Randolph Regulator.

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED FOR THE GOOD OF THE GOVERNED.

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VANCE TO PRESIDENT DAVIS AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Raleigh Sentinel.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Executive Department, Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Dear Sir:—When in Richmond I had the honor to call your attention, in the presence of Mr. Randolph, to the subject of allowing the conscripts the privilege of selecting the regiments to which they should go. I understood you and the secretary both to assent to it willingly.

A few days after my return home, therefore, I was surprised and grieved to find an order coming from the Secretary to Major Mallett to disregard an order to this effect from Brig. Gen. Martin, and to place all of them in certain brigades under Gen. French. I immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Randolph protesting against it, and giving my reasons for so doing. To this letter, after the lapse of two weeks, I have received no reply. Last week, about one hundred men were brought into camp from one county above, from a region somewhat lukewarm, who had been got to come cheerfully, under the solemn promise made them by my enrolling officer that they should be allowed to join any regiment they desired, according to the published order. Under the circumstances Gen. Martin said they might yet have their choice—started them accordingly, and wrote to Gen. French, begging his consent to the arrangement. He refused, and according to a note received from him, the men were stopped at Petersburg and distributed equally to certain regiments as quartermaster's stores or any other chattel property, alleging that, by not coming in sooner, they had forfeited all claims to consideration.

On the shortsightedness and inhumanity of this harsh course towards our people I shall offer no comment. I wish not only to ask that a more liberal policy may be adopted, but to make it the occasion of informing you also of a few things of a political nature, which you ought to have.

The people of this state have ever been eminently conservative, and jealous of their political rights. The transition from their former opinions anterior to our troubles, to a state of revolution and war, was a sudden and very extraordinary one. Prior to Lincoln's proclamation the election of delegates to our proposed convention exhibited a popular majority of upwards of 30,000 against secession for existing causes. The late election, after sixteen months of war and membership with the confederacy, shows conclusively that the original advocates of secession no longer hold the ear of our people. Without the warm and ardent support of the old Union men North Carolina could not so promptly and generously have been brought to the support of the seceding states, and without that same influence constantly and unremittingly given, the present status could not be maintained forty-eight hours. THESE ARE FACTS. I allude to them, not to remind you of any heretofore political difference, (which I earnestly hope are buried in the graves of our gallant countrymen,) but simply to give you information.

The corrollary to be deduced is briefly this: that the opinions and advice of the old Union leaders must be heeded with regard to the government of affairs in North Carolina, or the worst consequences may ensue. I am candid with you for the cause's sake. I believe, sir, most sincerely that the conscript law could not have been executed by a man of different antecedents, without outbreaks among our people. And now, with all the popularity with which I came into office, it will be exceedingly difficult for me to execute it under your recent call, with all the assistance you can afford me. If, on the contrary, West Point generals, who know much less of human nature than I do of military service, are to ride rough-shod over the people, drag them from their homes, and assign them, or rather consign them to strange regiments and strange commanders, without regard to their wishes or feelings, I must be compelled to decline undertaking a task which will certainly fail. These conscripts ARE entitled to consideration. They comprise a number of the best men in their communities, whom indispensable business, large and helpless families, poverty and distress, in a thousand shapes, have combined to keep at home until the last moment. In spite of all the softening I could give to the law, and all the appeals that could be made to their patriotism, much discontent has grown up, and now the waters of insurrection begin to surge more angrily than ever, as the extended law goes into effect. Many openly declare they want not another conscript to leave the state until provision is made for her own defence. Others say it will not leave labor sufficient to support the women and children, and therefore it must not be executed. Thousands are flying our eastern counties, with their slaves, to the centre and west, to devour the very short crops, and increase the prospects of starvation. Gov. Letcher is threatening to deprive the state of a contract we have for procuring salt in Virginia, and when the enemy secures Wilmington (which he no doubt will do when the pestilence abates) we shall have no assurance of obtaining it from any other source, hence I am importuned to defend our own coast myself.—You see the difficulties that beset me. But through them I have endeavored and shall endeavor to hold my course straight forward for the common good. It is disheartening, however, to find that I am thwarted in so small a matter as this, which is yet a great one to the conscript. I have thus spoken candidly and explicitly. I beg that you will not in any matter misunderstand me, or fail to appreciate my motives. I trust that, whether on the field or in the council, I have established my claim to respect and confidence. I can do much towards increasing our armies, if properly aided by the war department. When the sowing of the wheat crop is completed, fifteen or twenty thousand men can be got out in a short time, especially if an assurance can be given that an adequate proportion will be sent to the defence of our own coast and suffering people. I should also like to know what our sister states are doing in support of the conscript law, as a very general impression prevails that this state is doing vastly more than her share. A course of justice and fair treatment will do more than all besides in bringing our entire able bodied population into the field.

Earnestly trusting that my representation of things in North Carolina may enable you to do that which is for the best and will most advance the great cause for which the nation is suffering and bleeding.

