but h po that our co operation may be as sincere stanles for supplies for the common benefit. and tempered with as much forbearance. I pro | Fortunately of clothing and blankets we still ored then at one to give you a statement of the have an abundance. A full exhibit of our ope aremedies for whatever may be wrong, as my ob- ing this antject, will be found in the report of servation and experience may have enabled me to Adjutant General Gatlin, which goes herewith,

very fir, and in some localities excellent Not and there, it is estimated that there is an ample varion, but even any actual suffering, if it can be pleed within the reach of the poir.

Since one adjust mut of your predecessors, the eveny have encreached none upon our terri tory, except by the re-capture of the town of Ply mouth, and the consequent evacuation of Wash ington; events greatly to be deplored. The western border is, however, su'j et to constant tressing in the extreme. B nds of lawless men. tending to act, under commissions from the enea system of cra-lty, at which humanity shadders urged him to take such steps as may be in his prefit. power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet | It has seemed a little strange that there should know what may be the result. Nor is the interior be found among us any to object to this enterprise, of the State entirely free from the disorders even should it have occasioned the loss of money. naturally to be expected from a state of continued It is certainly a narrow minded view of the subject war Deserters representing almost every State in the Confederacy, infest the swamps and the The saving of life and health, and the cheerful mountains of many counties, stealing, plundering. and in many instances murdering the inhabitants In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil au- federacy, I regard as invaluable. No money estithority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds. outlaw them and drive them from the State by but for the one we receive gold value, and for the for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confi- of our State bonds for \$1000, issued here, for examended so as to facilitate the making of the the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive \$1000 assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience Too much importance cannot the same quantity of very inferior articles could well be attached to this subject, since it has beof the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add, that a number of the Home Guard, in certain interior counties, holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by tresson or cowardice, or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the panishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise, as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this motter. These who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of enemies | currency transaction. This, with the constant The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living fluctuations in the value of money and exchange, Who carry their lives in their has demand that the punishment awarded by all civil Ites believed, however, that the accompanying ized communi iss to treason, should be metal out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be this kind of the son, by al men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain ships, cotton and exchange, we have a balance in a greater immunity from dangers and hardships our favor in specie of \$126,957 30, and on the

than patriousm, we may expect the cause to carrency account a balance of \$4,852,567 50. m n , in d fi ace: as I think of the act of Congr s | count for as profits, viz: to which I have heretofire adverted, have oper- Clothing is used to State troops, at id so injuriously as to compel me in a measure Paid into the Treasury, to windraw our vesse's trou the tode. After Ordnance and ordnance stores losses by daten ibns, the surrent of eaggo, spac | Clothing issued Surgeon Gen's Dep't, &s, of not less than \$200,000 in gold, I regret | Soute bonds. (sale of Ad Vance,) also to have to a 100 thee the loss of the Steamer | Medicines turnished Surgeon Gen'l, Ad Vance during he mouth of September. Tois noble ve sel, the pride of the State, and conefactor | Stationary furn'd Sec'y of State, of our soldiers and people, was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way thr uich the blockating squateon in cons quene: be too strongly contemn d. It has tripled the tinguish the original appropriation of \$2,324,000 say, that the Ad-Vance alone in so'll benefits has the net profits realized. been with more to our Government than all It is proper to add, that I have reason for be-the oraisers we have ever put affinat. Why it lieving the estimate for funds abroad to be far should be the policy of our government to com pel the State to quit the importation of supplies of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon,

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our as to military effairs, and the method of conducting the representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies thorizing the President to impose regulations upon | the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to

straig). There craisers sally forth with the

coal seized from stramers engaged in bringing us

sentatives rejuising in grateful pro pest of peace tien to the late S cretary of the Treasury, disclosand independence. That hope, like most of the ing the social interest of the State in the Coilie short sighted desires of man, God his not seen line of steamers, and asking only, to have that inproper to clue us to realize. After we years of terest exempted, was peremptorily refused. It fieres and consuming war, waged with all our seems to me, therefore, in the absence of ary solid energies, and attended with all its inseparable ca reason for the action of the government, that lamities, social, political and physical, we meet to wisdom and true police demand the repeal of the day g nile nen, but to continue those ardnous la- laws authorizing the impositions of these regulabors waich bere so heavily upon your predecessors tions, and that every possible inducement should and myself Whatever may be the result, I can be held out to the States to exchange their great

