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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price of the Watchman.

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MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

SECOND EXTRA SESSION.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The rapidity and importance of the passing events, render your frequent assembling both necessary and appropriate. Various matters demand legislative action and will I hope receive your speedy consideration.

By the call of the President for all men under the age of forty-five years—beyond which none were subject to militia duty—and the exemption act of your late session the militia of the State was virtually absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a "guard for home defence," embracing all men, not subject to conscription from eighteen to fifty years of age. Only a very few persons were exempted and power was given the Governor to excuse others at his discretion. I found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with the most vital industrial pursuits of the country; and yet it has appeared evident to me that your intention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions in particular cases of necessity or great hardship, and not to excuse whole classes of the community. I therefore respectfully recommended that the list of exemptions be extended to such classes as may appear to you to be indispensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it was your intention to permit the guard for home defence to be used for the purpose of arresting deserters from the army and aiding in the execution of the conscript law; and one of our Judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I would therefore recommend that the act organizing the Guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over this recent organization as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive.

In this connection I beg leave to remark that I am frequently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally concerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided, the public service, in consequence, suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to know what is his duty and the law. I recommend, therefore, that in such special cases the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorized to convene the Supreme Court, in extra session, in order to obtain, from our highest official tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most earnestly the restoration of the spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months I am convinced that the good of society positively demands this—that the abolition of this term has been productive of evil, and that greater evil will result if it is not restored. When increasing crime and a growing disregard of law are rife, and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are everywhere fearful that law and order are in danger of overthrow, that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. This should not be. But to restore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its increase. This may be effected by taxing voters, &c., without increasing perceptibly the burdens of the people.

Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequestration, &c., of real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands

lying within the limits of this State. It need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate government the right of declaring lands held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such vacancy the right of the State, as original grantor or representative of such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a breach of the condition annexed to such grant having occurred.—Very high authorities consider that it is not competent for Congress to control the direction in which land lying within North Carolina shall go in case a vacancy occur, from any cause. The importance of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Considerations as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right to the soil are of vital importance in every society. It is plain that grave contests between the States and the Confederate States will turn upon this point; and that the whole theory of the relations of the two governments are to be greatly affected by its decision.—Whilst I do not suppose that any action on our part can settle, directly, this question, I submit whether some proceedings may not be set on foot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is important upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quieting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation—for the establishment of a system of graded schools, one or more in each county, of which one-half the expenses to be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. The plan is set forth in a bill submitted to and approved by the Literary Board and sent in to the Committee on Education. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and in urging it upon your favorable notice, I hope you will consider me neither impracticable nor untimely. It is in fact a favorable time to set in this matter. It is exceedingly important to make every possible arrangement for the future support and comfort of our mutilated and disabled soldiers, and their children, by qualifying them for teachers—which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools—many can be provided for. In the great plenty of money, the counties and individuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Lastly, it is not invidious for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves now, that position may be so improved and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation, in happier times, of Southern sentiment—a means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the Fund, in consequence of the greatly increased value of its securities, the Board hope to so add to it, that no decrease in the semi-annual distributions shall occur.

Some action is also required on your part to protect the Fund against the course now pursued by the holders of drafts upon it in the various counties, in refusing to present them for payment—the intention of course being to demand a different currency from that which the Treasurer now receives and pays out. The duties and responsibilities of the Treasurer of the Fund should also be more fully defined and set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on the subject of food; and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters.—Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 lbs of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants. When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Major Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half of the corn and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 20,000 lbs. of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But

still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources, by proper prudence and economy I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose—at least double that of last year—and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the Steamer "Advocate," which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient, without taxing the people a dollar. The method of distributing the proceeds of food, the duties of the sub-agent and the proper recipients should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for those families of soldiers who, according to present arrangement, forfeit their claim to assistance by removing from one county to another, which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven a complete success. You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factors findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye stuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount of expenses of the vessel. With what we have improved and the purchases in our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January 1864—should God in his providence so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months.

Since the fall of Vicksburg cut us off from the wool of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running. And here I would beg your assistance in the protection and growth of sheep by such enactments as will best tend to promote the object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry of greater importance now, nor one to which a more beneficial stimulus can be applied by judicious legislation. Our midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep culture, and would we once get it started under such auspices as are now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength.

I am unable at present to furnish you with a statement of our indebtedness, purchase, &c., in Europe, not having received as yet the necessary information from our agents.

I herewith send you a communication from a Committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency. This important subject, upon which so greatly depends the successful prosecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations. Although the remedy for its great depreciation lies with the Confederate Congress, rather than with your body, yet there might be much done by the States in aid of the efforts of Congress. I confess my inability to suggest any remedy for redundant paper issues, other than to take them up by loans and taxation, and by the exhibition of the most rigid good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations as with individuals, this often constitutes capital. The poor should be especially cautious to preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and cordial support which I have heretofore received at your hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can boast of more zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-ordinate branch of government than I have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still more in the future. The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—the crisis which is incident to all revolution and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The novelty, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilarated our people, having long since

passed away, the winnowing fan of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noise is silent, the faint of heart begins to despair and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of Nationalists. The restless and the discontented strive of course to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings. The great mass, thank God, continues hopeful and earnest. Let us all labor with one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Liberty was known among the sons of men—suffering and sacrifice. The hope, which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober thought and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground and the originators of that hope at the North are trampled under the feet of reckless and bloodthirsty majorities. So far from treating with us on the basis of our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are tauntingly proclaiming on the hustings that no peace can be made with us—no peace talked of—till the last rebel has laid down his arms! An insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty language, which wrongs humanity and outrages civilization. The lion which has couched in their path to Southern conquest for near three years, is still there, and though driven back a little, he has grown more watchful, and will fight more fiercely as he approaches his lair. We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage! These are the terms to win us back. Now when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward!—plainly in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, which grow in the land of Independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them, too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the couchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever before the hungering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them, our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence. Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Chamber, Nov. 25, 1863.