I remain, with the highest respect.
Your obedient servent,
Z. B. VANCE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Executive Department, RALEIGH, March 21, 1863.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of war:

SIR:—I beg leave to call your attention to the statements contained in the enclosed letter from Lt. F. P. Axby, a respectable young soldier, resident in Cherokee county, N. C. From it you will perceive that his brother and two other citizens of that county have been arrested by a parcel of armed soldiers from Georgia, and carried off no one knows where or why. My object is to ascertain why these citizens of North Carolina were so arrested, what for, by whose authority, where they are taken to, and what is proposed to be done with them? Presuming that the whole thing has been done without your knowledge, I ask these questions of you because you have the means of obtaining answers to them which I have not. As such proceedings cannot be tolerated for a moment, I have issued orders PENDENTE LITE to the state officers of that county to call out the militia and shoot the first man who attempts to perpetrate a similar outrage without the authority of the marshal of that district.

Hoping that you may find leisure to answer soon,

I am, sir, with every sentiment of respect and regard,
Your obedient servent.
Z. B. VANCE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Executive Department, RALEIGH, June 8, 1863.

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va:

SIR:—Your several communications in regard to recent decisions of Chief Justice Pearson in the cases of Irwin and Mitchell, under the opperations of the act of conscription, have been received and duly considered.

I do most sincerely regret that such a state of things should exist as a serious and important difference between the authorities of this state and those of the Confederate States, touching so vitally the efficiency of the army and the public defence. I feel however, that I have no option left me as to the course I must pursue. Without pretending to controvert the arguments which you furnish me, and with my high respect for the eminent source from which it is derived, I beg leave to say that, according to my conception of duty, my powers as an executive office are absolutely bound by the judicial decisions of the State courts; that it is not competent for me to review them. And in the absence of a court having a superior and appellant jurisdiction deciding to the contrary, that they are and must of necessity be to me the supreme law of the land. There can be no doubt of this, it seems to me, let the argument go as it may. Having stated the plain path of duty which I am bound to pursue, I desire, nevertheless, to assure you of the great concern I feel in the issue, and of my earnest wish to assist the war department in maintaining the efficiency of our armies and of avoiding conflict with the local authorities. To this end I shall endeavor to get an authoritative of the supreme court of this state, now in session in this city, in regard to the question of jurisdiction involved; and whilst declining to admit that the construction of an executive bureau must take precedence of the decisions of the supreme judicial tribunals of a state, in a matter touching the liberty of a citizen, I yet would gladly receive any suggestions as to the means of avoiding such an alternative and of settling the difficulty temporarily or permanently.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again on this subject.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

VANCE FOR CIVIL LIBERTY—THE HABEAS CORPUS ORDER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C. *Adjutant General's Office,* Raleigh, 26th May, 1863.

General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General

THOMAS SETTLE.

The Philadelphia *Times*, an independent paper, thus speaks of the Honorable Captain Settle:—"Our old friend Settle turns up once more as candidate for Governor in North Carolina, having been nominated by the Republican Convention at Raleigh on Wednesday.—Settle has a way of turning up. He turned up first as an original secessionist, and did as much as anybody else to take North Carolina out of the Union. During the war he turned up at various points under circumstances not always creditable, and when the war ended he turned up as a devoted Union man. He presided over the Convention in this city that nominated Grant for a second term, and of course he got a good appointment as his reward.—But somehow he didn't seem to be as much appreciated at home as he had been, and for sometime past we have not heard much of Settle. He now comes up, smiling as ever, and hopes to be made Governor of the Old North State. It is possible that he will be if, Mr. Grant gets a new Attorney General meanwhile, who will start up the outrage mill that Williams and Settle ran so successfully and so regardless of expense. They carry elections in North Carolina by means of Deputy Marshals, and as Settle has had experience in that way he is the man to manage the campaign. But it will be necessary for Taft to stand aside."

[illegible] JUDGE SETTLE.

The day Vance got here Aunt Abby House called at the Yarboro and said she was bound to see him. It happened that Vance and Settle was both in their rooms, Vance in No. 8, and Settle in No. 9. The clerk tried to stave off the old woman, and told her Vance was then asleep and didn't want to be disturbed: But she would listen to no reason:

"I'm bound to see that boy," she said, and climbed the steps with her stick.

The floor boy pointed her the way and she mistook No. 9 for the room.

She opened the door softly, and the curtains were let down, the blinds closed, and the room dark as night, and there lay Judge Settle, stretched out taking a comfortable evening nap.

Aunt Abby threw her arms around him and gave him a smack.

The Judge sprang up; and looked wild, and Aunt Abby staggered back, exclaiming,

"Why, this ain't Vance! This is you Tom." She looked at him steadily a few seconds, and then said, making for the wash stand, "I like you righ smart, Tom, but I'm obleeged to wash my mouth arter kissin' a radical." This was the first salute of the campaign at Raleigh.