condition of our affairs, and to suggest such tions in the Quartermaster's Department, includand which I commend to your consideration. With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, From this it will be seen that not only have the I a mound that the crops of the past season were army and the people been supplied with indispensable arricles without loss, but with actual withstanding partial failures of the corn crop here | profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It has not ocen our aim supply of the staff of life to prevent not only star | to make money but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to insinuations which have been indulged in against this enterpri-e, I can only say that I have heretof re and to now challenge the strictest investigation Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man could prevent in so reckless and danraids and the situation of the inhabitante is dis geroes a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us that were unavoidable on acmany of hem our own citizens, acting or pre | count of our unreasonized and defenceless condition abroad. But a fair investigation will. I my, swarm in the mountain frontier, murdering, think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furburning and distroying. Totally regardless of nishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket the laws of civiliz d warfare, they have inaugurated unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been con-I have written to General Breckinridge and ferred without loss and even with a handsome

to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. ness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Conmate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to the strong hand If my control over the Militia other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one dent I could easily rid the community of this ample, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad pest. I also recommend that the law against for the same sum. For the first we receive \$74 harboring, aiding and abetting desertion be only, specie value, according to the calculation of proof required to convict, and that it be made of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to the duty of all civil, as well as military officers, to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure five years. Though there are not a great many men et of almost every pound of wool and leather in the that age capable of active field service, there are yet come not only of great moment to the well being of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every sense of the The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what

You will perseive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie and part a Confederate lered such a statement almost impossible statement of Major John Devereux, marked A given. By this it will be seen that, including

The following amounts have been expended for I regret to say that the blockade running ope- the benefit of the State, for part of which special rations of the Sacare pratty will stopped. The appropriations would have otherwise been made regulations imposed by the Confederate G vern and which this department has the right to ac

392,102 9; 488,870 4 460,000 0 170,993 00 Supplies furn'd Deaf & Damb As'm, 20,55:00 28,681 20

Total. \$2,146,197 57 There is also in the hands of and due to Major of the soiz are of her for igne al for the use of the Dowl of the Clothing Department, the sum of craiser rall hassie, compelling her to put to sea \$2 672,990, which it so ordered can be made a with North Carolina coal This being unsuited vailable to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. to her farnaces and machinery, rendered her in- My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for capable of making more than balf of her usual exportation, so as to make the ship's cargo inward speed, and lett behind her a dense column of buy the cargo outward without any connection of the Confederate Government, (which in conscience back smoke, by which sho was easily followed with the Treasury, but perhaps it would be better and organised. So obviously is her less attributed to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an bie to this u twarfanted seiz tre of her coal, that I increase of the public debt, and depend upon the trus: you will manural'ze Congress for compensa- proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the tion. The unwise policy of making our only re- means for exportation. This sum when added to muning seapert a respective our conisers, cannot the above will when paid into the Treasury exstringency of the blooked, has already caused leaving a balance of \$2,495,187, which with the the I ss of many valuable steamers, and will ulti- articles on hand estimated at prices paid by the mately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy Confederate Quartermaster General, which are far to capture Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to below the market price, will I conceive constitute

below the truth, and that there are large quantites for the common benefit, and then pursue a course &c., bought and paid for, yet abroad, which do with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush not come into this calculation.

all importations whatsoever is to me inexplicably Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, 1 Under authority conterned by the last Legislature, I have reappointed our former agent, Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable up on the first many many and as a soon as possible, such a site and possible. Such as the solution of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible, such as the solution of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible, such as the solution of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible, such as the solution of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible. Such as overeignty desire, it becomes us to extend the possible of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible. Such as overeignty desire, it becomes us to extend the possible of the State is derived from higher grounds than the generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or forward as soon as possible. supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their statements as will enable us to make a final settlement capture, destroy a new insignificant smacks which with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot only serve to irritate the enemy, and then they show positively how the accounts stand, and these stateonly serve to irritate the enemy, and then they steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal, bringing down upon the inlets a new swarm of the doubt into the condition of our finances and the indebt inest of the State, I refer you to the report.