Important arrest of Negroes for Aiding Slaves to Escape.

It has been for some time apparent to citizens who have lost slaves, that they were assisted in their flight by agencies other than their own. Accordingly, a plan was set on foot to apprehend and bring these agents to justice, and on Saturday officer John W. Davis, of the Mayor's police, who had applied himself with untiring energy to the work, was rewarded by the arrest of two negroes (Joe Holland, slave of Messrs. Talbot & Brother, and Robert Marshall, slave of Charles Rose,) who were charged with aiding and abetting slaves to escape from their owners, by giving them passes to go within the Yankee lines. Holland, the brighter rascal of the two, made a clear confession of his crime, after his arrest. He is a very good penman, and admitted the writing of the passes for several negroes who subsequently ran away.

Both negroes were locked up in the cage to await an examination before the Mayor this morning.

There is no telling yet what amount of loss these two negroes have effected upon the owners of slaves, by facilitating their escape in the manner described; and their punishment should be adequate to their crime, and at the same time calculated, by its severity, to strike a wholesome terror into the minds of all negroes inclined to meddle in the affairs of their masters.

Under the present law, the penalty for writing a slave a pass is lashes and transportation beyond the limits of the Confederacy. This punishment, palpably inadequate at any period, is glaringly insufficient now, in these disturbed times, when runaway negroes have their facilities of

escape doubled by reason of the proximity of the public enemy and the extra inducements held out to them by that enemy for the conveyance of information.

Capital execution would not transcend the emergencies of the case in the above instances of negro conspiracy and faithlessness.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

We have heard an indistinct rumor that there was some probability of the return of General Clingman's Brigade to North Carolina, perhaps at this point. We do not know whether the rumor is entitled to any weight, but we have no doubt but that such a movement would be heartily welcomed by the brigade, and that they would be heartily welcomed by the people here.

The brigade has seen some pretty rough service about Charleston, and has stood up manfully to its work, and will no doubt continue to do so. Still, we feel assured that its members long to get back to the old State, and that no service could be more grateful than that which they might be enabled to do in defence of her principal town and only remaining seaport, if attacked.

It is to be hoped that at the first convenient and fitting season the general wish of the brigade may be gratified, so far as their return to this point is concerned. As to an attack upon this point, we say candidly that we do not care how long that is postponed, and should not be very sorry if it never came.—Wil. Journal.

The Yells of our Army.—The soldier of the army of Northern Virginia is essentially a yelling animal. He has a yell peculiar to himself, by which his success in battle is denoted even at the moment of victory. When he is pleased, he yells, as an outlet for his exuberant spirits; when he is displeased, he yells at the offending official as an opening of the safety valve restraining his pent up passions. If he is cold, he yells, in order to force his blood into more rapid circulation; if he is too warm, he yells out the heat, and thereby relieves his excited feelings. The history of the Confederate yell requires a skillful pen to portray it, in all its peculiarities, so I will drop the subject by merely noticing the latest subject for the exercise of Confederate yelling powers. Whenever a surgeon approaches a regiment a bystander would think that the annual migration of all the ducks in the universe had commenced, and that they were concentrated in that particular spot, for the air resounds with "quack, quack, quack," and the unfortunate quack—I beg his pardon, I mean surgeon—rides off, endeavoring to preserve his dignity as best he can.—Army Letter.

SAVING STOCK.

In impressing beef and hogs for the army, an eye should be had to the importance of preserving a sufficiency of stock for breeding purposes. In some sections of the country nearly all the milch cows have been taken for beef cattle and in others scarcely a hog is to be found. If the war continues two or three years longer—as it probably will, the great mass of people will be compelled to live on little or no meats; and in order to do this they ought to plant out orchards and vineyards, cultivate Chinese sugar cane extensively and devote great care to the raising of poultry of every description. We are in for a long and wasting war, and to come out of it successfully those who are not fit for field service must determine to live frugally, and to spare no efforts to feed and clothe the soldiers who have to do the fighting.—Petersburg Express.

Advice to Planters.—The recommendation has been made, that the planters should immediately take measures for winter crops to relieve the demand for grain and provisions, and that they should make their own clothing and supplies. The advice is pertinent. We have a war of uncertain length before us, and consequent hard times. Provision, clothing, shoes, etc., are high and in demand. These things our planters can make. Let the planter enlarge the grain crop; sow wheat, rye, barley; save peas, potatoes, pumpkins; make their own clothing for family and negroes; and have hides and make shoes for themselves and slaves.—Pet. Express.