## AN ADDRESS TO THE FEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Those peoplier calamities which often befall a astion struggling for existence, are about to come upon us, in the shape of a scarcity of provisions and a threaten-rd famine. Whilst it is still believed there is enough in ed familie. We list it is still believed there is enough in the country, if fairly distributed, it is certain there is none to spare; and there is danger that insufficient pre-paration will be made for the ensuing season, and that a considerable propertion of the labor of the country will be devoted to the production of erops other than bread-

The Legislature having adjourned without taking ac-tion to present this much dreaded state of things, and it not being deemed expedient to call it together again so early after its adjournment, I have deemed it my daty to address you in this extraordinary manner, praying you, of your own will, to avert it. And I am confident that the large-hearted patriotism -- the wonder-ful generosity which last year filled to overflowing the store houses of our quartermasters, in response to my call in behalf of our naked soldiers, has not yet deserted the farmers of North Carolina.

By universal consent, there is allowed to be but one danger to our speedy and triumphant success, and that is, the failure of our provisions. Our victorious soldiers now constitute the best army in the world; arms and munitions are abundant; time and experience have given us admirable leaders, and everything is pros-perous and hopeful, except in the field and work shop. Everything depends now upon the industry and patriot-ism of the farmer. Now that so many brawny arms which were wont to hold the plow have gone into the ranks, unless those still at home strain every nerve to produce bread, our cause may be ruined. Without bread, the soldier has neither strength nor courage; without bread the cries of his little ones at home will reach his ears in the distant camps, and cast a sickening chill upon his heart. No bravery, no skill, nor device, nor humam wisdom, can cope with that dreaded enemy-famine.

While our brave defenders are facing death upon the field, we at home must sustain and feed them, or in vain will their blood be spilled. Our duties though less glorious and pretending, are equally as important and well defined. Though not battling with the living and embodied enemies of our country, we are yet in her service, and struggling with a far more dangerous and insidious destroyer. And as the soldier who shrinks the conflict and deserts his comrades in the hour of battle, is a coward or a traitor, so equally is he who withholds his hands from the plow, or guides it to the production of those crops which produce money and not bread, though he may not so intend it. The humblest mother in all the land, who amid the barrowing cares of a helpless family, can find time to plant a few potatoes near her cabin door; the poorest little boy, whose infant and unskilled hands may plant a few hils of corn, or gather the shieves of harvest, will each do a more acceptable servive in the sight of God and his countrymen, and is worthy of more honor than he who raises a thousand bales of cotton or . hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and ostentationsly donates a small portion to some "Aid Society.

The bright sunshine again warms and dries the earth We must use it to our salvation or neglect it to our destruction. Plant, sow, dig and plow ; cora, oats, potatoes-any thing and every thing which will support life. Let everybody take to the fields, where the plow, not the maddening wheels of artillery, furrow the generous soil. These will prove the real fields of victory and independence. Hundreds of able-bolied young men in our towns and villages-non-producers -who having procured substitutes, or exemptions, now idle their time about empty stores or other unprofitable places, should be growing something, and adding to instead of diminishing the general fund. Let none be idle. And above all, my countrymen, let none plant cotton or tobacco. Though the prices are high and the temptation great, your profits would be made from the blood of brave men and the suffering of helpless women and children. Your children and your children's children would reap an abundant and enduring harvest of scorn, and the remembrance of the manner in which your wealth was gained would burn into your conscience to the hour of denth. Whilst I thus appeal to you in behalf of the preparations for another year, it is also my duty to speak of the present. Ninety days will bring us to harvest, and I am confident we can reach it without actual suffering if all parties will do as duty and Christianity prompt Let all who have to spare, divide liberally with those who have not. Sell to the County and State agents when your neighbors are supplied, and do not wait for it to be impressed. Impressed it certainly will be before our armies shall be disorganized by the suffering of their families for want of that which you can spare, and for which a fair price will be offered you. Allowance your work hands and your negroes. They are no better than the soldiers who live on half their daily portion. . Put your stock in the woods and upon the grass the moment they can live upon it, and conscientiously devote the saving to your neighbor's children whose father or brother is fighting your battles. Let the magistrates see that distillation is arrested, by issuing promptly process against every man who dares to waste the precious grains of life in defiance of law. Avoid above all things mob violence. Broken laws will give you no bread, but much sorrow; and when forcible seizures have to be made to avert starvation, let it be done by your County or State agents. Should Providence favor our growing crops, a plentcous harvest will, I trust and believe, greet our gallant soldiers, again victorious through another campaign, and bring us to the blessed day of Peace and Independence. In order that the most effectual means in our power may be speedily and systematically adopted, both for the husbanding and distribution of our present supplies, and for securing a large provision crop for the next year, I earnestly recommend that meetings of the farmers and planters of each county and neighborhood of the State be held immediately, to express their condemnation of cotton and tobacco planting, and to devise means of mutual aid and assistance in the trials of the coming season. Much good can be done in this way, and a wholesome public opinion set forth, more powerful,, perhaps, to steer us past our impend-ing dangers than the fines and penalties of a statue. Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't, Z. B. VANCE. Raleigh, April 2, 1868.