of Mr. Worth, one very efficient Public Treasurer. Baing well adapted by talents and experience to the con-duct of financial affairs. I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, how ever, that I cannot yield the same assent to his advice

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little ers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies in transferring absolutely all her physical power to the have bought abroad. The act of Congress au other hands. The time has already exam when, to say commerce expressly provides, "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to promibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting on I regard it as in anywise anomalous that the State Confederate States or any of them from exporting should emp oy her militia in trying to arrest the numary of said articles on their own account." What

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:
Two years ago I issue day first message to the
General Assembly of North Carolina amid the
stirring scenes of war, findly trusting that I might
greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejicing in grateful property of the Treasury discloss.

The shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part, or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender ball her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c.

The slegation that private ships should not be sampled to render But even its is unable to render But even its is unable to render But even its should not. I submit we must be protected nevertheles; and not undertaking to prevent it, because and not undertaking to prevent it.

Bodd as private and not undertaking to prevent it, beld as private and not undertaking to prevent it also assistent to exercise a law of Courses. will hardly hold good. Doubless it would be a good thing if the people could carry on a war an 'preserve internal quiet.

> the country and execute the taws.
>
> Doubtless an arrangement might be made with the fonted state government to assume the payment of State forces new, cap-cially of our regulars and the Home fund on duty at the front, as both are under Confedrate affiners and doing theservice of Confederate troops.
> I however conour in the Fressurer's recommendation bat the taxes will have to be considerably increased or the next first year. In addition to the elight in rease in the military appropriations and gome small ums bereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper prly of calt. I hope it will be necessary to enlarge existing appropriations only in regard to the fami ics of our indigent soldiers. It is a mitted to be our mperative duty to provide for these persone, and the exetern now pursued by the countries in providing each for its own soldiers' families I conceive to be urjust to hemselves. A peor county, possessing few slaves, but large white population, would be taxet with the support of three or four times the number of persons, that a wealthy county, with a suntil white population, and ionble the ability to pay, would have to oure for. I esterd the support of these femilies as much a public say as that of the soldter himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is infinion, that in times like these, the counties nave to support their own port not the families of all levs. I herefore recommend an appropriation of we millione and the imposition of a tax in hind, say no twentieth bushel of corp, wheat and peas, gailon of yrup, &c., so arranged and systematized as you may

deem best. From a careful observation of the difficulties experi enced by the county supply commissioners last year, and owing to the impressment and tithe laws of Con cress, now rendered still grader by the bonding of a se Confederate Government, I am convinced that this the surest and best way to provide for the poor Surely no humane or patriotic cit sen can chiast to this plan. If it should meet your approbation, the sooner the better, as the season is already for advanced. I doom it unnecessary to elaborate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to mature the plan of operation ctier than ! on myself.

I desire to call your sitention to the condition of the Militia and the Quard for Home Defence which rig ires ome additional legislation. Both of these organisa ions were rut on foot when the territory allotted to be different regiments and battalions contained men soffi cient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both ave been suripped by conscription until scarcely any hing remains of either regiment or battalion, but offi-ers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence I have to put many companies together in or der to set one of convenient size and the supernumerary theers constituting a large per cent of the whole force are sent home as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and in justice. The only remedy is reorganisation and consolidation. I therefore, recommend the abolition of the Some Guard organization as being one too many, and the passage of law authorizing the combination of the ekeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments saving the numbers necessary to take the field at ence and so that all may be compelled to do daty since I deep ununcocssary further to give the details of the pro sed plan, as the Adjulant General will present them ally to your military committee in a form which has my approval
I also recommend the extension of the age to which

nen are required to serve in the militia to fifty wany who could perform most material service in ar esting deserte and represeing disorders at bome, whose occasion would greatly strengthen this important arm