INTIMIDATION.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Chandler, Taft and Morrill are running the government alone now, the president and the balance of the cabinet having departed. Chandler is the busiest of the three left. He is already beginning to receive applications from southern republicans who want troops, and the pressure promises to be very great. Yesterday Congressman Stowell, of the Petersburg (Va.) district, the only republican congressman from the state of Virginia, had quite a long consultation with Chandler, in which Stowell declared that a republican successor to himself could be elected from Petersburg district if a company of troops were stationed there. Chandler listened attentively to Stowell's presentation of the necessities of the case, and the trooops will probably be furnished. The significant part of the interview is the positive proof it furnishes that Chandler and not Sherman, is to be the real general of the troops at the south, and will have full power to place that portion of the army where it will do the most good for the republican party. Attorney-General Taft's opinion and the accompanying order instructing the United States marshals that they have authority to call on the troops for assistence, are looked for soon.

THE TWO COLORED PREACHERS TO BE ASSASSINATED.—Open threats were made upon the streets yesterday that the two colored preachers—Dungee and White—who are coming South to address their race in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks, should be assassinated. We warn the intolerant Radical scoundrels who are making these threats that they must not attempt to put them into execution. These men will be welcomed to South Carolina by all good men of both races who desire to see a decent government once more in this State, and will be protected in their right of speech by white men, if it is necessary. We are well aware that a set of Radical knaves are serious of creating a disturbance in South Carolina at this time. They thereby hope to help their sinking cause in the North, but the day has gone by in South Carolna when white men intend permitting any man who desires to see the State in honest hands driven away from the polls. All honest colored men who wish to vote with and live in peace with the white people will be protected by white men in their right to vote and, speak their opinions. *Register.*

REFORM IS NECESSARY.

Reform is necessary and possible. For instance, the Democrat House of Representatives that has just adjourned reformed the aggregate annual appropriations from [illegible] to the magnificent tune of $30,000,000. This, they saved to the people by a single session, in which all their movements for retrenchment and reform were opposed by a Republican Senate and Republican President. Mr. Randal, the Democratic chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, solemnly declared on the eve of the adjournment of Congress that this $50,000,000 was not by any means the extent to which economy can be applied without interfering with the efficiency of the government. He assured the country that the present House of Representatives with a Senate and President working in harmony with them would have no difficulty in reducing the annual expenses at the next session $20,000,000 below the appropriations for the present year. This would make a grand total of $50,000,000 saved annually to the country by Democratic economy, that has been wasted yearly by Republican extravagance. This is another proof that Reform is necessary.

REFORM is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people, the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a Secession of States; but now to be saved from a corrupt Centralism which after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud; infect States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of "Hard Times."

REFORM is necessary, in the scale of Public Expenses—Federal, State and Municipal. Our Federal taxation has swoolen from 60 millions gold, in 1860, to 450 millions currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from 154 millions gold in 1860, to 730 millions currency in 1870; or in one decade, from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice, the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the Government.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Bennett of Miss., the leader of the Republicans in that state has declared for Tilden and Hendricks.

THE PARTY PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the United States for the last sixteen years has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of constitutional limitations, by its unequal and oppressive taxation, by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures, by its unwise and mischievous financial policy, by its unexampled official corruption, pervading all branches of its administration, has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalled distress upon the people; therefore

Resolved, That in this our centennial year of our existence we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issus, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore constitutional, honest, economical, and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the constitution, proposed by the convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still fondly cherish the North Carolina projects so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, W. W. Holden, the harbor of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west and for the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad to Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of the great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relive our people from the evils of Republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved, That we denounce official corruption wherever found and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

The following is the central Executive Committee:

W. R. Cox, Chairman, R. H. Battle, jr., C. M. Busbee, Sexton Gales, S. A. Ashe, G. H. Snow and W. N. H. Smith.

THIS MULE.

"Speaking about mules," remarked a six footer form Harnett county, as he cracked his whip at the market yesterday morning, "I've got a mule at home which knows as much as I do, and I want to hear somebody say that I'm half fool."

No one said so and he went on:

"I've stood round here and heard men blow about kicking mules till I've got disgusted. When you came down to kicking, I want to bet on my mule. A preacher come along and took dinner with me the other day, and as he seemed a little down-harted I took him out to see Thomas Jefferson, my champion mule. I was telling the good man how that mule would flop his hind feet around, and he said he'd like to see a little fun. He'd passed his whole life in the South, but had never seen a mule lay his soul into a big time at kicking."

"Well," he continued, after borrowing some tobacco, "I took Thomas out of the stable, backed him up agin a hill, gin him a cuff on the ear, and we stood back to see the amusement. It was a good place to kick his durndest, and what d'ye 'spose he did? In ten minutes by the watch he was out of sight. In five more we couldn't feel him with a twelve foot pole, and—and—"

The crowd began to yell and sneer, and the old man looked around and added:

"Does anybody think I'm lying?—Would I lie for one mule? Right here, under my arm is a pound of tallow candles which are to light the hole for me to go in after Thomas and I got word not an hour ago that the hind feet of a mule were sticking out of a hill thirty-nine miles as the bird flies from where my mule went in! I'm shaky on religion, gentlemen, but our family never had a liar in it.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*