The enemy can never conquer us in the field, that's certain. The events of the last two years abundantly prove that we are in no danger of subjugation by the force of arms, and if our own people will but prove true to themselves we have but little to fear. The North may go on in its mad folly, enslaving its own people and absorbing its resources, but the continuance of the struggle will have nothing to do with the final issue provided the South does not subjugate herself. 'But the crisis is upon us and the final issue is to be met and overcome. The next crop decides the fate of the South.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

We have no idea that the wildest fanatic in the North dreams of subjugating the South by conquering her brave sons in battle. No, they mean to try another plan, and their journals have already begun to foreshadow that plan. They mean, by the help of our extortioners, to starve us. The question then for us is, shall we let them do it ? Will our planters, the large farmers who have broad acres and many laborers, tempted by the enormous prices at which cotton and tobacco are now selling, cultivate those crops to the exclusion of grain and provisions? We care not whether a man was for Union or Secession, whether he has entered the army or kept out, if he plants cotton and tobacco to the exclusion of grain, for the purposes of gain, this year, he makes himself an enemy of the Confederate cause as really as though he escaped to the enemy and took up arms against us. Will our planters pursue a course so suicidal? We can never be conquered by the enemy, but we may be by starvation, and as the ememy are already glorying over our supposed destitution, we appeal to every planter in the South | to ignore cotton and tobacco this year and devote all their land and all their energies to grain and provisions. We can make an abundance if those who remain at home will go earnestly to work to raise something to eat; but is, tempted by gain, they refuse to make grain, this year, our cause is gone.

We have heard it said that certain men in this county had bought up corn enough to supply their wants for two years so that they might apply all their lands and force to the cultivation of cotton. We hope this is not so, for if it is, and such a sparit becomes general we are already subjugated, and might as well give up the contest, for we cannot carry on the war if our people refuse to provide meat and bread for the army. The test of patrictism then is to be tried, and we hope all our farmers will prove themselves the friends of the soldier, the friends of the soldiers family and the friends of the cause of the Sonth. And be it remembered that no one who plants large crops on the contrary must be set down, as among her | ted to adjourn on the 20th inst. worst enemies.-Ral. Progress April 1.

# TO THE PUBLIC.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, OF ANson County, are constrained by the high prices of Medicines and the Necessities of Life, to advance our charges.

We will, from the 1st January, 1863, charge 50 cents per mile-with \$1.50 for Prescription and Medicine-extra for Quinine, Blistering, and costly Prescriptions, and 50 cents for each additional case. And we will require half yearly settlements, in January and July.

	DRS. W. C. RAMSAY,	C. B. COPPEDGE,
a second for the second second second	E. F. ASHE,	WM. KENDALL,
and the second sec	WM. H. GLASS,	J. G. SMITH,
March Hardward - Million H	H. Y. HOWZE,	J. C. SMITH,
Contraction and the failed	JOHN MCRAE,	ALBERT MYERS,
218 tf	A. L. JACKSON,	P. T. BEEMON,
the second is a state of the second	JAMES A. TILLMAN.	