The records of the country will beer me witness, genmen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary owers of any kind conferred upon me, being content abide by our annient customs even when unusual ciramstances have rendered them abortive Bit I sm firm convinced by actual experience, that it is impossible to force discipline and obstience to ordere in a military gaussation throughout the State witness summary were in the Commander in Chief to drop the off inder om the rolls for certain specified offenors With great exitation therefore, and moved by a sipogre convintiite im roper exercise In this connection I will sek your consideration of a

Toyonnors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Mississippi, held in Angusta. Ge, on the 17th ult. and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was ivited by me, in the earnest hope that something might ne agreed upon to sid in reinforcing ur armes and endering uniform the action of the State in many im ortant particulars, especially with regard to the exmotion from Conservotion of State officers After some ders of free and harmonious interchange of opinious he result was the resolutions veferred to. That one erring to State forces doing duty beyond their own o dere, had allusion only to special and extraordinar mergencies, when as of an happons the proper defenva point may se beyont the State line and not within to Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, tas resolution relating to the impresentation in is the arming of them, much less their first emacei quance. I supposed that as properly their temporary rices were within reach of the government like all ther property, to be employed as plousers, creating orthograms, anoka, teamstors, beaptial reveats, hib iners in the several departments, and wherever, in short, the degree could take the place of an able he ind waite man who could carry a maske. Unier no discumstances would I constant to see them armed, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as les legrading, only, than their employment in this opposity by our enemies. The proposition to emasolpate them should be done if they fought in our armies,) I regard as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by two General Government, advected five years ago, would have made peo-ple stars, and cause some little excitement. This coras would, it seems to me, surrender the entire quesion which has ever separated the North from the South; would statt fy ourselves in the eyes of the world and render our scale revolution nugatory—e mare objectives waste of hemon iits. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understand by this time. Our independence, I imagine, is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our politicel institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be wen by the blood of white freemen

The slave, however, should certainly be made to do his The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of Johnston or Maliett, affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message, that the examption of officers and against country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans Still there are quite a number of our chiners whose official services are not indis censable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics

benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Nor here trisous—officers and men I understand the United States will partle any officer designated for this pur pose, which would gurantee an easy and proper disposi-

people course from the surgest there of money at all I say doubt the surgest General, which is very less, because formy knowledge it has never term tried.

The report of the Surgest General, which is very less, because formy knowledge it has never term tried is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any demands the surgest of the state Government has done more good to be supported to the state Government has done more good to be supported to the state Government has done more good to be supported to the state Government has done more good to be supported to the state Government has done and the supported to the state Government has done and the supported to the support of the surgest General, which is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any demand of the support of the surgest General, which is worthy of your consideration. Every effort will be made to increase its us-falnees and

extend its aid wherever a suffiring soldier can be fund. I desire also to call your attention to the surject of the supply of salt. The monthly reports of Mr. D. G. Worth, superintendent of the State works at Wilkington, are herewith submitted. From these it will be sean that owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive,) in terierance of the General communing that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly feltened and considerable loss has been incorred in lance. enecff and considerable less has been hoursed in latter and material. After appealing in vain to General Beauragard and the Secretary of War, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington. I have at length ordered the removal of the property to the railroad. My intention has to re-erect them at some other point, if such could be found where sait is not held in such diseasem and its manufec ure would not be deemed lejurious to the course of the Confederacy. The correspondence with onfed rate officials on this subject is sine submitted and I shall await your savine as to the proper place for putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be done.

