of nations, rights have been altern tely asserted and waived he designs of the party which clavated to power the of the Secretary merit early attention. It is grati-Cordwell, I blanket; N Dalton & Lady, 4 blankets. recognized it as a belligerent power, Great Britain in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, present occupant et the Presidential chair at Wash- fying to perceive that under all the efforts and sac N. A. Webster, I blanket, 2 pr socks, 2 pr drawers;

Danville, Va.) 2 pr socks; W. H. Barnes, 1 pr pants; Ann Gowen, colored, 1 quilt; Ladies' Aid sheets 20 pr drawers; W. Z. Richardsen, 1 vest, 1 pr drawers, for E Gatewood : Mrs. R. H. Vernon. 2 pr socks, for Robt. Martin; Mrs. Ruth Robertson. 2 quilts, 2 pieces carpeting for sons in 45th Regiment; Mrs. James Pool, 1 pr socks, for private Robertson, 45th Regiment; Mrs. C. F. Watkins, 1 blanket, for Capt. Edwards; W. R. D. Lindsay, 1 blanket, &c , for W. S. Lindsay ; N. P. Scales, 64 yds oznaburi, given to Ludies' Aid Society to be made up.

Total amount donated, 68 blankets, 11 quilts. 98 pr socks, 1 pr shoes, 2 vests, 2 pr pants 1 coat. 1 pr gloves, 24 pr frawers, 41 shirts, cash \$89.50. T M. WOODBURN, Capt.

a away-\$10 Reward !- Ranaway from the subscriber, last August, his negro man, SANF RD, 27 years of age. dark, yellow complexion, 5 seet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 140 lbs. He has a crisped-up scar on his face, exending on the edge of his nose, caused by a burn He can read, and will attempt to pass as a free man. The above reward will be given for said negro, if confined in any jail so that I get him. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Trinity Colge. N. C. M. W. LEACH

A cademy .- NEREUS MENDENHALL will open an Academy for boys and girls near the amestown Station on the N. C. Railroad on the 5th ay of First Month (January) 1863. Instruction will be given in the common ENGLISH BRANCHES OF LEARNING, in the LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES, and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS This will afford a good opportunity for young men wishing to study SURVEYING with the use of instruments. Luition, \$20 00 per session of five months. GOOD BOARDING may be had in reach of the Academy at \$15.00 per month.

Duna vay !-marily enty-five Dollars It Reward .- Ranaway from me, on the 17th of November, 1862, my black man, ADDISON very black, 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, about 28 years old, can be easily known by a bad scar on the left knee, and the three first fingers of the left hand were badly cut last spring. The middle finger is stiff DOLLARS for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS for his confinement in the jail of Greensborough, N. C. He papers as free or otherwise. My address is Friend

HALEY BROWN. (reensboro' Steam Mills-Wheat I and Corn Wanted .- The planting communiting will take notice that their Wheat and Corn crops will be purchased at the G.eensborough

Steam Flouring Mills at market prices I am prepared, in addition to purchashing any surplus grain that may be offered, to grind wheat and corn for those that may desire good Meal and Flour at the earliest possible notice.

JOHN SLOAN. Notice! Notice!-The subscriber has on hand and for sale, EXTRA NO. 1 SCOTCH SNUFF, at \$125; EXTRA "MAGNOLIA" SMO KING TOBACCO in pound packages at 75.

Petersburg, Va. Insurance Office, Greensboro' N. C.

December 23, 1862. the annual meeting of this Company will take place in the office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday, the 27th January, 1863. A full attendance is PETER ADAMS, Sec.

The subscriber having established a LIVERY mu-t stemp indelible infamy, not only on the per- sive system of mance as being of paramount previous period of the war. The energies of a whole bles formerly used by Mrs. Jordan, of the "Guilford restrators, but on their superiors, who, having the importance. The increasing public debt, the great nation, devoted to the single object of success in House," is prepared to send passengers to any point

He will also run an OMNTBUS to and from the deer- to any part of the town. Having honest and ober Drivers, he can assure

hose entrusting baggage to his care, that it will be J. A. HARTFIELD uction and Commission Busi TRICTEST ATTENTION to the above business.

I ness in Greensboro.—We will give on oking after the interest of those having property this part of North Carolina. Hireing and selling sectoes, or any other species of property, produce or goods. Office and ware house, Greenshore, N. C. Best of refferences given. J. & F. GARRETT & Co.

W. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer. Standard copy 3 months.

() Mice of the Piedmont R. R. Co. Danville, December 31st, 1892 The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of

THO. W. BROCKINBROUGH, Auditor

Know all men by these presents : thatthe undersigned do hereby constitute and appoint -attorney for -- and in -- name, to vote questions that may be brought before the day of -----or at any adjourned meeting thereof, hereby ratifying all the acts of-said attorney in the premises, as fully as if ---- were present and voting in person.

fixed----hand this-----day of----

orth Carolina Randolph County. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862

ando'ph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the outh Monday of September 1862, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the said danniif otherwise judgment pro contesso will be endered against him and the case heard exparts Wireess, Belivar B. Bulla, Clerk of our said Court, the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

31-6w adv\$6 B. B. BULLA, C. S. Special Notice. Hendquarters, Co. B, 27th N. C. Infantry, 1 Near Fredericksburg, Va.

December 26th, 1862. Thomas R. Greason, a private of Co. B, 27th N Troops, who was taken prisoner at Frederica Maryland, and regularly exchanged about a month since, having failed without sufficient cours. to report to his company, is bereby published as a legerter. The usual reward of \$3 1.00 offered but his apprehension, and delivery to these heacquarters By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE. JOHN A SLOAN.

Capt. Co. B, 27th N C T Danaway-FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reserve 31. Ranaway from the substriber on the 2-December last, a negro man, RIBEY LINER. mulatto color, about six feet high, 35 years old and weighs about 180 pounds. I will give the above reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for his delivery to me at Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C., or confinement of him in any jail so that I can got gain. All persons are warned against trail : with, harboring, or employing him, as I will enfire the law against all such.

JEFFERSON JONES