Are The Raleigh Progress of the 1st, says. We know of factors, speculators, hotel keepers and others, who go up and down the country bragging of their immense profits and rapid accumulations, and yet they deem themselves honest-some of them even profess to Le pious. We suppose the factors of Cumberland are as good as the rest-in fact much better than some of those in the up country-for we have heard that their prices were much lower; but yet are not their prices unreasonably large?

We know of factors in this State who have counted their profits by tens and twenties of thousands, and who have been buying up all the property around them that they could get. Go to one of them for cotton cloth or spun cotton or cotton yarn, and he will pretend to have none or but a very' little. You may get a few dollars worth at a low price, but the speculator comes along with his thousands-the warerooms are opened, and large sales are made at a profit of several hundred per cent. Yet a few hours before the factory lord has affirmed to the soldier's wife that he had nothing to sell, knowing of course that she would expect to pay less than the speculators' price. We know these things to be so and we can name the factories to any one in doubt. We have seen ladies who have gone to the factories for small supplies for their own use turned off without anything, and known the speculator go right after and make large purchases. And if the law was enforced to-morrow against all that are receiving more than the 75 per cent. profit allowed there would be but few who would escape conscription.

RICHMOND April 3 .- In the House a bill to exempt mail contractors, &c., passed with an amendment, providing that a mail route shall be at least ten miles of cotton and tobacco to make money this year, in length. The Senate bill to repeal the law allowing can be considered on the side of his country, but substitutes was rejected. A joint resolution was adop-

RALFIGH, March 28, 1868. SPECIAL ORDERS, ) No. 804 TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACCORDING to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Pence between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly. By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,

leadquarters Camp of Instruction,

BAR ALL R. P. A.

Commandant of Conscripts in N. C. J. C. PEIRCE, Adjutant. March 80, 1863. 224-26.

# Notice.

**TUESDAY IN APRIL COURT-WEEK, I WILL** hire out, at the Court-House, in Wadesboro, till the 1st of January next, three STOUT YOUNG NEGRO MEN. JNO. GRADY. March 29th, 1863-224-2t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY REOPENED!



HAVING FAILED TO FIND A PURCHASER for my Tannery, I have determined to commence, immediately, the tanning of Raw Hides-such hides as will make sole leather, for 50 cents per pound, and 75 cents per upper. I will pay THIRTEEN DOLLARS per cord for good

Oak Bark delivered at my Yard.

upon the death of his son, that his child in this

Do Saturday last we received a letter from a gentleman in Granville, from which the following is an extract :

"You are doing the right thing in urging a call of the Legislature to arrest and restrict the cultivation of tobacco. I own tobacco land, and very good land at that, and in ordinary times have made large crops. But I won't do it now, and I don't think any one should. But unless they are stopped, you may depend a great many will plant largely, and the corn must be scarce. The fact is, many people can't stand the temptation of high prices, and won't stop to think after they get the money they may not be able to keep it, or, in fact, any of their property, for if our army isn't fed the Yankees are bound to get us and all we have got."-Raleigh Register, 1st.

AT The Wilmington Journal of April 1; says: Let tobacco alone, let cotton alone, in the name of your country, your soldiers and your liberties.

Do you think that the present distress was sent upon the country to give you a wider field for the exercise of a base selfishness? Do you think that your duty is accomplished when you forget everything but money, and direct your whole conduct to that alone? Whatever your avarice may counsel, we tell you you belong to your country. The army looks to you for a display of patriotism in this dark hour, and God has given you the temptation of selfishness that you may prove yourselves worthy of his blessing, by sacrificing unworthy motives to the promptings of duty.

We see that in neighboring States, especially in Virginia, the people are holding meetings to discourage the planting of tobacco. Will not the people of North Carolina, in public meetings, bring the force of public opinion to bear upon this subject. There is a need for the expression of reprobation upon the culture of tobacco and cotton in this State.