I have received no written report for many manths.

from Mr. Woodfin, our Commissioner at Saltville. Vir rivia, but understand they are making about 150 bunk the par day. The principal difficulty at their point is in getting it oway, the transpartation being entirely under the control of the Conf. dersta government and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring hire or buy engines to put on the Virginia roads to trans or ony agines to put on the virginity value is reasoned to reasone port our salt, and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for gitting away my is bad, except in wagons through Mr Woodfin I have also made an excellent noutract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for the jurhase of 54,009 bushels at six dollars per bushel, de liver-ble at the works. A considerable quantity of this assaiready been delivered and paid for, and more is ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded o the Treasurer when the salt is sold A small approristion is also required to pay the amount of taxes favied, somewhat to my corprise, by the State of Vic givis upon our preperty at the works, likewhe a some hat larger one for the creation of those at Wilmington. The pripers submitted will enable your come lites to re-imste the amounts required. Natwithstending all the similarities thrown in our way, I think I could safely as ance you of a supply of sait, provided transperiation on no had

The subject of our Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget smid the great concerns of the war. The efforts naking by the friends of education, withour scales and indefatigeble Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing eight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I expectly recommend to your consideration the whole subject and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be proented by the Literary Board, and the Educational As aggistion of North Carolina I also suggest that regular eachers be exempted from State military duty whilst employed in teaching Though fully aware of the im portance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them, under existing laws. The Common Schools hould swrely be kept going at every cost, and if suffi vient indusements caunot be offered to dischisd soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, onvinced of the great Recessity, our patriotic countrywomen would assirt, in the absence of these mele instructors, in preparing the minds of the rising generaton to appreciate the Government which this one is the violous and demoralising infliences everywhere lighting the land, it is enough to fill one with should dering for the future. Truly the mantel farrows are caping for the seed, and if the good he not put in, the rious new school books, creditable alike to the authors system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education and domands your constant and fostering ders.

The execution of the laws becomes more and more

difficult, owing not so much to the facrease of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magis. ting soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Con derate Agents and many high handed violations oiv'l rights oy military commenders. Must of the suf-forers appeal to muster redress which I am often unable to affird them. They forget that the law still exiets, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by warmanever aggrieved, in the eccient way. The General in command and the private soldier all ke, may se and should be arrested for any offense against the rights or liberties of the cit zea, and if resistance is made the wante military force of the State would be rought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong drawed by the law sould be worth iwenty refranced Executive appeal to the superior offi er of the off ader Is this convection I call your attention to the input sency of the pay of our Judges. Their expense apuld be berge whilst on the circuit without that attor f the amount, at least. I regard their situation in this espect as werse than any other public servents, and

saraestly invite you to the remeiy

The war still drags its slow length along. Gen Lee
has been materially reinforced, and all fears of the early apture of Potersburg and Reamond are dissipated Die people and armies with a wonderful elasticity pir t have recovered from the effects of -un reverses in he Valley of Virginia and in the Soutawest. The cam paign of 1864, tag bloodiest by for of any yet fough on the continent, bid fair to do e without a particle of rantage to our enemies, if not with positive advantage o our arms.

Nobody has yet starved, and with sufficient oare no body will durin the coming season But the end of this war and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision When it sha'l come, how it shall be raised, and with body it shall some, are questions it is not in my power to answer The glimmering prespects e thought we saw in the spring and early summer eem to have vanished.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that he good sense and conservatism of our people have resoued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for ey could being them back." t by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our appraisons on that cora, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woe of her Confederates. A nobier moral spectable has seldow rily fixed for the year 1866. There is an ancient been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratfying anew the plighted honor of their convention, af or almost four years of such suffering and bloodshed as rarely happens to the lot of nation. Suffering mon crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him, and women and children at home, and wearled and St. John shall assist at His ascension, the their ranks as they cast their ballots, vied with each day, Easter Sanday on St. Mark's day, and Holy their in the noble teak of apholding the honor of their Thursday, or Assentian Day will also be the State and the independence of their country. If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I own that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or for-lifed cities, to that pure and unselfur patriotism which amine carefully to see if there be not any who could, of our own grace, be spared to the service of the orderry. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a correct above that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a correct above that the country and all the warms of the public to do this has received a correct above that the country and all the warms of the public to do this has received a correct above that the country and all the warms of the public to do the public to the agoust of the ways of the details by which the Wer Department has arripped the io, I have yet in my 'wo years of ciose intercourse with
the people of my native State, ever found a pure aud
undying flame of that bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poerest widow or the numblest
boy a kinsman of the Angels. And I have said, it can-With the recention of such I do not sympathies, and not be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count think it a lardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, whilst others bear the beat and burthen of the day. Should you not think the latter of the mountain gorge, flowing onproper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Exceptive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the recreatisting from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the art upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government of the initial that power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmage or useful. Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much disastisfaction ramoved from the urmy and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom, if not producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the disastisfaction. A wice recipied to the patriot in the justice of our cause which leads the calvation and avoid the learned exercision. any of said articles on their own account." What policy so argently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this provise, influences our Government, I have not been able to learn. The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions

mercus bands of descrives who infest the country, robing and murdering the citizens, and in some instances of whom, if not producers, are the worst of speculators, influences our Government, I have not be in the cause, might certainly be found in the Government be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government and that of the enemy, it is provided that the friend of good government and that of the enemy, it is provided that

10 o'clock. Gen Wheeler fought the enemywho was advancing with a force estimated at from 25 to 30,000, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Joneshoro' road

-at Bear Creek, 10 miles above Griffin, until ste in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Burnesville. It is probable, at the time we write, that Sherman cocupies into our pert, and to hapese cour pently for her Griffin and will rapidly demenstrate upon this city, and perhaps Milledgeville. It is reported that Sherman has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burnt Jonesboro', also McDonough It is also reported that he has destroved the Railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahooshee and burnt the bridge at the river on that Road The foregoing we deem to be reliable inwrite. It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter compaign and that Georgie is the field which he designs to desolate A terrible crisis is therefore upon us Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to the rescus. -- Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th.

Governor Brown's House burnt by the Van lals - We learn from a reliable source that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee county, mbracing his commodious dwelling house, kitch n, outhouses &3, together with his office build ng, were all burnt to the ground by the vandal be a few days ego. The officer in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family who were living on the premi ars at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove the farriture from the house and all that was not removed within that time was devoured by the flames - The same party burnt the Court House, Jail, Academy, both the Hotels, and about two thirds of the best dwelling and business houses in Canton. A terce of some three or four thousand of the vandals were within a mile or two of he town. while some seventy of the band were ent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of Gov Brown, the public buildngs, and the houses of all who have been promi nent Southern men .- Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th

The Cotton Donation to our Prisoners - Reorts have been circulated through Northern papers that the Confederate Government was nego tisting with the United States authorities for an exchange of cotton for blankets for the Confed. volvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long, erate ar my. The truth of the matter is, that Col. Oald, our Commissioner of Exchange, authorized by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to by the Confederate Government, made a proposi- be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in tion to Gen. Grant, on the 11th inet., to send one the breast; and it is said that an officer named thousand bales of cotton to New York city, provid. Stone was also killed from a shet in the mouth ed the proceeds of their sale be appropriated to Another off or, lasping on board the Wachusett. the supply of Confederate prisoners with comfor's struck about him, and fell dead under the many and necessaries, the sale of the cutton and the blows dealt at him. Four sailors of the fifteen purchase of supplies to be made by Maj General who leaped into the sea escaped, and these were Trimble, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, or, as piaked up by vessels lying near. The other his alternate, Brig. Gen Wm. R. Beale, also a cleves were shot in the water by the enemy prisoner, who shall be peroled and allowed every After this brief contest there came an interval of bleading to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the distribution to be made by a commission of from the Washusett. Confederate efficers, who are prisoners, and who The chief of Division, Gervasio Mancaho, sent will be paroled for the purpose; the transportation | a barge, under the command of Lieut, Varella, to be afforded by the United States government on board the Washesett, to tell its Captain to free, from the places of purchase to the places of anchor at once, or he would rick him if he tried crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with free, from the places of purchase to the places of anohor at once, or he would sink him if he tried pride that I observe the publication in one State of value of the latter reand accorded to the proposition unhesitationly and to the public which has demanded them. Our great The cotton will be shipped at Mobile within the next ten days - Richmond Enquirer.

Second Regiment of First Class Home Guard. The Regiment was formed the 19th Ostober, smartly made fact a cable to the Florida, and at Goldsboro', and sent to Raleigh, where it has then feigned to return to put itself out of lange f duty. I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive, to continue only during the war, and so parts of the date of depredations and curraces of atract.