FOUND .- One man with conscience in this their soul-trying hour. Mr. Washington Warren, who brought sweet potatos and sold them at the houses for \$1 per bushel in the face of a man offering \$1 50 per bushel by the load. Where is the man that will follow this meritorious example? Long live Mr. Warren; may his ground always yield an abundance, and may he live to enjoy them in sweet independence.

Griffin (Ga.,) Confederate: We also have a "tater" man somewhere about Jack-son, but his "conscience" dictated that, as seed Irish dollars a bushel, and he sold them here accordingly. close made and her hind hoofs inclined in. Any perworld should be his abcestor in the skies. Elder. But Mammon is the God of some people, and the Con-born in giory, the junior of the household is the worship his God according to his own conscience. I will all dress me at Coburn's Store, Union county, N. C., I

#### THE SITUATION.

The latest skirmish along the line of our front occurred near Antioch nine miles from Nashville upon the Chattanooga Railroad on the SIst uit. An expedition under Maj. Dick McCann penetrated the rear of Rosenerans' army, and at day break reached a copse near the road in time to pay a morning's salute to the early train, which came along in a few minutes after. It consisted of several open cars of soldiers. Into those our sharp shooters fired with great effect. The train was stopped as quick as possible, and the troops aboard formed in order of battle. But taking a by-road, Maj. McCann cluded pursuit, and reached our own guard-lines by night-fall. This gallant excursion is generally applauded as one of the most daring yet accomplished near the front. The enemy are reported to have lost forty-two killed and wounded Maj. Me-Cann has thus paid a deserved tribute to those who burned his home and cut down his roof tree by special order, some weeks ago. With the exception of this feat we have no news of active movements of general interest .- Chattanooga Rebel April 5.

### FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, April 2 .- The gunboats on the Tennessee were driven back by sharp shooters Two iron-clads endeavored to land at Columbia this morning at daylight and were attacked by our cavalry outposts. Heavy cannonading ensued, but was ineffectual. Unsuccessful efforts were made to land. The ironclads backed down the river. No battle in the front yet. Heavy skirmishing at Unionville. Passengers by the afternoon train report the capture of several wagons and prisoners Wednesday. 752 prisoners captured by Forrest at Brentwood reached here this evening.

#### CIRCULAR.

BUBBAU FOR CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, March 30, 1863. TN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY OF DETERM.

INING here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government, NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract. By order Superintendent;

A. C. JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. G. April 4, 1868-225-3t

Strayed or Stolen. ON SUNDAY NIGHT, FROM MY WAGON, AT BENJAMIN INGRAM'S, three miles from

I will buy Hides-dry at \$1 per pound-50 cents, ceen. J. C. CARAWAY. green. March 28d, 1863-228-tf

# BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING MADE UP MY mind to go into the manufacture of BOOTS, SHOES, &c. I take this method of notifying the public that I have reated Capt. J. C. CARAWAY'S Shoe Shop, at High Mount Tannery, where I shall be happy to manufacture Sboes, Boots, &c., for all the old customers of the Tannery, and for the public generally. I will work cheep, taking into consideration, the times, and the cost of everything necessary to the support of man. JNO. C. STAFFORD.

March 24th, 1863-228-26.

#### TO COTTON PLANTERS.

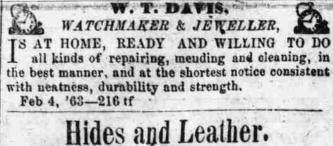
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, BY THE SECREtary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or cash.

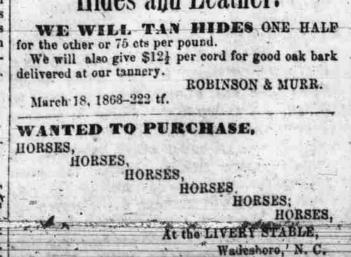
Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Pariotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1868-228-tf





HIGHEST PRICES PAID.