In forming the companies of our guns, which would have been delivered. into a Regiment, companies from different counties were consolidated in the following order: Ca A, is composed of Lenoiz, Greene and Pitt, and

ommanded by capt Pope of Lanoir. B. Warren and Franklin, capt Steed of Warren. O. Columbus and Sampson. capt Autry of Sampson.
D. Duplin and Lincoln, capt Reberson of Duplin. Craibun and Rowin, oupt de kins of Chainen. F. Wayne and Johnston, o. pt Phillips of Wayne. G Halifax, capt Ponton of Halifax.

H. Rendelph, capt Wood of Bundelph.
L. Ca acrus and thasten each White of Cabarres K. P roon and Cawell, comman led by capt Patillo C swell, representing uluelean counties
The Field and Shelf of the Resident are Ool G. C Bos. of Wayne Li Col W P L'ard of E. Pearson of Halifax, Adj't D U. Clark, of Helifex, and Assistant Surgeon H Tarner of Moore

The second is one of the firest Regiments that was ever mustured in the service of a Government, and is c mmand d by the best set of officers. Releigh Conservative.

Penic in a H spital -A letter from Columbia, Tenuessee, gives an account of a fright which some yankees got who had occupied a church as a

"Our churches are hospitals, and we live in continual fear of having to vacate private dwellings. A few days since, quite a panie occurred cuse, costing off her tow rope from the corrette. at the Episcopal church Hospital. There had been eight deaths in about forty eight hours, and at midnight, while the eighth man was giving up wind began to fail. The steamer Florida, which the ghost, out rushed all the patients into the up to that time was being towed, began to steam street, declaring 'a judgment from the Lord for also, and with full force, gaining, with the Wachdescerating His house!' and neither love nor mon- usett, very fast on our vassels. The latter coatin-

An Important Event to happen two years hence. -The date of the end of the world is satisfactoprediction, repeated by Nostrademus in his 'Centuries,' which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him. stoodstained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at end of the world shall come. In 1866, it will heir ranks as they cast their ballots, wind with any Thursday, or Ascension Day, will also be the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

It is twenty seven years since the telegraph was arst put to practical test. Then it was considered a mere toy. By 1851, however, 1,000 miles were in operation. Since then full 200,-000 mites of telegraph have been called into existonce throughout the world

A badly bunged up Enerald Islander, in respease to the inquiry, "Where have you be n?" said, "Down to Mrs Mulroon?'s wake, and an illegant time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one whole nose lett in the house, and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

"Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" inquired Dr. Whately. A physiologist replied: Because respiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffases and congests the brain." 'Bosh,' replied his Grace, 'it is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

Celtic Proverbs .- An old Ceitie rhyme may be thus Englished:

Torice the age of a dog, is that of a horse. Thrice the age of a horse, is that of a mau. Thrice the age of a man, is that of a deer. Thrice the age of a deer, is that of the eagle Thrice the age of the eagle, is that of the oak tree.

CAPTURE OF THE PLOBIDA Prom the (Besil) Journal & Batia, Que 8

To-day we have to record abother outrage done to our sovereignty, and another elight to car means of defence. The public knows the fact which took place is our port, be seen the United States steamer Wachusett and he Confederate States steamer Florida, but as it may be viewed incorrectly, we will, for our own oner, refer to it as it took place

The Floridz came in on the 6th from Banta Cruz de Teneriffe, in order to repair her engine and take in water, &c , for her crew are not well from eating rations of salt meat and dicking sait water filtered. The United States Count asked the President of our province not to lothe vessel not respecting Brazilian waters, in barning an American vessel near the Island of Fernand de Noronna The President replied that he had granted ber two days to make the repair that her engine needed.

There was in part the United States stamer Wachusett, which, since the coming in of the Fearing some fight since a challinge had ben cirea, the President of the province obtained from the Consul his word and honor that peace would be kept, and that no action would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality The Florids, for better accurity, was placed ander the batteries of the flag ship.

Durse

very e

meat

Confe

ecuti

less t

as to

nndo

post a

of his

lett-r

yanka

it are

notee

deseri

tive :

ment

ceedi

that

mag

e-eq:

Whr.

from

man w

be the

triotic

There

billity.

times.

such a

must

if it me

all me

the a

be ab

Wit

14 10

we th

ernm

hens

fic:er

the s

fa m

lief .

all to

be st

labo

thos

wha

can

0111

yet

erac

war

bat.

in t

On the 6th, the crew being in need of some recreation, rest, half of it was put on liberty and went on shore, coming back in the evening. Many of the men being druck and considering himself guarantied in a neutral port, the Captain of the Fiorida let thirty of his crew and some of his of cers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th. At 3.10 on the break of day, the officer of the deck, Hunter Junior, was surprised to hear the cables loosen on board of the the Wachusct, and her crew called to quarters, which was very difficult for it to do Nearly at the same time some boat, filled with men, boarded the Florida, receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the Wachusett, which not being seen owing to the smoke of the funnels and the night being very dark, had left ber position and rapidly ran towards the Florida passing by the stern of the corvette Donna Januaria, which at once ordered it to heave to, but the Captain of the Wachusett did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the Flor da, which lay to the north. Hardly had she struck the latter when she fired a shot from a bow gun. At once a mast of the Florida fell over, and she lest some mon; but the orew returned a feeble fire

It is asserted that there was great loss of life at all points in the struggle that took place with refor the complement of the Florida was reduced

pli d that on his word of honor he would do no more, and that he would go back to his anchorage. This answer was given to the officer, the commander of the steamer not allowing him to come on board. But the steamer Wachusett had with good effect, being manned by the best gunnere.

At this moment the crews of all the vessels of war being at quarters, the chief determined that the steamer Paracuse, which had put up steam from the outset of the incidents, should take the corvette in tow as soon as it had enough s'eam up, sail at the same time being set on the convette, so that the vessels might rapidly overtake the prize. In this order the division set out. The Paracuse, corvette De Januaris and tender Rin De Contasout. Owing to the tow of the Florids, it was thought that the corvette could gain upon the Inited States steamer.

On passing the light-house, the chief of the divisions called together his officers in his cabie, and told them of the insult that had been received, declaring that he was going to sink the steamer, take the prize and carry it into this part, if it was possible. He added that it was their duty to show that the honor of a nation could not with impunity be wounded. These words were received with enthusiasm by all the officers, who called out for action with great arder.

Chase was given to the steamers, which were about five miles ahead, making all sail and steam to effect their esespe. At nine A. M. the Paragained greatly upon the American vessels. An action appeared certain to every one; but the ued the chase, and the steamers to run, until hey finally went out of sight. Being in theal water, and losing sight of the fagitive, they gave up the chase at 11 15.

It has been told us that the courage and ardor of the chief in command of the corvette, and of all the other officers, as well as of the crews, were above all praise. At the signal to prepare for action, it seemed as if a supernatural power moved those men of the sea. Not being able to do anything more, the chief, with his staff, west on board the steamer Paraeuse, leaving the corvetto and the tender Rio de Coutessout, and entered the port at 3 30 in the afternoon.

The Florida was having one of its boilers repaired, the tubes of which were in the marine arsenal.

It is unfortunate that not one of the forts disharged a shot at the Gambos, by which point the fugitives passed at a third gua-shot. The seapert only fired three blank shots, as a signal to those on land Though badly manned, they could have done much damage to the fagitives, but it seems that all were asleep in this moment when the honor of the country was in danger.

It is undeniable that the Americans practiced in our waters and within our port un act of barbarity, an act of real piracy. It was treachery to their adversaries, an undeserved in ult to us, and a shameful want of proper spirit for a nation which prides itself upon its naval forces.

Death of Capt. McNeill .- Capt. McNeill, the reteran scout and partisan leader, whose exploits promise to be repeated by his gallant son, died in Harrisonburg on the 10th instant, we learn, of wounds received on the 3d of October last.

Richmond Examiner. Some writer says that "children are placed like nile stones along the road of life." That may be all very nice, but we want to know how to count when we come to twins.